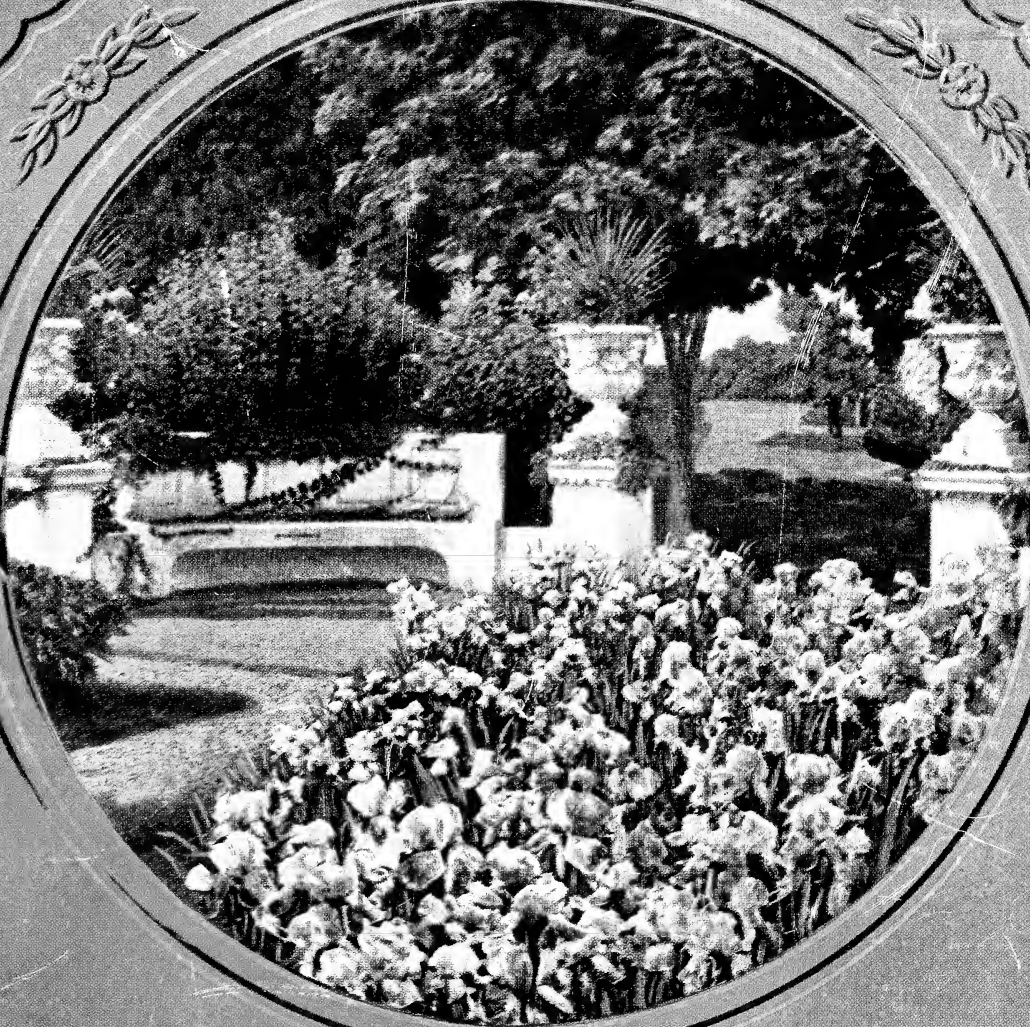


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62.67

The Seed



The Wing Seed Co.
Mechanicsburg
Ohio.

1920

INTRODUCTION

WE AGAIN EXTEND GREETING TO OUR CUSTOMERS, both old and new, to those who have been regular customers since the first year that we went into business, and who now seem like friends to us, as well as to the rapidly increasing number of our new acquaintances.

Some years ago we made the statement that success does not come to any firm by chance, and this fact is borne in upon us more each year. There are plenty of seed firms, and it is, therefore, gratifying to us to have the confidence not only of our old customers, but of so many new ones.

The season just past was the seventh since the opening of our vegetable seed department, and each year since we went into that business, we have at least doubled the previous year's results. The way this figures out on paper is as follows: Starting, just as an illustration, with \$1,000.00 the first year, the second year's sales would be \$2,000.00, the third year \$4,000.00, the fourth year \$8,000.00, the fifth year \$16,000.00, the sixth year \$32,000.00, and the seventh year \$64,000.00.

It is in this proportion that this branch of our business has grown, while our advertising has grown at the rate of only twenty-five per cent per year. This means that starting with \$200.00, the second year would be \$250.00, the third year \$312.50, the fourth year \$390.62, the fifth year \$488.27, the sixth year \$610.34, and the seventh year \$762.92.

Orders already on our books for delivery during the next few months would seem to indicate that the vegetable seed business would double again this year. We could not possibly increase business as rapidly as this without satisfying our customers, unless we were to spend a great deal more money on advertising than we have been doing.

The bulb business is growing just as fast as the vegetable seed department. In fact, we are hoping next year to increase the past year about five or ten-fold.

Up to this time, we have always felt that we were too busy to undertake wholesale business, or to supply farmers' co-operative associations. We have a more complete and competent organization now than we have ever had before, and we feel that we can now satisfactorily handle a considerable volume of wholesale business in field seeds, vegetable seeds, or in bulbs, and we feel that we can supply satisfactorily almost any of the farmers' co-operative associations in any of these lines.

During the war, on account of scarcity of help, we practically omitted fertilizer from our merchandise, but we are again in position to handle the one fertilizer which we use ourselves—Basic Slag. We have practically all territory north of the Ohio River, and are limited only by the output of the factory, which is 5,000 tons per year. That is, the amount which they could spare for our territory would be around 5,000 tons.

We again assure you that we will do our level best to make all dealings with this company satisfactory to the purchaser.

Guarantee It certainly would be impossible for us to continue in business if we did not satisfy our customers. The wish to continue in business is therefore a sort of a guarantee in itself. Any lot of seed which we send out and which is found unsatisfactory upon arrival, we will cheerfully take back and either refund the purchase price or send other seed, as our customers prefer. All our seeds are tested for germination before leaving our warehouse, and anything showing even a weak germination is discarded entirely for seed purposes. Many delicate flower and vegetable seeds are very difficult to germinate, and in the hands of inexperienced planters will not grow, simply because proper conditions are not given them. Where any of our seeds fail to grow and we receive satisfactory evidence showing that the fault lies in the seed itself, we will cheerfully refund the purchase money. Should we, by mistake, send out the wrong bulb to any customer, we will cheerfully correct the error. We do not think that any seedsman should be asked to do more.

Prices Prices of many of the Field Seeds fluctuate so much in market that we have decided, instead of putting our prices in the catalogue at a high enough level so that we could be sure to maintain it throughout the season, to use the Price List, which is independent of the catalogue, and this will be found enclosed. We will change our prices as market conditions compel us to, thereby giving our customers the benefit of any fall in prices, instead of beginning the season on a high level and maintaining it throughout as some other seedsman do. In order to take advantage of our Price Lists, orders should be sent us immediately upon receipt of them. We usually change prices once a week, on Saturday. Our Field Seeds are handled on as close a margin as is possible to maintain and still retain our usual quality and remain in business.

Shipments We try to make all shipments the day following receipt of order. Vegetable orders usually require a little more time than field seed orders. We believe that we are equipped to handle any business that is given us as promptly as any firm in the United States. Bulbs and Plants are sent in proper season only. You may safely order these at any time, and we will hold them until the proper time to ship.

Orders It greatly facilitates our work if you will use our regular order sheets. Please specify whether you wish shipment made by freight or express. We have the Big Four Railroad and the American Express only. Be sure to state your county and railroad, as this facilitates your shipment. On shipments prepaid by us, we use our own judgment as to the best manner, whether by Parcel Post or Express. If your seed arrives short weight or damaged, have your agent mark conditions and shortage on your expense bill and send to us immediately. We will either assist you to file claim, or do so ourselves, but we cannot do this without having the expense bill properly marked.

Remittances May be made by Postoffice or Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft, or personal check. Moderate amounts may be paid for with postage stamps. It is necessary for us to sell for cash. We accept checks at their face value, but if cash in some form does not accompany your order, we must either send C. O. D., or, if by freight, to attach sight draft to the bill of lading, payable upon arrival of the seed, and subject to your instructions. Go to the Bank, pay the draft and get the bill of lading, give it to the freight agent, and he will deliver the seed to you. This method of shipment whereby we attach sight draft to the bill of lading is very satisfactory for our customers themselves, as they do not have to pay the draft until the goods arrive, neither do they have to pay at all unless the goods are satisfactory.

Organizations We are especially well equipped to handle the requirements of Granges, Farm Bureaus, Farm Associations, Market Grower Associations, etc., on all kinds of seeds, bulbs and roots, and solicit such inquiries on the basis of our reputation, business integrity, and continual efforts toward the progress and development of practical agriculture.

WE GUARANTEE SAFE ARRIVAL, BUT NOT THE DATE OF ARRIVAL

The Wing Seed Company, Mechanicsburg Champaign County **Ohio**

We Deliver Free in the U. S. to any post office, railroad express office or freight station, at your option, all seeds in packages, ounces or pounds, unless otherwise noted in catalogue.

Important! No matter how often you have written to us, always give your name and address in full. For instructions about ordering see opening pages of catalogue.

[illegible]

FIELD SEEDS ONLY SHOULD BE ORDERED IN SPACE ABOVE

PLEASE ORDER **VEGETABLE SEEDS** IN SPACE BELOW

VEGETABLE SEEDS

IN SPACE BELOW

[illegible]

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS—Have you written it plainly and in full?

IN SPACE BELOW

Be Sure to Use Catalogue Number on Garden Seed and Bulbs

PLEASE ORDER Bulbs, Plants, Roots or Onion Sets IN SPACE BELOW

[illegible]

From _____

P. O. _____ State _____

THE WING SEED CO.

MECHANICSBURG

OHIO

[illegible]

Use a Separate Sheet for Letters, using the order blank]for letters may cause confusion and delay

Basic Slag or Basic Phosphate

The principal carriers of Phosphorus are Bone Meal, Acid Phosphate, Raw Rock Phosphate and Basic Slag. Of these three Acid phosphate is the most widely used, and both by theory and practice, Basic Slag has been demonstrated by our extensive tests as far superior to these other three materials. Theoretically it is the best because instead of carrying free acidity like Acid Phosphate, it carries Lime, which is beneficial. Instead of being rather slow in availability as Bone Meal is, Basic Phosphate by our tests, has been decidedly quick, quick enough to use on Wheat in the Spring with splendid results, and quick enough to use on Corn with better results than any other fertilizer we have ever tried. Raw Rock Phosphate is still slower and need not be considered in the same class. In fact, Basic Phosphate has given us results so far ahead of any other fertilizer that we explain the difference partly on the theory that it contains for plants something corresponding with the vitamins in animal foods.

We have made two rather large tests of Basic Slag on Corn. The first test was two or three years ago on 50 acres, and we used many different fertilizers side by side, including Bone Meal, Acid Phosphate, Basic Phosphate and Complete Fertilizer. The Complete Fertilizer included some 1-12-2 and 2-8-3. We left a check strip with no fertilizer.

This was on one of the most fertile fields of Woodland Farm. The difference between the yield of Corn where no fertilizer was applied and that where Basic Slag was used amounted to about 25 bushels per acre. The nearest competitor that Basic Slag had was Bone Meal, and it yielded 10 bushels less, while the Complete Fertilizer showed 13 bushels less, Acid Phosphate coming in between Bone Meal and the Complete Fertilizer.

This year we had another remarkable test on Corn. A 50-acre field of rather low lying ground, mostly black, but some white clay, was fertilized with the Slag at the rate of 300 pounds per acre, fertilizer run lengthwise of the field, and we had an exact test as far as character of soil was concerned, the two check strips left also run lengthwise of the field, and included exactly the same types of soil that were used with the Slag. The shock rows contained about 40 shocks each. The fertilized check rows made 120 bushels per shock row. The unfertilized check strips averaged 90 bushels per shock row. That is a difference of about $18\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre between the fertilized and unfertilized part, and you will readily see that \$4.00 invested in Basic Slag returned about \$24.00 in Corn. Both the husker and our man who grew the corn would be more than pleased to make affidavit to this yield.

Now, ordinarily, when we buy something that is decidedly better than some other brand, we expect to pay a little more money for it. The remarkable thing about this is

that at the price which we are able to offer this American made Basic Phosphate, it figures considerably cheaper than Acid Phosphate, providing you will figure on a unit basis. Our price on Basic Phosphate is \$21.45 f. o. b. Ensley, Alabama. This is equivalent to \$28.75, f. o. b. Mechanicsburg, and it figures a gross selling price of \$1.60 per unit, f. o. b. Mechanicsburg. This Basic Phosphate analyzes 18 per cent. Phosphoric Acid. The best price that we can find on Acid Phosphate, 16 per cent., is about \$26.00 per ton, f. o. b. Mechanicsburg, or \$1.62 per unit.

All of you know that Acid Phosphate bags are of little value after they have been used once, but Basic Slag contains no acidity, does not injure the bags, and we are able to offer you 15 cents each, delivered Mechanicsburg, for any number of these sacks. They contain 100 pounds each, and if you send us twenty sacks per ton that you use, that gives you a rebate of \$3.00 per ton less the trifling cost of shipping the bags here. The bags must be free from holes when they reach us, or else we can not use them at all, but if you buy this material in car lots, as you must do in order to obtain this low price, there will be very few torn sacks.

Very naturally, you will have less labor hauling home and applying an 18 per cent. fertilizer than you will with a 16 per cent. one, because the higher the analysis the smaller quantity you would use to obtain any given result. We do not think that any firm can make money on the fertilizer business by handling less than car lots, and that is the only way that we care to sell this material. We will sell smaller amounts to people who wish to experiment, but we must necessarily ask a very much higher price, and we do not care for the business even then.

Please remember that we have the agency for all territory North of the Ohio River, but no territory South of that point, so we can not quote you, if you live anywhere South of that line.

This fertilizer is not an experiment. We have used it more or less continuously for twenty years, and quite constantly for ten years. If you can not use a car load yourself get some of your neighbors to co-operate with you. The Government requests us to ship in 25 to 30 ton cars.

We are handling this material on such close margins that we must have cash upon delivery, but if you will send us suitable bank references, we will allow one week's time for you to unload the car and collect from your neighbors before making remittance to us.

Remember that we want to sell in car lots and to save you freight charges by shipping direct from the factory at Ensley, Alabama. The price as already stated is \$21.45 f. o. b. Ensley, Alabama, of if you want a little to experiment with, it is \$32.75 f. o. b. Mechanicsburg. We give below a few freight rates, and will cheerfully give any others that you ask for. The rates below are from Ensley, Ala., to points named, on car lots.

Ohio		New York		Pennsylvania	
Cincinnati	\$4.90	Elmira	\$8.00	Pittsburg	\$7.50
Columbus	\$7.10	Syracuse	\$8.00	Philadelphia	\$8.00
Akron	\$7.90	Binghamton	\$8.00	Williamsport	\$7.50
Indiana		Illinois		Michigan	
Ft. Wayne	\$7.40	Bloomington	\$5.80	Jackson	\$7.90
Indianapolis	\$5.80	Springfield	\$5.80	Lansing	\$8.10
Terre Haute	\$5.80	Quincy	\$5.80	Grand Rapids	\$8.30
West Virginia		Huntington	\$8.00	Parkersburg	\$7.80

MANIFEST ERRORS EXCEPTED

These seeds are described in our Catalogue. Prices are for immediate acceptance and prompt shipment only, and subject to being unsold. Price List is changed about once a week, usually on Saturdays. Samples sent free upon application. BAGS—On seeds marked 1, jute bags are free with any amount purchased but are weighed in gross for net. On seeds marked 2, bags are free up to bushel lots (weighed in, gross for net), but in bu. lots and above add 65c. each for seamless bags. Seeds marked 3, can be safely shipped in 2 bu. cotton bags for which we charge 30c. each. Seeds marked "b" are shipped in heavy cheap seamless sacks at 40c. each. Corn bags or crates free. All shipments double-sacked add 65 cents for extra bags.

	Lot Number	Purity	Germination	Price per pound Postpaid	10 lbs. not prepaid	30 to 60 lbs. per pound.	60 pounds	100 pounds	5 bu. lots per bushel	10 bu. lots per bushel
2 Alfalfa, "Dakota 30".....	a-8	96.82	87.25	\$.60	\$5.35	.52	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$29.95	\$29.90
2 Alfalfa, Kansas	3	99.09	90.25	.55	4.70	.45	26.00	43.33	25.95	25.90
2 Alfalfa, Idaho.....	a-12	98.68	92.25	.55	4.75	.46	26.50	44.17	26.45	26.40
2 Alfalfa, Grimms.....	‡									
2 Alfalfa, Orenberg	a-10	96.00	86.25	1.00	9.50					
2 Clover, Medium	2	99.3	90	.70	6.50	.63	37.00	61.66	36.95	36.90
2 Clover, Mammoth	10	99	90	.68	6.60	.64	37.80	63.00	37.75	37.70
2 Clover, Alsike	8	99.3	90	.70	6.50	.63	37.00	61.66	36.95	36.90
2 Clover, (Sweet) Melilotus Alba..	403	99	90	.40	3.60	.34	19.50	32.50	19.45	19.40
2 Clover, White	a-5	99.47	93	.85	7.90	.77	45.00	75.00		
2 Clover, Crimson	a-1	98.73	94	.25	1.85	.17	9.25	15.40	9.20	9.15
2 Timothy	9	99.8	96	.25	1.75	45lb 6.75		15.00	6.70	6.65
2 Timothy and Alsike Mixed.....	a-13	88	89.25	.30	2.35	.22	12.00	20.00	11.95	11.90
1 Bromus Inermis	a-61			.45	3.65	50lb 17.00		34.00		
1 Orchard Grass	a-60			.40	3.50	50lb 16.25		32.50		
2 Red Top	a-59	98.87	89.75	.35	2.75	50lb 12.75		25.50		
1 Tall Oat Grass.....	a-65			.35	3.00	50lb 14.50		29.00		
1 Kentucky Blue Grass.....	a-54			.45	3.75	50lb 17.75		35.50		
1 Meadow Fescue	a-63			.45	4.00	50lb 19.25		38.50		
1 English Rye Grass.....	a-53	97.15	75	.20	1.40	50lb 6.25		12.50		
1 Sheep's Fescue	a-58			.40	3.35	50lb 16.00		32.00		
2 Sudan Grass25	1.85	50lb 8.50		17.00		
3 Dry Pasture Mixture.....	a			.40	3.40	50lb 16.08		32.15		
3 Moist Pasture Mixture.....	a			.40	3.25	50lb 14.70		29.40		
3 Stump Mixture	a			.40	3.45	50lb 16.95		33.85		
2 Japanese Millet	a-36	98.92	96.75	.20	1.00	50lb 4.00		8.00		
2 Golden Millet, (Tenn. Grown)....	*									
Lawn Mixture	1			.50	4.50	.44				
Shady Lawn Mixture.....	1			.52	4.70	.46				
2 Hungarian Millet	a-35	95.55	75.75	.25	1.00	50lb 4.30		8.60		
2 Japanese Buckwheat.....	a-30	99	100	.20	.75	50lb 2.75		5.50		
2 Silver Hull Buckwheat.....	a-22	99	70.25	.20	.75	50lb 2.75		5.50		
2 Sugar Cane, Amber, for Fodder..	a-32	88	78.5	.25	1.00	50lb 4.25		8.50		
2 Sugar Cane, Amber, for Syrup....	a-31	90.6	87.75	.30	2.50					
2 Vetch, Winter, hairy or sand....	7	98.9	90	.45	3.65	.34	19.20	32.00	19.15	19.10
2 Canada Field Peas, White.....	a-34	98		.25	.90	.08	4.25	7.07	4.20	4.15
2 Cow Peas, New Era & Brabham..										
2 Cow Peas, Whipporwill.....										
2 Broom Corn, Japanese.....	a-21	99.84	95.5	.30	1.75					
2 Rape, Dwarf, Essex, English.....	a-18	99	90	.35	2.90	50lb 13.00		26.00		
2 Rape, Dwarf, Essex, Japanese...	a-17	99	99	.25	1.60	50lb 6.75		13.50		
2 Rye, Rosen	a-19					56lb 2.25		4.00	2.20	2.15
b Barley, Wing's Pedig. Beardless..	a-28	**	95.75			48lb 2.85		5.72	2.70	2.65
b Barley, Bearded	**									
Ger. Ear Peck 1 bu. 5 bu. 10 bu.										
† Corn—Wing's Imp. White Cap...	a-46	W.B.	98	35c.	\$2.75	\$6.75	\$6.70	\$6.65		
† Corn—Wing's Favorite	a-39	W.B.	98	35c.	\$2.75	\$6.75	\$6.70	\$6.65		
† Corn—Wing's 100 Day White....	a-47	W.B.	98	35c.	\$2.75	\$6.75	\$6.70	\$6.65		
† Corn—Wing's Buckeye.....	a-52	W.B.	98	35c.	\$2.75	\$6.75	\$6.70	\$6.65		
† Corn—Minnesota 13	b-1	W.B.	98	35c.	\$2.75	\$6.75	\$6.70	\$6.65		
† Corn—Longfellow Flint	a-50	W.B.	90		\$1.50	\$4.00	\$3.90	\$3.85		

* Stocks Not Arrived.

** Quotations Later

‡ Quotations February 10.

Nitragin Culture for any Legume, garden size 30c; ½ A. 50c; 1A. \$1.00; 2A. \$1.80; 5A. \$4; 10A. \$7.50.

Mulford Cultures, small size, adapted only to garden Peas, garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas, 25c; ¼ A. 50c; 1A. \$1.50; 5A. \$5.00.

† With each single ear sold we give a coupon which is returnable at value of 20c. This coupon may be used on additional corn orders only, in amounts of 1 peck or over.

Prices on corn are made for either ear or shelled and graded; sacks or crates furnished free.

Rosen Rye is a well known Michigan selection and we are agreeably surprised this year from our own seeding and reports from customers. Note catalogue descriptions.

In addition to the Medium Clover offered above we offer a good value in Lot No. 73, 96.86 purity, containing slight trace of buckhorn and curled dock at \$35.00 single bushel, \$58.33 per hundred. Five and ten cents less in 5 and 10 bushel lots.

THE WING SEED CO.,
Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

New System Order Blank

Extra packages of certain varieties as indicated below have been prepared during the dull season and arranged to be handled quickly and effectively. Cost is greatly reduced by not having to pick out the correct packet and check for correctness. In other words we select the varieties. In all cases these are from our regular stocks and of our usual high quality. This saving is passed on to the customers who wish to use this blank. On comparison with the catalogue it will be noted that the cost of the seed is almost cut in half. In ordering, place a figure indicating the quantity desired in the blank space beneath the proper amount and price. For example, if two packets of Green Podded Bush Beans are wanted place a figure 2 in the space provided; if 3 pounds of Late Beets are wanted, place a figure 3 in the proper space below, etc.

Name Check method below.
 Mail Address Freight

 Shipping Point Express

 Street R. D. No. When ship

Variety	pkt 05c	oz	¼ lb	1 lb 20c	Variety	pkt 3c	oz	¼ lb	1 lb
Beans, Wax Podded Bush					Kale				
Beans, Green Podded Bush						3c	8c	25c	80c
Beans, Pole					Lettuce, Heading				
Beans, Lima, Bush					Lettuce, Loose Heading				
Beans, Lima, Pole					Lettuce, Loose Leaf				
Sweet Corn, Early					Muskmelon				
Sweet Corn, Late					Watermelon				
Peas, Early						3c	20c	60c	
Peas, Midseason					Onions				
Peas, Late						3c	30c		
	3c	8c	25c	80c	Pepper				
Beets, Early						3c	8c	25c	80c
Beets, Late					Radish, Early Round				
	3c	25c	80c		Radish, Long				
Cabbage, Early					Radish, Winter				
Cabbage, Midsummer					Pumpkin				
Cabbage, Late					Spinach				
	3c	10c	30c		Squash, Bush				
Carrots					Squash, Running				
Celery					Turnip				
	3c	8c	25c	80c	Rutabaga				
Cucumbers						3c	20c	60c	
Endive					Tomato				

The Wing Seed Company, Mechanicsburg, Ohio

CORRECTIONS ON PRICE LIST No. 2.

Price lists number two were printed for mailing with our catalogues on January 10, but our printers delayed the catalogues and it is necessary to make the following corrections. Descriptions of the seeds otherwise the same as to analysis and germination.

2	Alfalfa, "Dakota 30"-----	65c.	\$5.75	56c.	\$32.75	\$54.58	\$32.70	\$32.65
2	Alfalfa, Kansas	60c.	\$5.00	48c.	\$27.50	\$45.83	\$27.45	\$27.40
2	Alfalfa, Idaho.....	60c.	\$5.25	49c.	\$28.00	\$46.66	\$27.95	\$27.90
2	Clover, Medium	75c.	\$7.00	67c.	\$39.00	\$65.00	\$38.95	\$38.90
2	Clover, Mammoth	77c.	\$7.25	69c.	\$39.90	\$66.50	\$39.85	\$39.80
2	Clover, Alsike	75c.	\$7.00	67c.	\$39.00	\$65.00	\$38.95	\$38.90
2	Clover, (Sweet) Melilotus Alba--	50c.	\$4.00	38c.	\$21.60	\$36.00	\$21.55	\$21.50
2	Timothy	30c.	\$2.00	45lb	\$7.65	\$17.00	\$7.60	\$7.55
2	Timothy and Alsike Mixed.....	35c.	\$2.50	24c.	\$13.20	\$22.00	\$13.15	\$13.10

THE GARDEN

THIS year we urge gardens as never before. The supply of food is by no means adequate to the world's demand, for conditions in various parts of the world make production impossible. Food will be high because of this demand. It will be high because it will have to be produced from high priced seed, with high priced fertilizer, on high priced land and with high priced labor. The result is inevitable. Until production is sufficient to supply the demand prices will remain high. Aside from the satisfaction of growing these things yourself, the saving will be considerable, and in addition you will have done your part in bringing about renewed peace and prosperity to the world which greatly needs some such great normal influence.

While the war was in progress it was the opinion of many that its end would quickly lead to low prices. The reconstruction period has shown that it was not true. This applies to seeds offered this year as to everything else which was produced really under war conditions. Seeds were grown on land greatly increased in value, from high priced seed stocks and with high priced labor; while not as high as during the war, due to the fact that Europe is again growing more seeds, nevertheless prices will continue rather high for this year at least. What another year will bring forth, of course, depends on the trend of developments. We hope they will be lower, but without improved conditions this cannot be possible.

MARKET GROWERS

It is easy to make claims, but results are what count. There is seed on the market at many different prices, but it is a well-known fact that with seeds, as with every other line of merchandise, the same dollar will not buy both quantity and quality. All of us usually pay for what we get and many of us have already found, through costly crop failures and dissatisfaction, that a few cents difference in the original cost of the seed is made up many times in the value of the crop which that same amount of seed should produce. There are very definite reasons why practically all of the market growers who have once ordered from us have remained our friends and customers ever since. These reasons we shall be glad to explain.

Our market gardener price list is ready. Please ask for it.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND FLORISTS

We call particular attention to our collections of Iris, Peonies, Dahlias and Gladioli. We also have a very attractive special bulb and root catalogue, which we would be glad to send you for the use of any of your customers to whom it might prove of interest. Our collections of these bulbs and roots embrace most of the choice originations of both the great American and European hybridists. We are practically the only company in this country which is able to offer many of these varieties for sale, as we are growing them in our own fields, and due to a law now in effect they can no longer be imported from Europe for immediate resale. We would be very glad to send you wholesale price list on any of these bulbs and roots in which you are interested or to advise you further in connection with any of the varieties.

SEEDS PREPAID

We prepay postage or express on all vegetable or flower seeds ordered by packet, ounce, quarter pound or pound to any part of the United States or its colonies. For postage covering bulbs and roots please refer to that department of the catalogue. Quantities of seeds of any variety, ordered in amounts above two pounds, are sent at purchaser's expense. When ordering by parcel post please include postage with order. We guarantee safe delivery no matter how the goods are shipped. For tables showing parcel post rates see page 2. This will show you the approximate amount of postage to add when ordering by parcel post.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Cultural directions covering vegetable and flower seed will be found preceding the descriptions of the varieties throughout the catalogue. These directions apply to our own latitude of 40 degrees, and in places very far to the north or the south of us they should be modified to suit local conditions.

Suggestions for Ordering

- (1) Please sign your name and address carefully and fully.
- (2) Send remittance with order. If we are forced to delay while our credit department secures rating this often results in a serious inconvenience and annoyance both to the customers and ourselves.
- (3) Advise in your order whether we may substitute a similar variety if we are sold out of what you order.

(4) State plainly how shipments are to be made. If by parcel post, include postage above one pound.

(5) Advise if we may ship by express if you order by freight and freight is congested so that it appears unlikely that your order would arrive on time if so sent.

(6) Order as early as possible. This will insure your seeds arriving on time if the order should be delayed in transit.

PREMIUMS FOR 1920

With each order of \$2.00 or more for bulbs, roots, vegetable or flower seeds, we will send, when requested, as a special free premium, your choice of the following:

- (1) Fifty cents' worth of our selection of bulbs or roots.
- (2) Fifty cents' worth of vegetable or flower seeds, our selection. No collections included in either of the above offers.

SPECIAL OFFER

We wish to show our appreciation in some manner to those of our friends and customers who have been the means of our receiving an order from many of their neighbors.

For each order for \$2.00 or more sent us for a friend or neighbor, we will give a coupon redeemable in 50c worth of either vegetable, flower seeds or bulbs. This offer does not include collections, and is not a money making proposition. It is made solely to acquaint them with our seeds and as an expression of appreciation of the good will of our customers toward us. This offer applies to garden seeds and bulbs and roots only, not to field seeds.



REFERENCE TABLES

Quantity of seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre.

	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 to 2 bu.
Asparagus Roots.....	1000 to 7250
Barley.....	1 to 2 bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill.....	1 " "
Beans, pole, 1 pt. to 100 hills.....	1/2 " "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	7 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	5 " "
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 " "
Buckwheat.....	1/2 bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 1/2 lbs.
Carrot, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	2 1/2 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 1/2 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.....	4 lbs.
Chicory.....	8 to 10 " "
Clover, Alsike.....	15 to 20 " "
Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	10 to 15 " "
Mammoth and Medium.....	10 to 15 " "
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 qts.
Corn, rice (shelled).....	6 " "
Corn, sweet, 1/4 pt. to 100 hills.....	1 to 2 bu.
Cowpeas, in drills.....	12 lbs.
Cress, 3/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	1 to 3 " "
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	5 " "
Dill, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4 oz.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 1/2 lbs.
Endive, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	2 lbs.
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.....	40 lbs.
Grass, Blue Kentucky.....	40 " "
Blue Canada.....	50 " "
Hungarian and Millet.....	35 " "
Meadow Fescue.....	50 to 70 " "
Mixed Lawn.....	8 to 10 " "
Red Top Fancy.....	12 " "
Timothy.....	30 " "
Orchard, Perennial Rye and Wood Meadow.....	30 " "

	Quantity per acre.
Horseradish roots.....	10000 to 15000
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants, or 200 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Kohl Rabi, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4 " "
Leek, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4 " "
Lettuce, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 " "
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 to 3 " "
Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 1/2 to 4 " "
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	15 " "
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 " "
Onion Seed, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 to 5 " "
Onion Seed for Sets.....	40 to 80 " "
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill.....	3 bu.
Parsnip, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 lbs.
Parsley, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 " "
Peas, garden, 1 pint to 100 feet of drill.....	1 to 3 bu.
Peas, field.....	1 to 2 " "
Peas, Sweet, 4 oz. to 50 feet.....	1 to 2 " "
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Pumpkin, 1/2 qt. to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 " "
Radish, 2/3 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 to 12 " "
Rutabaga.....	2 to 4 bu.
Rye.....	1 to 1 1/2 bu.
Sage in drills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Salsify, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 " "
Spinach, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 " "
Summer Savory.....	3/4 " "
Sunflower.....	8 " "
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	4 " "
Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.....	4 " "
Tomato, 1 oz. to 2,000 to 3,000 plants.....	1 to 3 " "
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	30 to 40 " "
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill.....	1 to 3 " "
Vetches, Winter.....	30 to 40 " "

Standard Weights of Various Articles

	Per bu.
Barley.....	48 lbs.
Beans.....	60 " "
Buckwheat.....	48 " "
Clover Seed.....	60 " "
Corn, field, shelled.....	56 " "
Corn, field, on ear.....	70 " "
Corn, sweet, sold by measured bushel.....	45 " "
Grass, Timothy.....	48 " "
Hungarian.....	50 " "
Millet, common.....	50 " "
Millet, German or Golden.....	50 " "
Peas, smooth.....	56 " "
Peas, wrinkled.....	56 " "
Rape.....	50 " "
Rye.....	56 " "
Sugar Cane (Sorghum).....	50 " "
Vetches or Tares.....	60 " "

We Sell the Following Articles by Weight

Grass, Rhode Island Bent.	
Creeping Bent.	
Red Top Fancy.	
Tall Meadow Oat.	
Awnless Brome.	
Orchard.	
Hard Fescue.	
Red or Creeping Fescue.	
Tall Fescue.	
Sheep's Fescue.	
Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.	
Perennial Rye.	
Wood Meadow.	
Kentucky Blue.	
Canadian Blue.	

PARCEL POST MAP

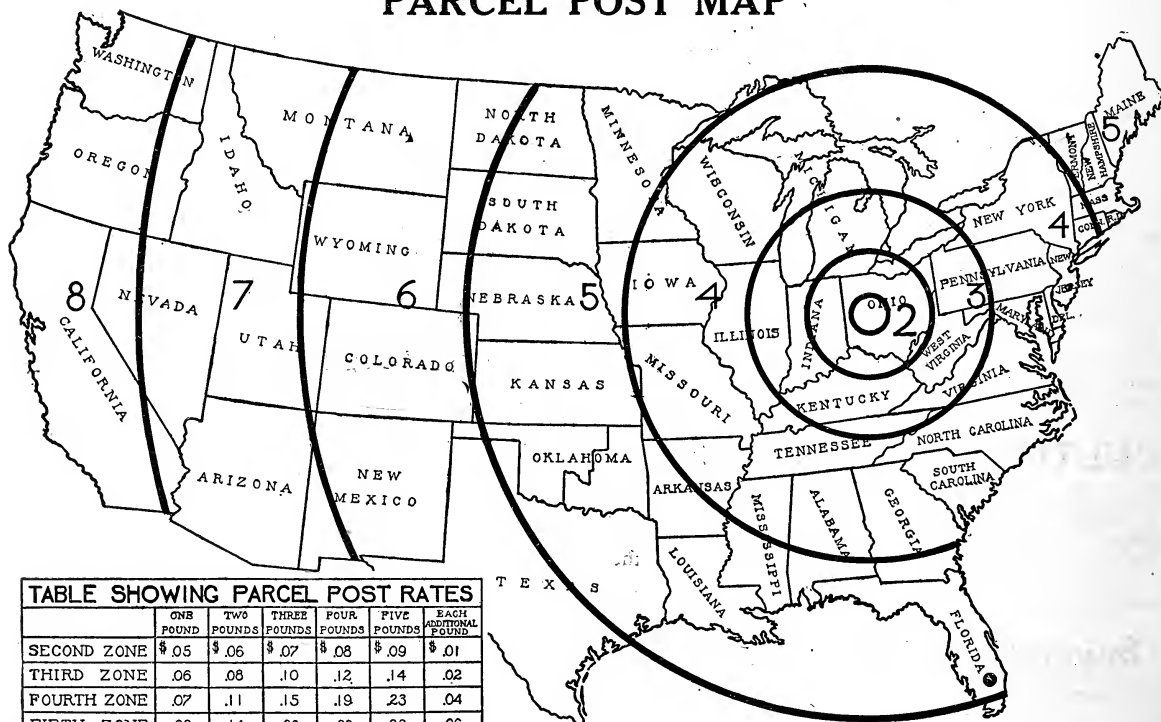


TABLE SHOWING PARCEL POST RATES

	ONE POUND	TWO POUNDS	THREE POUNDS	FOUR POUNDS	FIVE POUNDS	EACH ADDITIONAL POUND
SECOND ZONE	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.01
THIRD ZONE	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.02
FOURTH ZONE	.07	.11	.15	.19	.23	.04
FIFTH ZONE	.08	.14	.20	.26	.32	.06
SIXTH ZONE	.09	.17	.25	.33	.41	.08
SEVENTH ZONE	.11	.21	.31	.41	.51	.10
EIGHTH ZONE	.12	.24	.36	.48	.60	.12

Ask for Market Gardeners' Price List.

OUR PAGE OF SELECTIONS

LAST YEAR for the first time we tried taking one page of the catalogue to offer a few selections from our tests and trial grounds work; things that in our opinion were well worth trying among the new things that are originated from year to year throughout the world.

The idea proved so popular that we have continued it this year under the same plan. Some of the things have originated with us. Others have originated elsewhere. All are new or comparatively new on the market. Several have been retained from this same page of last year; others are submitted this year for the first time.

You may not like them, of course. Tastes differ. Besides, soil and climatic conditions vary, so that what may prove very fine for us may not do so well in other localities. We believe they are worth a trial, however, and offer them below for your consideration.

BEETS

Kelway's Perfect Model

We listed this variety last year on this page and our stock lasted about one month. We are sorry so many were disappointed in not being able to give it a trial, but we believe our new stock will be ample. Our opinion of the variety has not changed. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the popularity which this new Beet, originated in England, deserves. It was grown side by side and tested on the table with every other variety listed in the catalogue, and to us it was superior to anything we have yet known among the Beets. It grows quickly, remains in its prime a long time, is uniform in shape and size, smooth, globe-shaped and of the finest quality and flavor. Pkt., 15c; Oz., 45c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.25.

LETTUCE

Ohio Grand Rapids

This is another that we list on the same page for the second time. Last year we stated that although this strain was somewhat limited in its scope because of the fact that it is a forcing variety, it had jumped more rapidly into popularity among our customers than anything we had ever listed except Wing's Red Sunrise Tomato. Even with this handicap its sales jumped more than ten fold again last year. Market Gardeners, Florists, all over the country, ordered it, and even other seedsmen asked for stock seed. We have never had so many unsolicited testimonials on a variety of seed, and over 90% of customers who ordered it a year ago have reordered. It is a beautiful shade of green, and free from leaf rot and mildew. It gives a 20% higher yield than the old type of Grand Rapids and, as above stated, is of a much finer color. The regular description gives further characteristics. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

Chicken Lettuce

This is a departure from the human food, but if you raise chickens we believe you will be glad to have this called to your attention. Many people have been wondering why a lettuce suitable for chickens, yet with all the good properties of other lettuce, couldn't be developed. It has been. This lettuce does not head up like ordinary lettuce, but sends up a sturdy seed stock three or four feet high that is loaded with leaves. The stock may be cut off and will start up again and again, or the leaves may be pulled off and others will keep coming. Try it for your chickens. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

RADISH

Olive Deep Scarlet White Tip

There are many early Radishes that are quite good, but there is always room for improvement in any strain. This variety shows well its French ancestry. It has the small top with few leaves the quick growing tender roots so characteristic of the famous French grown seed. It is olive-shaped, flesh-white and fine grained, outside color crimson with a small though somewhat variable sized white tip. It is surely well worthy of a trial as an early Radish, either for market or the home garden. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 64c; Lb., \$2.00.

PEAS

Peter Pan

This is a new strain that we are glad indeed to be able to offer on this page. We consider it the finest of the dwarf large podded varieties. It is similar to Laxtonian and Pioneer and in height of vine is between these two varieties. The pods are about the same size and it matures along with Laxtonian, though sometimes a trifle later. Vines are medium light green, with pods of the same color. Pods curved, somewhat pointed and well filled. The quality is of the finest, and they cannot well be improved for their type, either for the market or for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

SWEET CORN

Wing's Rosy Morn

We presented this corn last year for the first time, and it met with such immediate approval that we are again listing it on this page. We find, however, that last year it matured a little later than the year before, though still early, being ready about the same time as Crosby's Early and Early Cory. It is, however, immensely superior in our opinion to either of those varieties. It produces uniformly handsome ears from six to seven inches long with a white cob and white kernels. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.75.

Wing's Golden Sugar

This Sweet Corn needs no introduction to many of our customers. It has made good among the newer varieties. Practically every customer who has ordered once has reordered, and our customers for this variety include some of the best known Market Gardeners and largest concerns in the country. It matures slightly later than Golden Bantam. The ears are half again as large and the kernels deliciously sweet. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.75.



STORING VEGETABLES FOR WINTER

TO KEEP VEGETABLES in their natural state long after the garden is gone is a very simple form of preparation for winter needs. It is only necessary to follow simple rules against decay and freezing, and in this manner not only can the enjoyment of fresh vegetables be continued far into the winter, but it means also using up the surplus in the garden when freezing comes, together with a big saving and the nourishing and health giving quality of summer vegetables. We have, therefore, outlined below simple rules of procedure which can be followed in practically any home.

STORAGE IN THE CELLAR

The vegetables adapted to this form of storage are beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, parsnips, potatoes, salsify, and turnips. If the house is heated by a cellar furnace, this method is particularly good.

A small room should be partitioned off as far as possible from the furnace. Two sides at least of this room should be outside walls, and there should be at least one outside window. A small hole should preferably be cut at the bottom of the window, an elbow inserted, and a pipe inserted in the elbow, extending practically to the floor of the room. This pipe, if possible, should have a damper in it which may be turned so as to shut off the air. By turning this damper so that it is open, the cold air from the outside will enter at the elbow, flow down the pipe to the floor, circulate through the room and, as it becomes warmed, it will rise to the top and escape through cracks at the top of the window, or a small opening which should be made near the top of the outside window. If this is impossible, fair storage can be made simply by having the window so that it can be adjusted with an opening depending upon whether the days are cold or warm. Though an earth floor is desirable, a concrete floor is usual, and this will prove entirely satisfactory, though it can be made even more so by sprinkling with a few inches of sand and moistening this with water every few days. The vegetables may be put in bins, baskets, boxes, slat crates or barrels. The containers should not hold more than two or three bushels each, as otherwise the vegetables are likely to heat and decay, and there should be full protection from mice. Movable containers and small ones are better. It is also best to harvest the vegetables when the ground is dry, otherwise let them lie out of doors for a day until dry, and then place them in a rather warm part of the cellar with a good circulation of air for a day or so.

With beets, turnips, carrots and salsify the top should be removed, leaving an inch or so. The bruised or imperfect ones should be put in a container for immediate use, and the sound vegetables should be stored. Turnips and carrots may be kept longer and in better condition if buried slightly in damp sand, or if placed in barrels among leaves. The leaves should be gathered when thoroughly dry and a layer about a foot deep placed in the bottom of the barrel, and then a thin layer of carrots or turnips, another layer of leaves four or five inches deep, and so on until the barrel is filled.

Cabbage may be stored in the cellar if buried in a pile of earth or in a box of earth or sand. It will also keep for a time in a cool cellar on the floor with the roots up.

Celery should be left in the ground until the weather has turned cold to stay and there is danger of severe freezing. It should then be dug, leaving some soil adhering to the roots. The plants should then be planted upright, covering the roots with three or four inches of sand or light soil. This should be watered occasionally, but the leaves and stalks should be kept dry. The ideal temperature is 40 degrees Fahrenheit. It should be kept at not less than freezing, which is 32 degrees, and not over 50 degrees.

In storing potatoes in such a cellar they should either be stored in rather shallow crates with slat bottoms or in bins or boxes which have had holes bored in the sides and bottom. This is necessary, as potatoes require free circulation of air through the containers. They should also be set on something which will hold them off the floor and allow the air to circulate underneath. They should also be kept in a dark place, and if the storage place is light, several thicknesses of paper should be placed on top of the containers. Dry air will cause withering of the potatoes, and if the air is dry the potatoes should be put in air tight containers, lined on the bottom and sides with several thicknesses of newspaper, and a well-fitting top covered in the same manner. If the potatoes begin to sprout in the spring all shoots should be rubbed off, the bin should be examined, and any rotten potatoes immediately removed. Open bins not more than a foot deep are best, as too large a bin makes good ventilation impossible.

Sweet potatoes must be handled with great care, and must be well matured when they are dug. A test for maturity is to break a potato, and if the surface dries it may be considered matured; if moisture remains on the surface, it is not ripe. However, in sections where frosts come early, they should be dug about the time the first frost is expected without regard to maturity, and should be carefully handled to prevent bruising a later decay. After being dug they should be allowed to dry as outlined previously and should then be cured by keeping them at an even temperature of about 80 degrees Fahrenheit for about a week after harvesting. This may be done on the floor of any part of the cellar not far from the furnace, but which has good air circulation. After this they may be kept near the furnace in the cellar or near a chimney in a vacant upstairs room or attic. The temperature should be kept at around 55 degrees. They should be placed in shallow containers which permit free circulation of air, or on open shelves, and we have found that it pays, especially with the best potatoes, to wrap each of them separately in paper, and in this way they may often be kept until the warm days of spring have arrived.

OTHER METHODS OF STORAGE

Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts, which have not matured, may be planted in shallow boxes of soil in a light place in the cellar, and they will then mature.

Onions should be cured by being exposed to the air for a few days in the shade. The tops should then be removed and they should be placed in trays or shallow baskets which

will allow free circulation of air. They require a cool, dry place, and if stored in the cellar should be suspended from the ceiling. The attic is usually better, as they are not damaged by temperature slightly below freezing.

Squashes and Pumpkins may be kept in the same way as Sweet Potatoes, that is, near a chimney, or near a furnace,



where it is rather dry and not very cold. They may also be kept by placing them in a single layer on the cellar floor and covering with old carpets or sacks. Care should be taken that the stems are not broken and that they are not bruised. If they begin to decay, the good portions should be canned at once.

Tomato vines pulled before freezing weather and suspended by the roots will ripen the tomatoes, if the cellar is cool.

Parsnips and Salsify, in our opinion, are really improved by remaining in the ground all winter. If they are desired for winter use, a pick will usually be necessary to get them out of the frozen ground. Otherwise they will have to be used in the spring before they start to sprout, as this destroys their flavor. In any event they are best if left in the ground until after a rather severe freeze.

Cabbage can also be easily stored in outside pits. In preparing these pits several inches of earth are removed and these shallow holes lined with hay or straw. On this the Cabbage should be placed with the heads down, preferably in a row. Several inches of straw or hay may be placed on top, then a few inches of earth and alternate layers of straw and earth as the weather grows colder, so when the weather becomes severe the covering may be about twelve inches thick. The straw which is used in covering, should project through to the top in one place to allow for ventilation, and this should be covered with a board to keep out moisture. Such a pit will usually be successful even if no straw is used.

Other vegetables, such as Beets, Carrots, Potatoes, Turnips, Salsify and Parsnips, may be stored in this way, but with these straw or hay should be used and the vegetables placed in a conical pile. Leaves may be used in place of the hay or straw.

ASPARAGUS

CONTRARY to popular belief it is quite possible to grow this most delicious spring vegetable from seed. Sow the seed in early spring in good rich soil where you wish it to stand, or in beds for transplanting. Prepare a very careful seed bed and sow in rows eighteen inches apart and two inches deep. Better success will be had if the seed is soaked in warm water before planting. Thin to one inch apart, and give very careful cultivation through the entire summer. The following spring the plants will be ready for the permanent beds. Spade these beds deeply and enrich well with stable manure. Set the plants four inches deep, one to two feet apart, in rows four to six feet apart. Cultivate thoroughly the first season. Each spring a heavy application of manure should be given, with some salt to keep down the weeds. Wood ashes are also very good. Cultivate frequently until the plants meet in the rows. In cutting, remove all shoots, no matter how small. In the fall the tops, when ripe, should be cut and burned. Do not cut the shoots too late in the season. One hundred plants should, with care, supply an ordinary family.

A1. BONVALLET'S GIANT—An improved Palmetto producing stronger, more vigorous shoots. Extremely rust resisting and coming into bearing a year sooner than other varieties. The season lasts longer than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A2. COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A white stalked variety, very large, tender and almost as fine flavored as the green stalked sorts. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.40.

A3. CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—The oldest and best known variety. Large green stalks, early and tender. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.40.

A4. EARLY GIANT ARGENTEUIL—The standard French Asparagus. It is rust resistant, vigorous and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.40.

A5. PALMETTO—A standard variety. Large green stalks, early, prolific and tender. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.40.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

We offer only the best selected stock and vigorous growing plants. We offer 500 roots at 1,000 rates; 50 roots at 100 rates.

Varieties.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A6. Bonvallet's Giant | } |
| A7. Colossal | |
| A8. Columbian Mammoth | |
| A9. Argenteuil | |
| A10. Palmetto | |

WRITE FOR PRICES

TOBACCO

TOBACCO SEED should be sown as early as possible in the spring after danger of frost is over. Usually a quantity of brush is burned and the ashes mixed with the soil. Then the seed may be sown, covering lightly. When the plants are six inches high transplant in rows four or five feet apart each way. It is very important to keep the ground well cultivated.

A405. BIG HAVANA—A hybrid Havana or Cuban seed leaf. A heavy cropper and one of the earliest cigar leaf varieties. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.50.

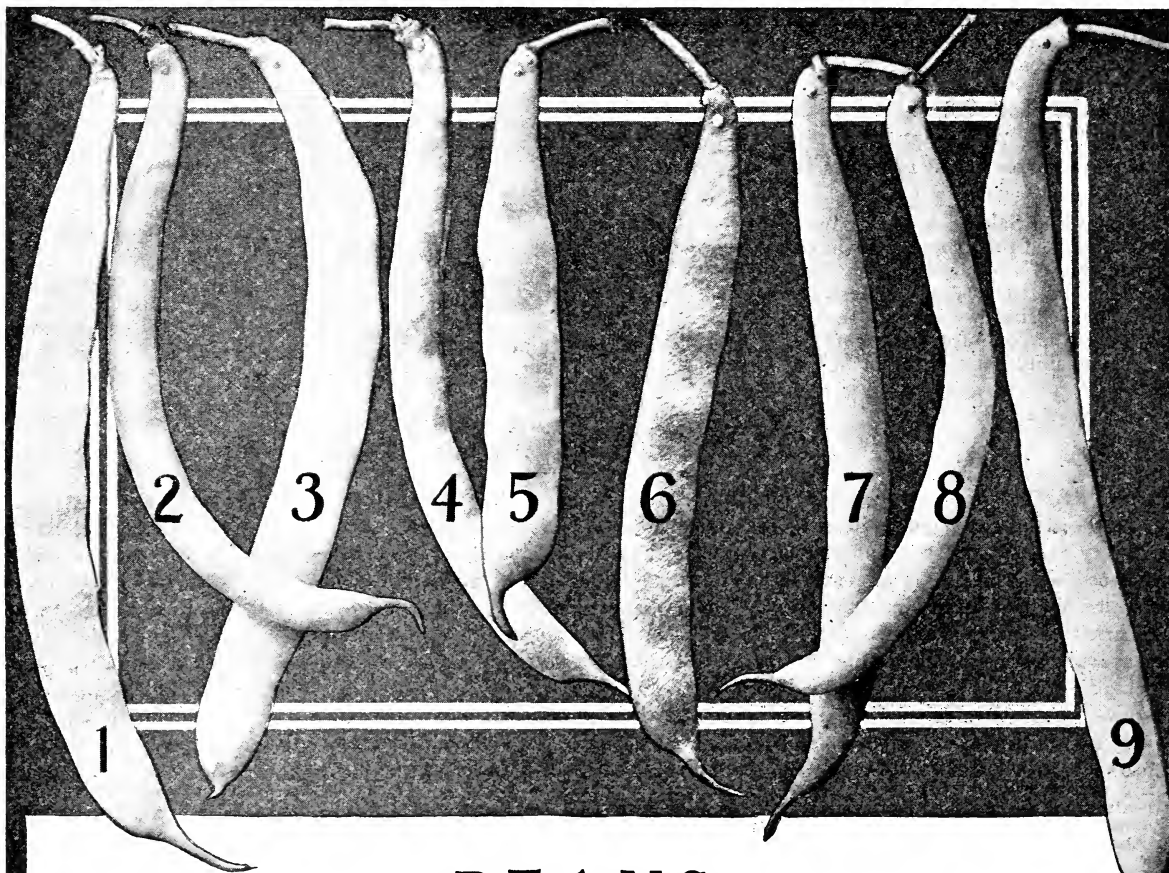
A406. CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—A hardy cigar variety, well adapted to the climate of the middle and northern states. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.50.

A407. IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY—A standard variety and a popular sort for plug fillers and wrappers. Our strain is much superior to the common White Burley, being especially selected and grown by an expert. We know it to be of the best possible quality. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.50.

HORSERADISH ROOTS

A408. MALINER-KREN—A variety from Bohemia that is much more vigorous and grows much larger than the common Horseradish. Cuttings planted in April will produce fine, large cuttings the first of the following October. It is white, free from disease, yields very heavily, will grow on any kind of soil and stands dry weather well. This variety has produced four tons per acre that sold for \$100 a ton. It requires 10,000 cuttings to plant one acre. Twenty-five to fifty roots will supply an average sized family. Price, roots ready for planting, by mail postpaid, 50 for 80c; 100 for \$1.40. Express not paid, 500 for \$4.80; 1,000 for \$8.50.

A409. COMMON HORSERADISH—Roots ready for planting, by mail, postpaid, 50 for 65c; 100 for 95c. By express not paid, 500 for \$3.50; 1,000 for \$6.50.



BEANS

ALTHOUGH BEANS will grow on almost any kind of soil, no crop will respond more readily to fertile soil and cultivation. Well rotted manure is best, as fresh manure will often make them run to vines. Plant in well fitted ground late enough in the season so that the ground is warm, and not too wet. Plant two inches deep in drills eighteen to twenty-four inches apart. Larger yields are being claimed, however, if three or four Beans are planted in hills eight inches apart. Cultivate shallow and frequently up until time of blooming. Avoid working among the Beans when they are wet, as it tends to make them rust. Lima Beans should not be planted until the latter part of May. Pole Beans are planted in hill four feet apart each way. A pound of Limas plants 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, 200 hills. A pound of Snap Beans plants 150 feet of drill.

A11 BURPEE'S NEW KIDNEY WAX—(Illustration No. 7.) This is an early, round podded variety. Pods are about six inches long, very meaty, brittle, entirely stringless. The quality is unsurpassed by any other Wax Bean. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., 25c; Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A12 BURPEE'S STRINGLESS WHITE WAX—A white seeded Bean like Davis White Wax, but much superior in quality. Pods are straight, very thick and meaty, of a bright lemon-yellow and entirely stringless. This is a late variety and recommended for canning because of its beautiful appearance. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A13 CURRIE'S RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX—Very early. This variety has handsome, flat, pods, moderately meaty, five inches long, with no strings when young. The yield is unusually heavy. We find it to be entirely free from rust. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A14 DAVIS' KIDNEY WAX—An early to midseason variety. Forms long, flat pods that out-yield any other white seeded variety. Stringless if used as soon as the pods turn yellow. The dry Beans may also be used in place of the Navy Bean. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A15 GOLDEN WAX IMPROVED—(Illustration No. 5.) Deservedly the most popular Wax Bean grown. A midseason variety with stout, meaty pods that are flat, of medium length, and borne in large numbers. Stringless even when quite old. Ours is the best Grenell strain. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A16 HARDY WAX—(Illustration No. 2.) This is a round podded Wax Bean, quite similar to Round Podded Kidney and Brittle Wax. It is a fair yielder, good quality and practically stringless. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.75.

A17 KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX—A late variety. An improved Golden Wax that is entirely rust-proof. The vines have short runners; the pods are five inches long, flat, brittle and quite stringless. A superior sort for shelling, rich and delicious. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A18 KEENEY'S STRINGLESS REFUGEE WAX—One of the very finest dwarf Wax Beans. The pods are five inches long, round, meaty, very tender and with no strings. The quality is excellent and the yield is splendid. A standard late canning variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A19 NEW SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX—(Illustration No. 9.) Early, very vigorous and drought resistant. Pods six to seven inches, long, round, meaty and tender. A new variety gaining very rapidly in popularity, and one of the best yielders. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.65.

A20 PENCIL POD WAX (BLACK)—Early, productive, medium length pods, round, meaty, stringless. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A21 PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—Early. A round podded Bean of very good quality. Meaty, stringless and a very good yielding variety. One of the longest podded

of the Black Wax varieties. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A22 ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX—(Illustration No. 8.) One of the best midseason sorts. The same as Wardwell's Kidney, but with round pods. Pods long, meaty and stringless. An excellent yielder and much used as a canning variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A23 BRITTLE WAX—Very early. The pods are almost round, five inches long, meaty, very tender, brittle and stringless. A splendid yielder. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A24 WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—(Illustration No. 3.) Very early. Handsome, long, yellow, flat pods, fairly meaty and quite stringless. Heavy yielder. Excellent for home use and widely used by market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.75.

A25 WEBBER WAX—A distinct type that shows plenty of breeding and selection. Early, resistant, and a very heavy yielder of large, oval pods which snap, without strings. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.75.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

A26 BOUNTIFUL—(Illustration No. 1.) Very early. Pods five inches, flat and loose; not very meaty, but practically stringless. An excellent yielder and a sure cropper. Extensively used as a field crop for soup Beans. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A27 EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—From ten days to two weeks earlier than the Late Refugee and of the same high quality. Pods five inches long, round and meaty. A splendid yielder and a good shipper. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A28 BOSTON SMALL PEA—A standard field variety that yields very well, produces small, white beans, suitable for soup or baking. One of the best for this purpose. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 18c; 1 Lb., 30c; 2 Lbs., 50c; 10 Lbs., \$2.25; 60 Lbs., \$13.25.

A29 FORDHOOK FAVORITE—(Illustration No. 4.) Early. One of the best both in yield and in quality. Pods are large, thick-meated, round, very tender, absolutely free from strings and fine flavored. The beans are white and are splendid either for snap or soup beans. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A30 FULL MEASURE—A new main crop variety of great merit. Medium early; pods five inches, round, meaty, stringless and of excellent quality. Very productive and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A31 HORTICULTURAL DWARF OR CRANBERRY BUSH—Late and productive. Broad, flat, loose, stringless pods. The beans are buff splashed with red and are chiefly used for shelling. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A32 KEENEY'S STRINGLESS GREEN REFUGEE—An exact duplicate of the old 1,000 to 1, except that it is a week earlier and absolutely stringless. It yields well, is splendid for the market gardener and very desirable

for canners on account of its profusion of small round pods of fine flavor and perfect stringlessness. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A34 RED VALENTINE EXTRA EARLY—Moderately early. Pods four inches, round, meaty, and has some strings, but the flavor is unsurpassed. Yield is good and the variety is very much liked by gardeners. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A35 REFUGEE or THOUSAND TO ONE—Late. Vines of vigorous growth, producing a great abundance of long, round, fleshy, greenish-yellow pods. Very much used for canning. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A36 STRINGLESS GREEN POD—(Illustration No. 6.) Very early. The most widely grown of any of the green podded Bush Beans. Round podded, thick meated, tender and stringless. A very good yielder. Too much can hardly be said in praise of this variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A37 GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—This Bean matures about a week later than Extra Early Red Valentine and makes a good succession with Stringless Green Pod when planted together. The plants are of strong growth, pods round, thick-meated, brittle and stringless. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A38 TENNESSEE GREEN POD—A medium early, well known and popular Bean in some regions of the country. Exceptionally long pod, plants quite large and prolific. Pods are flat and of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A39 WHITE MARROWFAT—The standard soup bean. Dry beans are larger than the so-called Navy or Pea Bean. Our strain shows the result of careful work and development. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 18c; 1 Lb., 30c; 2 Lbs., 50c; 10 Lbs., \$2.25.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

These varieties are of vigorous running growth and need stout poles or wire supports on which to climb. They are later than the bush beans, but are also more productive and their being up on poles makes them easier to pick.

A40 BURGER'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Decidedly earlier than Kentucky Wonder with a longer season of productiveness. The handsome pods are borne in clusters, are six to eight inches long, meaty, tender, fine flavored and entirely stringless. Very prolific. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A41 DUTCH CASE KNIFE—A very prolific, loose climbing Pole Bean. Pods are broad, flat, loose and of excellent quality. A good corn bean and can be used either for snap, shelled or dry shell beans. The beans are white in color. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A42 GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—A very handsome variety, with pods six inches long, flat, snaps very well, and produces its pods in large clusters. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous and hardy. Pods golden-yellow to creamy-white. Excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 86c; 10 Lbs., \$3.50.

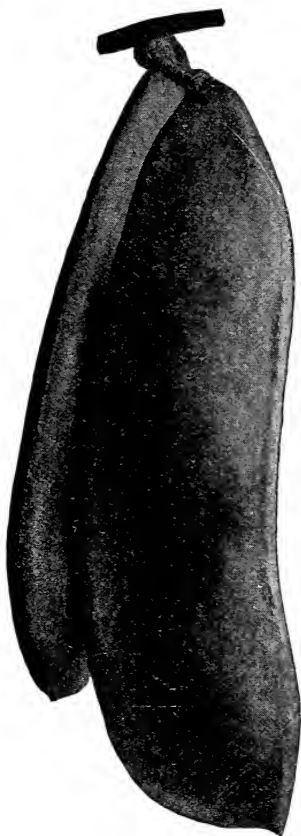
A43 KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD—One of the most popular and practical of the green podded Pole Beans. Very large, dark green pods, meaty, tender, stringless and deeply "saddle backed." Will continue to bear to the end of the season. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A44 KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Equal in quality to Old Homestead, but the pods are broad and a golden waxy color that makes them very attractive. This variety is likewise an abundant yielder and we consider it the best of the yellow-podded Pole Beans. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.70.

A45 LAZY WIFE—A midseason sort. The pods are about four inches, green, flat, fairly meaty and stringless. The beans have a rich buttery flavor when cooked while young and make excellent winter shell beans. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.70.

A46 RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT OR CORN HILL—This bean is very extensively cultivated, and is used especially for planting among corn. Will give a good crop even without poles. Vines are medium sized, vigorous, with green pods becoming light yellow tinged with red as they mature. Snap pods three to three and a half inches, straight, flat to oval, fleshy, and of good quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A47 TENNESSEE WONDER—This is said to be the largest, straightest, and most handsome podded of all cultivated beans. Most like Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead, differing principally in color of pods, leaves and stems, and having larger, straighter, later and more double barreled pods. Its chief objection is that it is quite late, and is best adapted to a long growing season. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.



Lima Challenger.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

A48 BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A true bush form of the Large White Lima Bean. Fairly early, pods of good size and well filled. Strong plants with thick stems, furnishing a good support. The quality is excellent and also the yield. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A49 BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA—An improved strain of the Burpee Bush Lima, having larger pods and larger beans, more of them being borne in a pod than with the older strain. This variety is also earlier than the Burpee's Bush, maturing a week before it. A very heavy yielding Lima of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A50 FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—This variety is decidedly our preference among the Bush Lima Beans. It is nearly as early as any. The pods are about four inches long, of medium size, well filled, the beans very thick, tender and of fine quality. The plants are very robust, never coming into contact with the ground. With us it yields continuously all summer, in this respect superior to any other sort. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A51 HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA OR DWARF SIEVA—The earliest of the Bush Limas and valuable for that reason. The plants are small, of compact growth, and the short green pods bear three or four of the small "butter beans." The quality is excellent and the yield is good. This variety is very free from mildew. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

POLE LIMA BEANS

A52 CARPENTERIA—Pods are about four and one-half inches long, medium sized, one containing about four beans. An extra good yielder, the beans being not quite so large around as some other varieties, but very plump, of a beautiful green tint, and of exceptional quality. One of the earliest varieties. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A53 CHALLENGER—Drer's Improved or "Potato" Lima. The vines are vigorous and productive, but pods mature later than the flat varieties. The pods are about four inches in length, and the beans are very plump and of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A54 IDEAL POLE LIMA—A selection of the Large White Lima, and very similar to it. The pods are large and well filled and the beans are of the flat type, white with a slight greenish tinge. The yield is good and the quality excellent. Matures early enough for main crop. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A55 KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—This is the largest of the Limas and is one of the best for the main crop. It is a very strong grower and very large podded, the pods being very uniform. The beans are medium to large, flat, greenish-white in color. It is a heavy yielder and a variety that climbs and produces until the end of the season. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A56 LARGE WHITE LIMA—The old standard strain. Rather late, large podded, beans flat and large. A splendid yielder. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$2.90.

A57 EARLY LEVIATHAN—This variety is very valuable on account of its early maturing quality, making it very useful in situations where frost would catch a less hardy sort. It is the earliest of the large Pole Limas. The beans are medium sized and plump, very productive. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; Lb., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A58 SEIBERT'S EARLY—A vigorous grower, hardy and early. A fine variety for northern climates. It produces an abundance of medium sized pods well filled with large plump tender beans of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A59 SMALL SIEVA OR CAROLINA—The "Butter Bean" of the South. A very early variety producing small pods with three small beans of fine quality. A very good yielder. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

BROCCOLI

This vegetable is very similar to the Cauliflower, but being harder can be grown farther north. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in shallow drills, and when four inches high transplant to rows two feet apart each way. Culture is the same as for cabbage and the same insecticides should be used for insect attacks.

A60 LARGE EARLY FRENCH—The most dependable variety. Plants are very hardy, producing medium sized, compact heads of good quality. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c; Oz., 90c; ¼ Lb., \$3.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are miniature cabbages borne on the side of a plant stalk. Handle the same as cabbage, transplanting to rows two feet apart each way. In this latitude must be started early in order that they may mature.

A61 LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—A splendid variety much grown for the New York market. Dwarf habit, prolific and of very fine quality. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c; Oz., 75c; ¼ Lb., \$2.25; Lb., \$7.00.

A62 PARIS MARKET—A standard variety, half dwarf, very prolific, the sprouts being small, hard and of very good flavor. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c; Oz., 75c; ¼ Lb., \$2.25; Lb., \$7.00.

A63 KELWAY'S PROLIFIC—As the name implies the stem of this plant bears an abundance of Sprouts, which are round, tightly folded, and hard. Develops quite uniformly and are of good quality. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c; Oz., 75c; ¼ Lb., \$2.25; Lb., \$7.00.



BEET

BEETS ARE best planted on rather light, rich, well manured soil. For early use, plant such sorts as Detroit Dark Red and Crosby's Egyptian in hot beds, transplanting later to out of doors. Sow outside as early as the ground will permit, one inch deep, in rows eighteen inches apart. For winter use, sow the turnip varieties in June, covering two inches deep. Store the roots in cellar, covering with sand or light soil, or bury them in pits such as are used for potatoes. Sow seven pounds of seed per acre.

A64 BASSANO—Early. Beets are turnip-shaped, smooth, and of a light red color. Flesh is tender, pink, zoned with white. The young tops are excellent for greens. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; Lb., \$1.00.

A65 EASTIAN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Largest of the turnip-shaped beets. Tops purple, flesh blood red with lighter zones. Very tender and remains in its prime a long time. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A66 CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—A very early, round shaped beet. Large size for an early beet and remains in its prime for a long time. The light red meat is attractively zoned and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A67 DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP—Deservedly a most popular sort. Early, top-shaped, deep red, zoned attractively with lighter shade. Excellent either for home use or market gardeners. Flesh tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A68 EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—A large turnip-shaped beet with large purple tops. Smooth and even with blood-red flesh of good texture. Later than Detroit Dark Red. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A69 DEWING'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP—Largely used for main crop; tops medium sized; roots turnip-shaped; flesh crimson, zoned with lighter shade. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A70 ECLIPSE—Very early. Tops small; roots round, smooth, dark; flesh bright red, attractively zoned and of good quality. An excellent early beet, either for home use or for bunching for market. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A71 EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP—Early. Round, medium sized, uniformly smooth and of good quality. An excellent market beet. Color lighter than Detroit Dark Red. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A72 EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN—A splendid variety for forcing or for first early crop outdoors. Small tops; turnip shaped, flat bottomed, blood red color and very smooth. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A73 HALF LONG BLOOD—The well known variety for winter use. Half long, deep red, smooth and of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A74 KELWAY'S CHOICE DWARF DARK (New)—We believe this is the very best half long beet that we ever saw. It has large purple tops, roots very dark colored, smooth, uniform, very sweet, and of the best flavor. A splendid exhibition variety or good for the home table. Our strain comes direct from the originators and our stocks are simply as good as they can possibly be. Pkt., 15c; Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$3.75.

A75 KELWAY'S PERFECT MODEL (New)—One of the finest beets we have ever grown in our trial grounds. Deep blood red, of perfect globe shape and finest quality. It quickly grows to marketable size. Pkt., 15c; Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.25.

SUGAR BEETS

Sugar Beets require the same culture as Mangels, excepting that they may be grown somewhat closer together. While they do not attain the immense size of the Mangels, their nutritive value is higher, and this makes up to some extent for the difference in yield.

A76 GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE—Largely used for stock feeding. Large tops; roots half long, rose colored, half out of ground. Highly nutritious and a good producer. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25. Express not paid, 15 Lbs., \$1.10 per Lb.

A77 KLEIN WANZLEBEN—The standard sugar factory beet and also very extensively used for feeding. It is said to be a great milk producer. Roots larger than Vilmorin's Improved, tapering, white, and mostly underground. A heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25. Express not paid, 15 Lbs., \$1.10 per Lb.

A78 LANE'S IMPERIAL—Chiefly used for feeding. Large tapering roots, smooth, rose colored; flesh snow-white, fine grained and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25. Express not paid, 15 Lbs., per Lb., \$1.10.

A79 VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—Used both for feeding and by the sugar factories. Tops large; roots half long, large, smooth, even grayish-white in color, and grows mostly underground. Flesh is white, and contains about sixteen per cent sugar. A very good yielder and one of the best keeper. Our stock is grown in France and is the best obtainable. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25. Express not paid, 15 Lbs., per Lb., \$1.10.



Kelway's Perfect Model.

MANGEL WURZELS

Stock Beets are splendid feed for stock in winter and should be used more extensively in this country. They require a rich, deep soil that has been deeply plowed and well manured. Sow in May or June in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches between plants. Dig the crop as soon as frost occurs. They may be stored by heaping six feet deep on a dry sloping situation, covering first with bags or canvas, then six inches deep with straw or fodder and over that a light layer of earth. When this layer of earth becomes frozen cover with more, and in this way the roots will not heat, but will be kept in perfect order. Sow about six pounds of seed per acre.

AS0 GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE—A very large, long, smooth variety that grows over half out of ground, making it very easy to harvest. The skin is golden-yellow color and the flesh creamy-white and sweet. A good keeper and a very heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00. Express not paid, 15 Lbs., per Lb., 90c.

AS1 GOLDEN TANKARD—Large, smooth, yellow variety, growing two-thirds out of ground. Neck and tap root small, yellow meated, and not quite so large as Giant Yellow Intermediate. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00. Express not paid, 15 Lbs., per Lb., 90c.

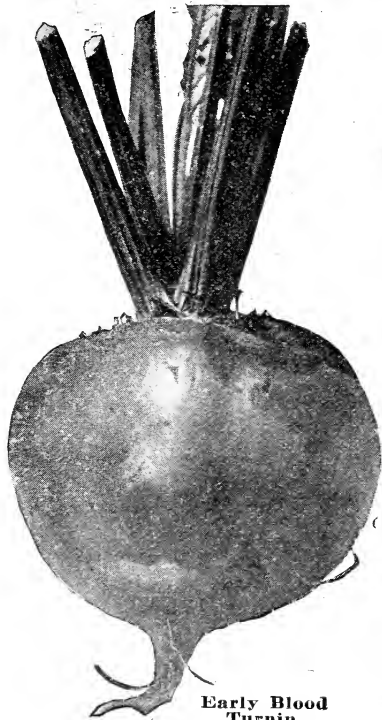
AS2 KELWAY'S CRIMSON KING (New)—The grower claims for this Mangel not only a good yield and ease in harvesting, but the best feeding qualities of any variety grown; they say the stock will leave other varieties for it. We put this into stock last year for the first time, tested it out in our trial grounds this season, and it gave us perfect satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25. Express not paid, 15 Lbs., per Lb., \$1.10.

AS3 MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED—A very heavy cropper. Tops large; roots long, crimson color, borne two-thirds out of ground; flesh white tinted with pink. Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 25c; Lb., 80c. Express not paid, 15 Lbs., per Lb., 70c.

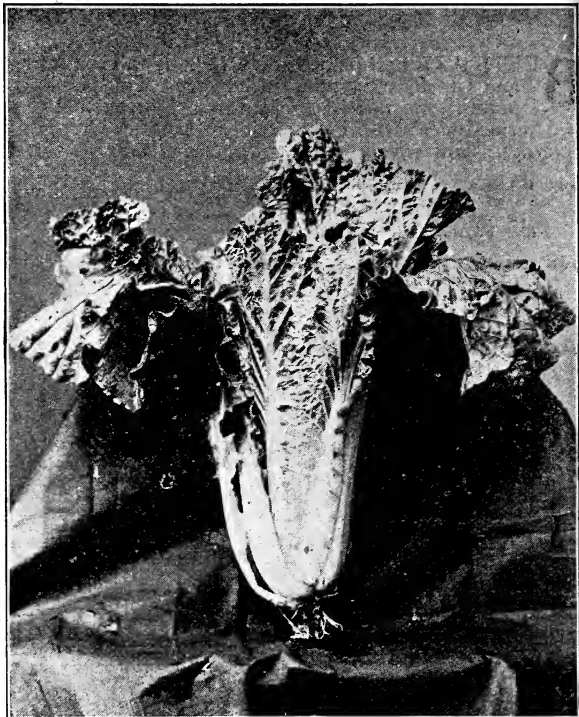
Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

This variety of Beet makes only tops and is used exclusively for greens. Only a few plants need be used, as they will continue to grow all summer in spite of frequent cuttings. Sow early in the spring in rows sixteen inches apart, and thin to twelve inches between plants.

AS4 LUCULLUS—The plants grow from two to two and one-half feet tall, with stems as thick and broad as Rhubarb, and ten inches below the leaves. These may be cooked and served the same as Asparagus, and are very delicious. The leaves are very crumpled and are cooked like Spinach. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.



Early Blood Turnip.



Chinese Cabbage.

CHINESE CABBAGE

AS5 PE-TSAI (Improved Chinese Cabbage.) This delicious new vegetable may be eaten as a salad, or, better yet, boiled and minced with butter. In appearance, it resembles a Cos Lettuce more than a cabbage. It is very easily grown and does well in all parts of the country. Sow at turnip planting time in rows eighteen or twenty inches apart and thin to eight inches in the row. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25.

HERBS

A SUPPLY OF HERBS will be found very useful and necessary. They may be freshly gathered for flavoring soups, meats, etc., or tied in bunches and dried for use during the winter. In some cases the seed is saved. These can be dried and threshed when ripe. Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy perennials and need not be replanted except when old plants become exhausted.

AS6 ANISE—Seeds aromatic and carminative. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

AS7 BALM—For culinary purposes. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 45c.

AS8 BASIL—Sweet. Culinary herb used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

AS9 BORAGE—Leaves used as a salad. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 45c.

***AS10 CARAWAY**—For sowing. Used in flavoring liquors and bread. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

***AS11 CATNIP**—Has medicinal qualities. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c.

AS12 CORIANDER—Seeds aromatic. For sowing. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

AS13 DILL—For sowing. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

***AS14 FENNEL**—Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

***AS15 HOREHOUND**—Has medicinal qualities. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 45c.

AS16 HYSSOP—Has medicinal qualities. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 45c.

***AS17 LAVENDER (True)**—For oil and distilled water. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 60c.

AS18 MARJORAM—Sweet. Is used in seasoning. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 45c.

***AS19 ROSEMARY**—Yields an aromatic oil and water. Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.00.

***AS100 RUE**—Said to have medicinal qualities. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 75c.

AS101 SAFFRON—Is used in medicine, and also in dyeing. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

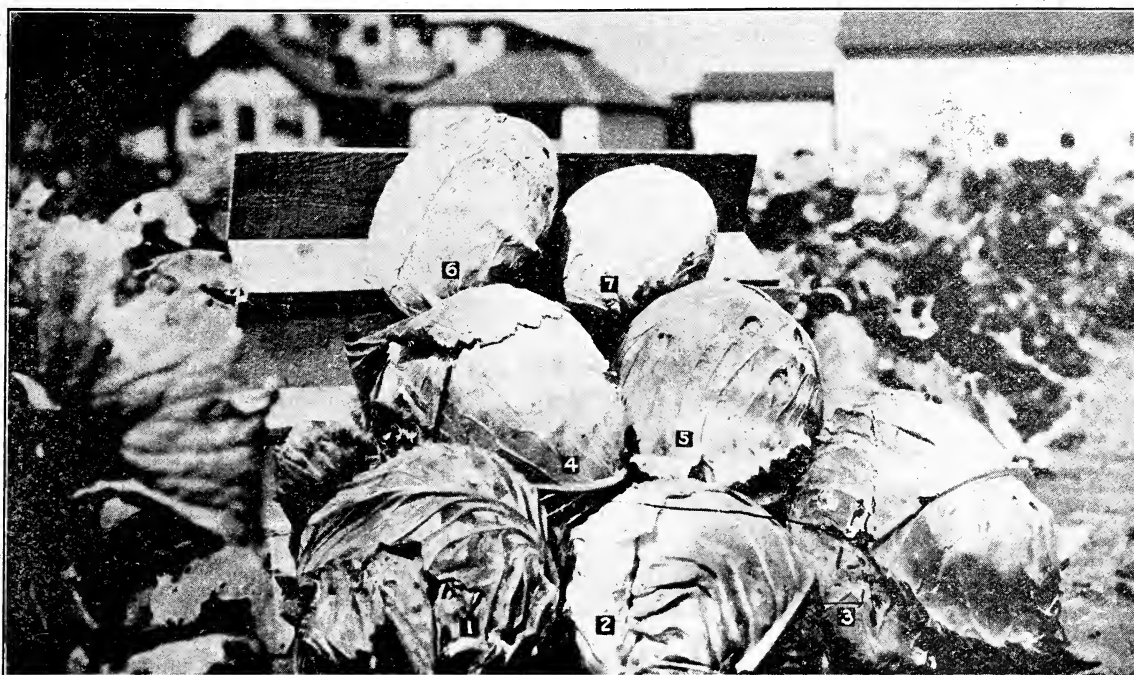
AS102 SAVORY—Summer. Is used as a culinary herb. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

***AS103 SAGE**—Broad leaf. A culinary herb; also used in medicine. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 45c.

***AS104 THYME**—Broad-leaved English. Is used as a seasoning. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 90c.

***AS105 WORMWOOD**—Has medicinal qualities. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 60c.

CABBAGE



Cabbage in Our Trial Grounds, with partial view of warehouse in background.

1. Copenhagen Market. 2. Charleston-Large Wakefield. 3. Glory of Enkhuizen.
4. Large Late Drumhead. 5. Premium Flat Dutch.
6. Danish Ball Head Short Stem. 7. Danish Ball Head Tall Stem.

CABBAGE requires a fairly rich soil, well manured and well drained. Good seed is extremely important with this crop. Our stocks come from the best growers and are vastly superior to common seed. Start the plants in hot-beds and set out as soon as danger of freezing is over, planting twelve to eighteen inches apart in rows two to three feet wide. Frequent and thorough cultivation should be given. The green worms can be controlled by using pyrethrum powder, Hammond's Slug Shot or Paris Green. Root maggots can be killed by digging out a cup-like hole around the stem and applying kerosene emulsion or some similar insecticide. Planting the ground to some other crop for several seasons is the surest remedy for the disease called club-root. To prevent cabbage fly, dust with air slaked lime, wood ashes or tobacco dust.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

A106 COPENHAGEN MARKET—Matures about July 1st. This variety appears to stand in a class by itself. It is the very earliest sort in our trial grounds, and also one of the very best. Uniform, with splendid sized heads; round, and with only moderate amount of loose or outside leaves. We believe this to be the very best early cabbage on the market today, and we know our stock to be of the very best. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; Oz., 75c; ¼ Lb., \$2.50.

A107 EUREKA FIRST EARLY—A splendid first early variety for those who like a flat headed cabbage. Heads are small, flat, compact and very uniform. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A108 EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Deservedly one of the most popular early varieties. Small heads are very solid, conical and with few waste leaves. Our stock is of the best and runs very true and uniform. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A109 EARLY SPRING—Flat, medium large, very solid and occupying a small amount of space. A splendid first early, flat-headed cabbage. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A110 EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS—Pointed, solid heads that ripen about with Early Jersey Wakefield. A good early variety. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A111 EARLY MAINSTAY—Tested with all varieties in our trial grounds this proved the earliest and most solid heading of any. The plants are of a light and somewhat yellowish green color, plant compact with a medium small, flattened, solid head. A distinct strain, even type and should prove excellent for market. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; Oz., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

SECOND EARLY AND INTERMEDIATE SORTS

A112 ALL HEAD—This is undoubtedly one of the best second early cabbages. The heads are large, flat, solid, with a moderate amount of waste leaves. It is well adapted for kraut, and by planting late may be used for a winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A113 ALL SEASONS—A very uniform and dependable variety that matures a little later than All Head. Heads are flat, solid, and the quality is very fine. Equally good for a winter cabbage if planted late, and from this fact it gets its name. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.



A114 BRUNSWICK—Late summer sort; large, uniform and dependable. Similar to but a little larger than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50.

A115 CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD—This variety is a strain of Early Jersey Wakefield that matures about ten days later and produces heads about twice as large. It is not so pointed, but grows equally as solid. A standard sort, and our seed is of the best strain. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; ¼ Lb., \$1.60.



Copenhagen Market.

A116 GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN—Matures about July 5th to 10th. In our trial grounds no other cabbage maturing at the same time as this quite equals it. The heads are splendidly uniform, round, very attractive in appearance and the heaviest variety which we have at that time. Splendid either to market or for home use. Our stock of this great variety simply can't be beaten. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; Oz., 75c; ¼ Lb., \$2.50.

A117 EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—A large, smooth-heading, second early sort; short stemmed and hardy. Later than All Head; a standard variety. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A118 EARLY SUMMER—A large Drumhead cabbage maturing ten days later than Wakefield. Heads are large, flat and solid. One of the very best second early sorts. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A119 EARLY WINNINGSTADT—Heads about like Wakefield, but later. The bluish-green leaves are very resistant both to hot sun and to insect attacks. Very solid and uniform. A splendid kraut variety. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A120 IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY—A little later than the Early Ulm, larger, equally as good in quality and it stands hot weather better. Leaves are very crinkled, making a striking looking cabbage. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A121 IMPROVED LARGE RED DUTCH—A standard variety. Heads of large size, slightly rounded, seven to eight inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A122 LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—A large, deep headed sort with few outer leaves and of very good quality. A sure cropper whose excellence is well known by gardeners. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A123 MAMMOTH ROCK RED—The largest and surest heading of the red cabbages. Medium length stem; head medium large, round, solid, and of a handsome dark red color that is carried into the heart. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A124 PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—A standard winter variety; large headed, late, flat, very solid and of excellent quality; a splendid keeper. Can be grown from seed sown out of doors. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

AUTUMN and WINTER SORTS

A125 AUTUMN KING or WORLD BEATER—One of the largest fall varieties, fine for exhibition or for kraut, but somewhat lacking in quality and not a very good winter keeper. It yields enormously, and has a small amount of outer leaves. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A126 DANISH BALL HEAD (Short Stemmed)—This splendid cabbage is an improvement on the old tall stemmed strain, the stems being short with the solid ball-like heads borne close to the ground. Otherwise it is the same as the parent strain. Ours is the best Denmark seed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; Oz., 75c; ¼ Lb., \$2.50.

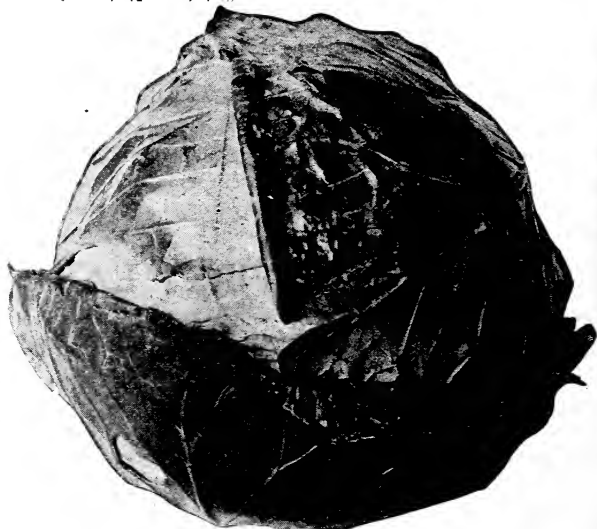
A127 DANISH BALL HEAD WINTER (Tall Stemmed)—Standard winter cabbage because of the heavy, ball-like heads of superior quality. Its keeping qualities are unexcelled, and while the heads are not as large as some, they will outweigh those of any other variety, size considered. This variety has been grown for many years in Denmark, where it is prized above all others. Our seed comes direct from the best Danish growers. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; Oz., 75c; ¼ Lb., \$2.50.

A128 SAVOY EARLY ULM—One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoy leaved cabbages, with large, round, solid heads. The leaves are very crinkled and the quality is excellent. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A129 SUCCESSION—Equally good as a second early sort or as a winter cabbage. The large, flat, solid heads mature about a week later than Henderson's Early Summer. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A130 SUREHEAD—One of the best main crop varieties, maturing a week earlier than Premium Flat Dutch. Nearly every plant will produce a large, flat, solid head and the quality is splendid. A very dependable sort. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.

A131 VOLGA—This variety came originally from Russia and is remarkably early for a cabbage that produces such large, well formed heads. For main crop it can be planted as late as July 1st with the assurance that an abundance of large heads will be matured. It is very solid and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; Oz., 75c; ¼ Lb., \$2.50.



Danish Ball Head.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

A hardy vegetable that makes a very refreshing and delicious winter salad. Sow thinly in rows from August to October, and before cold weather sets in protect with a light mulch of straw or coarse litter. The leaves will be ready to use in the late fall and early winter. One ounce will plant thirty feet of drill. The richer the ground the better success will be had.

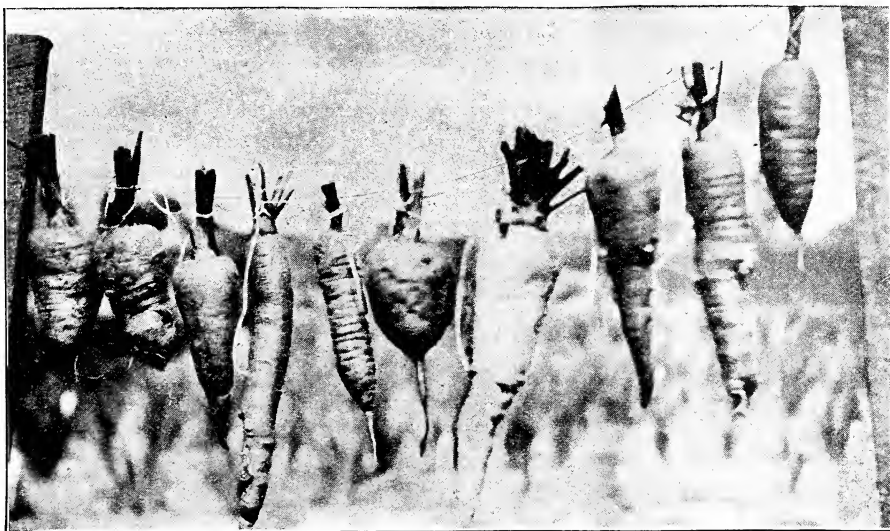
A132 LARGE SEEDED—The best known variety. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 25c; Lb., 75c.



CARROTS



Improved Long
Orange.



Varieties left to right are: Chantenay, Early Scarlet Horn, Improved Danvers Half Long, Long Red or Orange Improved, New Amsterdam Forcing, Oxheart, Long White Belgian, Red St. Valery, Trial Grounds Test.

This delicious and nutritious vegetable is not appreciated as it should be. Properly cooked, it is a great delicacy. Its feeding qualities for stock are excellent. A sandy soil is best, but any good rich soil will produce good crops. Sow in early spring in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart and thin to three to four inches, according to size of variety. Cover the seed only half an inch and give careful cultivation throughout the season. They may be eaten either when a half inch or so in diameter or when fully grown.

A137 CHANTENAY—A medium early, productive variety of very fine quality. Root five inches long, two and a half inches in diameter, deep orange, fine grained, flavor excellent. One could hardly say too much in praise of this very popular variety. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A138 EARLY SCARLET HORN—A small early variety suitable either for forcing or early garden use. Roots three inches by two, attractive orange color and very fine quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A139 IMPROVED DANVERS HALF LONG—A splendid market carrot and also fine for home use. Half long roots about 6 by 2½ in., smooth and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A140 LONG RED or LONG ORANGE IMPROVED—The standard late variety, very productive and of good quality. Roots pointed and often 12 inches long, fairly smooth and of a deep orange color. Often used for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 55c; Lb., \$1.75.

A141 NEW AMSTERDAM FORCING—A new and quite distinct variety, unsurpassed for forcing under glass and for early market grown in the open. The roots are very uniform, about four inches long by an inch and a quarter in diameter, straight, with a blunt end and very small tap root. The flesh is of superior quality, crisp and sweet, without stringiness, and the core is very small. The foliage is very light, averaging but six inches in height. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50.

A142 OXHEART or GUERANDE—About three inches long, two inches in diameter. Rather conical shape, quite early. It has excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.

A143 LONG WHITE BELGIAN—Very large white variety that is used for stock feeding. Especially relished by horses. Grows half out of ground; very productive. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A144 RED ST. VALERY—Often called Pointed-rooted Danvers, grows very smooth and regular, being two to three inches in diameter and ten to twelve inches long. It tapers gradually. Has a deep rich color and is very desirable for table or feeding. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER

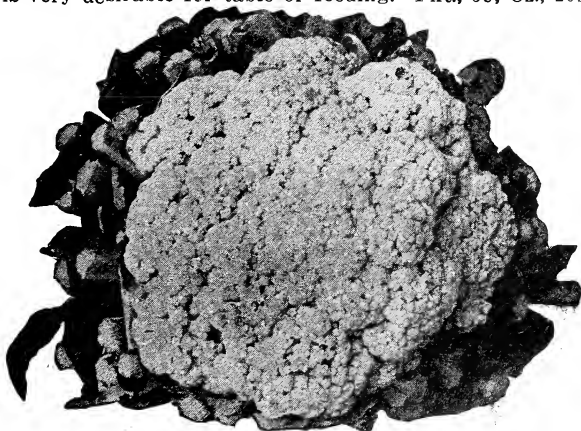
Culture the same as for cabbage excepting that they require more moisture and will respond readily to a very fertile soil. The later varieties must be planted very early in order to mature. One ounce of seed will produce 1,500 to 2,000 plants.

A133 EARLY SNOWBALL—The early maturing strain of short leaved Snowball type of Cauliflower; also as reliable and dependable as any variety grown. The heads large, solid and beautifully white. Our stock is grown by an expert in Denmark, selected with great care, and we are sure is unsurpassed by any. Pkt., 20c; ¼ Oz., 80c; Oz., \$3.00; ¼ Lb., \$11.00.

A134 EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—An early variety dwarf habit that is largely used for forcing. A vigorous grower and a sure header. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 40c; Oz., \$1.25; ¼ Lb., \$4.75.

A135 DANISH GIANT—A later variety than the two above, but very drought resistant and makes a larger head. Pkt., 20c; ¼ Oz., 80c; Oz., \$3.00; ¼ Lb., \$11.00.

A136 LARGE ALGIERS—A late sort that is sure to head and frost resistant. The large leaves protect the heads admirably. Excellent quality and very popular. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c; Oz., 80c; ¼ Lb., \$3.00.



Danish Snowball.



CELERY

CELERY SEED should be sown indoors from February 20th to April 20th, or outdoors in April. Cover lightly, keep the beds moist, almost to wetness, and the temperature should not exceed sixty degrees. Outdoors it is sometimes necessary to furnish partial shade with lattice work that admits about half the sunlight. Keep the small plants well watered and free from weeds. Transplant when four inches high, cutting off the tops as well as part of the roots. The soil must be rich and moist or else water should be available for irrigation. Transplant the last of June or first of July, although it is sometimes possible to mature a crop set out as late as the middle of August. In setting dig wide trenches six inches deep, four to six feet apart. Set the plants six inches apart, packing the soil firmly about the roots. Water often and keep the weeds down by cultivation and hoeing. Blanching is done by heaping up with soil or with two wide boards placed on each side of the rows and held in place by stakes or wire hoops at the top. The latter method is necessary when blanching in hot weather for the early market. Be careful not to disturb the plants while wet, as this increases the tendency to rust.

A145 EASY BLANCHING—A new second early variety of dwarf habit, which comes to maturity just after Golden Self Blanching. Very compact, easily blanched to a white, crisp bunch, of fine flavor. Of good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$4.50.

A146 COLUMBIA—For the home garden or market, this variety is coming very much into favor because of its superior qualities. Ripening about with the Golden Self Blanching, with stalks very thick and almost round, it makes an excellent showing on the home-table. Blanches to an almost golden-yellow and has a nutty flavor. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A147 EVANS' TRIUMPH—One of the best of the large, late sorts. It blanches nearly white, crisp, tender and of fine flavor. A splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A148 FORDHOOK EMPEROR—A new celery of the true dwarf type and easily blanched. Plants average fifteen to eighteen inches high, stalks smooth and very thick. Color white, tinged with yellow when blanched, and the flavor decidedly nutty and the stalks crisp. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$2.00; Lb., \$6.50.

A149 GIANT PASCAL—An easily blanched and fine keeping large late sort. Requires the entire season to mature, is a good shipper and a good market sort. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A150 GIANT WHITE SOLID—A large growing, vigorous sort, of splendid quality, that matures a little earlier than Giant Pascal; blanches to a golden-white. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A151 GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—The most popular variety grown. Although the stalks are large and heavy, they blanch excellently and the flavor is excelled by none. In color it is beautiful golden-yellow. Our seed of this variety is French grown. American grown seed of Golden Self-Blanching celery never gives satisfactory results. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 50c; Oz., 85c; ¼ Lb., \$3.00; Lb., \$10.00.

A152 WHITE PLUME—Very early and very easily blanched. Its attractive appearance makes one of the best early market varieties, although it does not keep quite so well as Golden Self-Blanching. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$3.50.

A153 WINTER QUEEN—One of the best keepers, making it valuable for late winter and spring markets. Has the largest hearts of any celery, is creamy-white, and of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.50.

CELERIAC

Sow seed the same as for celery. Transplant into rows two feet apart and thin to nine inches in the row. Cultivate thoroughly. It is not necessary to earth up.

A154 LARGE SMOOTH SPRAGUE—This is the most popular variety with American growers. Roots nearly globular, comparatively smooth, with few roots at the bottom, flavor excellent. This variety excels all others in appearance, size and quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.50.

CHICORY

The roots, dried and ground, are used as a substitute for coffee; also are very palatable cooked. Sow early in the spring in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to six inches between plants. The plants are perennial and spread from the roots.

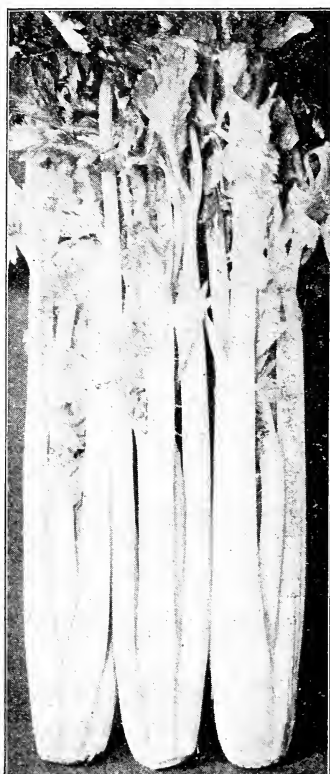
A155 LARGE ROOTED OR COFFEE—The largest rooted variety. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00.

A156 WITLOFF OR FRENCH ENDIVE—This variety makes a delicious winter salad much like Cos Lettuce. The long parsnip-like roots are lifted in the fall and forced indoors or else stored and set out in the spring to produce the deliciously tender leaves. Sow the seed in June in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, the plants being not closer than three inches. In November lift the roots, cut back the tops to two inches, and then store in a cool place until time for forcing. Plant in a trench 16 or 18 inches deep and 1½ inches apart, leaving about 8 inches above bottom of trench. Fill trench with light, rich soil and, if quick growth is desired, mulch with manure. In a month the heads are ready to be cut with a small portion of the root attached. If planted outside in the spring, plant in rows 28 inches apart, where they will produce delicious, creamy-white leaves. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00.

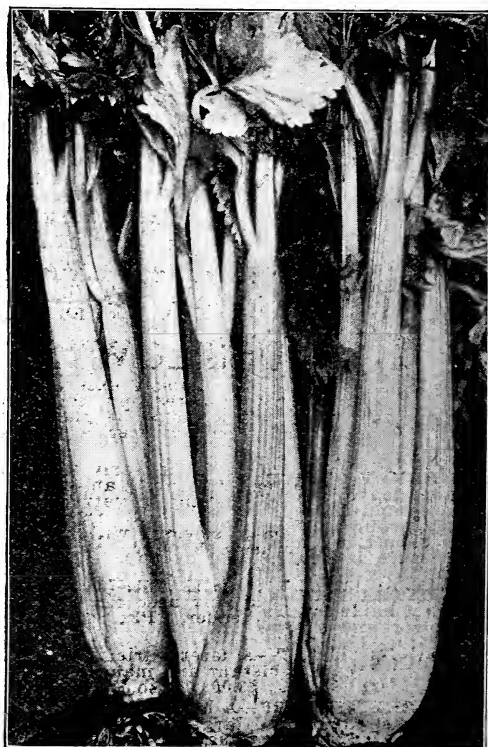
COLLARDS

Sow seed as for cabbage in June, July and August for succession. When a month old transplant in rows a foot apart each way and cultivate thoroughly.

A157 GEORGIA—This is the principal Southern variety used for greens; grows vigorously with light green leaves somewhat resembling cabbage, but borne only in a cluster and not heading. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.



White Plume.



Golden Self-Blanching.



SWEET CORN

PLANT either in hills three feet apart each way, or in rows three feet apart, with one or two stalks every ten inches. Break off suckers and give careful cultivation. For succession we use Peep-O-Day, Golden Bantam, Wing's Golden Sugar, Early Evergreen and Country Gentleman. Planted at the same time these varieties follow each other, making a nice succession.

A158 BANTAM EVERGREEN—When once you have tasted a yellow grained Sweet Corn no other will ever again satisfy you. Bantam Evergreen has the good qualities of the Early Bantam, but is a much heavier yielder. Ears eight to ten inches long with twelve rows of delicious and tender yellow grains. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A159 BLACK MEXICAN—A standard mid-season variety, maturing for us July 27th. Its deliciously sweet flavor more than makes up for the bluish-black color which it turns on maturing. Fodder medium tall; ears long and slender; rows straight and kernels rather flat. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A160 CORY (Extra Early or Red Cob Cory)—A standard early market sort, maturing for us July 20th. Fodder six feet; ears six inches, grain medium width with little air space. A very attractive early corn. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

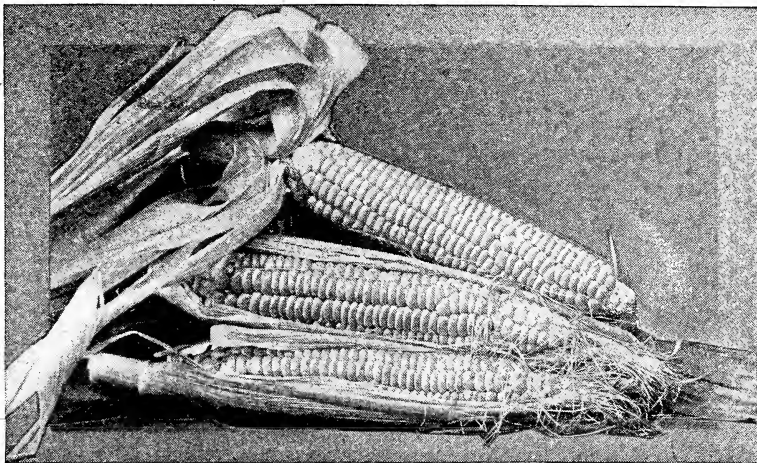
A161 COLUMBUS MARKET—The success of this corn in the way of the demand caused for it may in large part be explained by the fact that the variety has combined the productiveness and qualities of an evergreen corn with the early maturity of a late second early. Ears ten to twelve inches long, carrying sixteen rows of fine large, deep, white and very sweet grains, which are unsurpassed in the matter of tenderness and flavor. The variety may be classed as a good early evergreen. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A162 COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—One of the sweetest and best of the late varieties; matures for us August 7th. Fodder seven feet; ears eight inches; cobs small and thickly covered with deep, pearly-white grains that are irregular in arrangement, not being arranged in rows. Very productive and a splendid market variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A163 CROSBY'S EARLY—A second early variety that is extensively used for early canning. Medium sized fodder; ears medium length; kernels deep, sweet and tender. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A164 WING'S GOLDEN SUGAR (Originated by Wing, 1915)—We claim for this new Sweet Corn all the good qualities of that wonderful variety, Golden Bantam, with the added advantage of an ear one and a half times as long. It has the same luscious sweetness and delicacy of flavor possessed by Golden Bantam. Up to this time Golden Bantam has been acknowledged as the sweetest and best eating variety of Sweet Corn grown. Its disadvantage was a rather small ear. Wing's Golden Sugar has an ear one-half larger, is every bit as sweet and nice in every way, matures at almost exactly the same time, has a little larger, more vigorous fodder. Customers who have purchased this seed from us have been very enthusiastic, and we look for this variety to assume large proportions within the next few years. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.75.

A165 WING'S ROSY MORN—Matures along with Crosby's Early and Early Cory. It produces uniformly hand-



Wing's Golden Sugar.

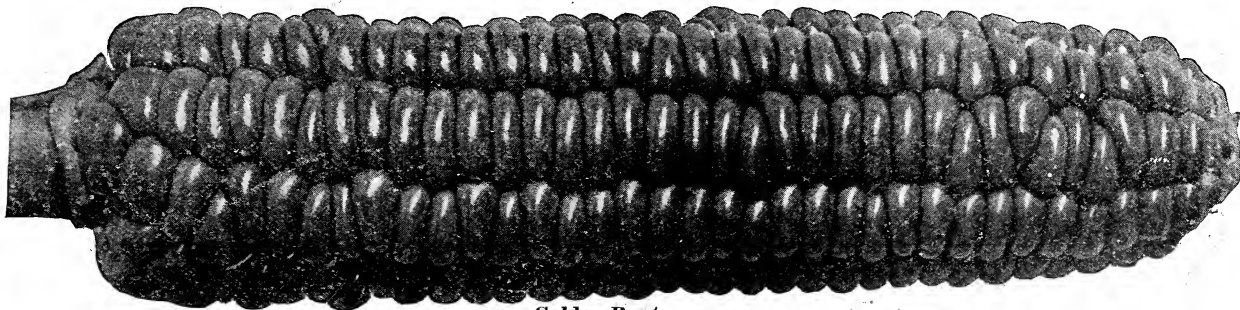
some ears from six to seven inches long with white cob and white kernels. Of excellent flavor and much superior to the varieties mentioned above. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.75.

A166 ADAMS EARLY—Matures August 1st. Fodder seven feet; ears eight inches; well filled, with no air space; grains broad, deep and white. A good market variety; midseason in maturity. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 18c; Lb., 30c; 2 Lbs., 45c; 10 Lbs., \$2.00.

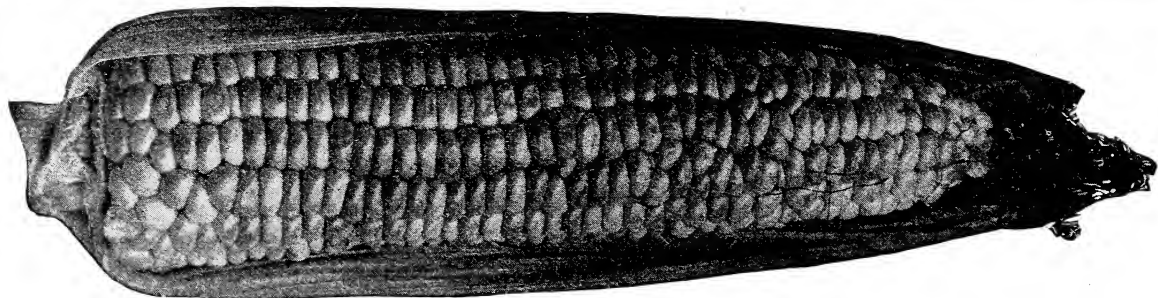
A167 EARLY EVERGREEN—A variety possessing the good qualities of Stowell's Evergreen and maturing fully a week earlier, about August 1st. Fodder about seven feet; ears seven inches or over; kernels deep, narrow, tender and very sweet. Stays in its prime a long time. A splendid home garden or market type. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A168 GOLDEN BANTAM—Matures for us July 23d. Ears six inches; fodder five feet. This variety stands in a class by itself, no other variety that we know of, excepting Wing's Golden Sugar, anywhere near equaling it in sweetness and quality. It is good enough to suit the most critical. The ears are only moderate sized, but we consider the variety productive. The grain is rather broad; the ears well filled out without air space. We recommend this variety simply to eat. It is too good to sell. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A169 EARLY MAMMOTH—A very productive, late ripening, second early variety, maturing for us about August 4th. The fodder is medium height; ears long, tapering; kernels large and sweet, protected by a heavy husk. A splendid variety to plant late for late market. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.



Golden Bantam.



Kendal's Giant.

A170 EARLY MINNESOTA—A splendid second early variety that comes in just after Cory, maturing about July 27th. Fodder six feet; ears eight inches, slender, with little air space; kernels broad, fairly deep, and of a fine sweet flavor. A very attractive market corn. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A171 HOWLING MOB—This is a splendid second early sweet corn, with medium sized ears, measuring from seven to nine inches and having twelve to fourteen rows of good sized, pearly-white kernels. The quality is extra sweet and tender and combined with its extreme productiveness makes this variety one of the best all around kinds for either the home or the market gardener. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A172 KENDAL'S EARLY GIANT—A large eared second early variety that matures about August 1st. Fodder seven feet; ears seven inches, thick, with no air space; kernels in regular rows, broad, deep, creamy-white and very sweet. An attractive looking sort to sell and better than the average to eat. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A173 LATE MAMMOTH—A very large, vigorous growing late sort, matures about August 17th. Fodder eight feet; ears often ten inches long, uniform and tapering; kernels in regular rows, broad, deep, creamy-white and very sweet. The very largest of the sugar corns and very productive. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A174 MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—The largest and most productive of our extra early sorts. Fodder four feet; ears six inches, straight rowed with little air space; kernels very wide and of good quality. A splendid early market corn, maturing about July 17th. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A175 PEEP-O-DAY—A favorite extra early variety, maturing about July 20th. Short fodder, bearing often two ears to one stalk; ears six inches; kernels plump and white in even rows. A very fine early market corn, tender, and good to eat. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A176 PERRY'S HYBRID—A popular Eastern variety. Matures about August 1st. Fodder seven feet; ears eight inches, rows straight; grains medium large and sweeter than average sorts. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

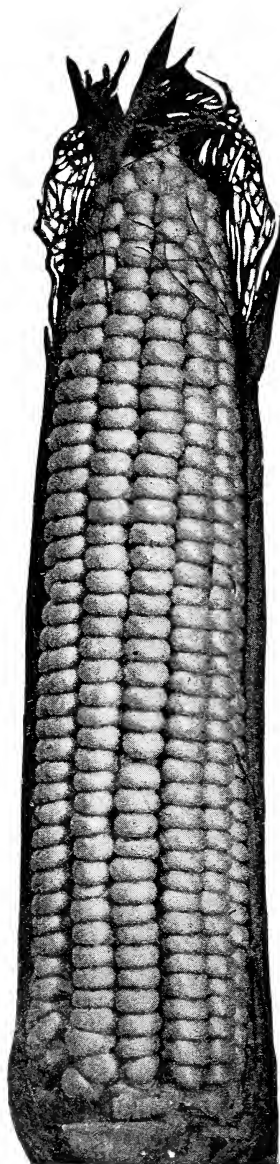
A177 STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The standard main crop variety for either home use or the canning factory. Matures about August 7th. Fodder seven feet; ears eight inches; kernels medium sized, deep, tender, but not so sweet as some other varieties. Very productive and remains in its prime a long time. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A178 WHITE EVERGREEN—A pure white strain of Stowell's Evergreen that is especially valuable for the canning industry. It matures with Stowell's and in other characteristics very closely resembles the parent strain. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

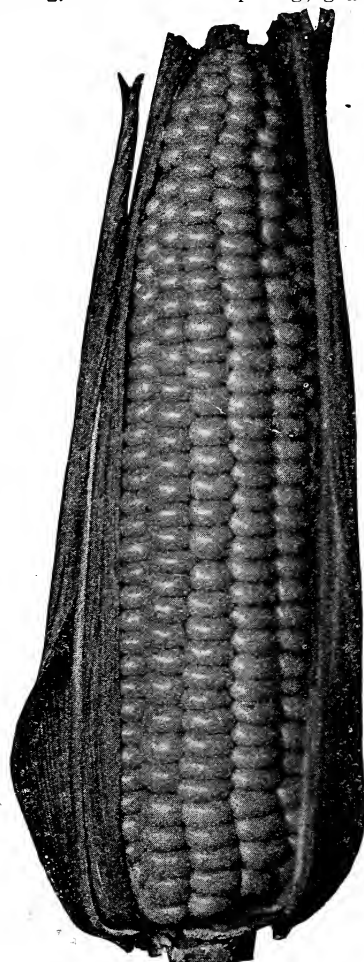
POP CORN

A179 QUEEN'S GOLDEN—A smooth yellow variety that is very prolific and of excellent quality. The grains pop perfectly white and very large. Ears six inches, well filled; kernels smooth, and a rich golden color; cob white. Usually bears two ears to a stalk. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 18c; Lb., 30c. Express not paid, 15 Lbs., 20c per Lb.,

A180 WHITE RICE—An old standard variety that matures a little earlier than Queen's Golden. The ears are shorter; kernels deep, sharp and of a pale yellow color. Very prolific and of excellent quality when popped. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 18c; Lb., 30c. Express not paid, 15 Lbs., 20c per Lb.



Early Evergreen.



Peep-O-Day.

CUCUMBER

Fordhook Famous.

PLANT when the ground is warm, in hills three feet apart for the smaller sorts and four feet for the larger varieties. A fertile soil is best and it should be well worked. To kill the beetles sprinkle on the ground, as soon as the plants appear, ashes or tobacco dust mixed with turpentine, taking care that the vines are not killed by a too generous application.

A181 ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—A very attractive and popular sort in the South. Medium sized, early, a heavy yielder and cuts well. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

A182 COOL AND CRISP—Unusually attractive, white spine variety, very early, long, slender, rather pointed, and cuts above average. Good either for pickling or slicing. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A183 CUMBERLAND—A hardy variety of white spine type, producing very freely, the color gray-green. It is thickly covered with small, fine spines, except on the extreme stem end, and the surface is roughened in the manner desired for pickling. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A184 DARK GREEN ARLINGTON—This variety combines the special qualities of a hothouse cucumber with the hardness of outdoor sorts and is a very valuable sort. The vines grow vigorously and set on a heavy crop which are ready to pick only a few days later than the extra early sorts. The shape is long and uniform. Color a rich dark green. The color is held until nearly ripe, so that no better colored slicing cucumber is grown. The flesh is crystal white, crisp and of excellent quality. This variety is highly recommended to market growers who have a critical market where a premium is paid for extra appearance and extra quality. Length as a slicer seven to nine inches. Also recommended as a forcing sort for hothouses or frames. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 50c; 1 Lb., \$1.50.

A185 DAVIS' PERFECT—A splendid new variety, adapted either to greenhouse or outdoor use. When grown outdoors, frequently good enough to sell as hothouse fruit. Popular with market gardeners on account of its splendid quality and because it frequently sells above market price. It is long, slender, smooth, with excellent color, and cuts above average. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

A186 EARLY CLUSTER—Small vines that are very productive through a long period. The short, light green fruits borne in clusters of two or three, make the very finest sort of early pickles and are often used for slicing as well. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A187 EARLY RUSSIAN—One of the earliest varieties; fruit about three inches long and very satisfactory for pickles, if kept gathered when young. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A188 EARLY SHORT GREEN—An excellent variety for pickles, very early, producing well; is also adapted to slicing. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A189 EARLIEST OF ALL—The earliest of any strain of White Spine grown. For slicing the fruits are six to seven inches long, straight, square ended, color the equal of any cucumber, and of the finest flavor. A highly selected strain with strong blood, making it a very vigorous grower. For pickling it has been pronounced the finest ever grown for this purpose. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

A190 EVERBEARING—An early and very prolific variety, suitable for pickles. Fruit small, of good quality, and if kept gathered, very prolific. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A191 EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE—An unusually attractive and very popular variety. Excellent for forcing and a heavy yielder, commanding the highest market price. Productive, of good size, very smooth, and cuts unusually well. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A192 FORDHOOK FAMOUS—An unusually attractive early sort, very long, slender, dark green and somewhat pointed; the flesh is very thick and crisp; seeds few, and the flavor delicious. The vines are uniformly productive throughout the season. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A193 GREEN PROLIFIC—Most highly esteemed for producing medium sized pickles, which, if kept picked, will produce an abundance of fruit through a long season. Especially recommended to gardeners. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

A194 IMPROVED LONG GREEN—A standard sort, adapted especially to long pickles, for which purpose it is excellent. The bulk of the crop of this variety matures rather late. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A195 JAPANESE CLIMBING—Vines are unusually strong and throw out tendrils, making it suitable for training on trellises. Fruit is long and well formed, suitable either for pickles or slicing. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A196 KLONDIKE—A good strain of white spine, very popular in the South for shipping North; very dark green, smooth, retains its color well. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A197 LIVINGSTON'S EVERGREEN PICKLING—A hardy, prolific variety, excellently adapted to pickling and also satisfactory for slicing; a good producer. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A198 NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN—A standard, old variety suitable either for pickles or slicing. Good quality and a good yielder. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A199 SNOW'S PICKLING—This is one of the early varieties which makes the finest of pickles. Used exclusively by certain growers for this purpose. Is a square-ended sort, of excellent quality. We have especially choice selected seed. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.60.

A200 WESTERFIELD CHICAGO PICKLE—A decidedly popular pickling variety frequently commanding more than market price. Universally used by the great pickle manufacturers. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., \$1.00.

A201 WEST INDIA GHERKIN—A small oval variety, suitable for pickles only. It produces heavily; surface is decidedly rough; length about two to three inches. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$2.50.

Cool and Crisp.

CRESS

SOW as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in good soil. Make shallow drills sixteen inches apart; cover seed one-half inch, pressing the soil down firmly. Thin to four or five inches apart in the row. For succession plant every two weeks. Use as salad before the flowers appear.

Watercress may either be started in pans or boxes of very moist earth and then transplanted to the bank of streams or pond where you wish them to grow, or the seed may be lightly covered with soil along the borders of streams. It can be grown in tubs of good soil in a shady place, if plenty of water is given.

A202 BROAD-LEAVED WINTER OR UPLAND—A hardy perennial which stays green nearly the entire year; will do for use very early in the spring; eaten like lettuce or boiled like spinach. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.10.

A203 CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS—An excellent flavored variety which may be cut two or three times. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c.

A204 TRUE WATERCRESS—The well-known perennial, aquatic plant, very prolific and easily grown with a mild pungent flavor, relished by nearly every one. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$2.00.

EGG PLANT

SOW in hotbeds early in spring, transplant when weather is warm and perfectly settled; set plants about three feet by two feet. When cutting the fruit, be careful not to destroy the roots of the plants. One ounce of seed produces 1,000 plants.

A205 LONG PURPLE—A very early maturing, productive variety. Rich purple color with long fruit and excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; Oz., 65c; ¼ Lb., \$2.25; Lb., \$8.00.

A206 NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE—A standard variety with large fruit, oval shaped and smooth, deep purple, early, productive and of good quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; Oz., 65c; ¼ Lb., \$2.25; Lb., \$8.00.

A207 BLACK BEAUTY—Entirely spineless variety, ten days earlier than New York; attractive in form, broad and thick, purple color, a desirable variety for northern gardens. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; Oz., 65c; ¼ Lb., \$2.25; Lb., \$8.00.



New York Improved Purple.

DANDELION

Sow early in spring or up to June in good, warm soil, one-half inch deep, eighteen inches apart, and cultivate well. They are ready to cut the following spring. They may be blanched by placing a couple of boards over the rows V-shaped, excluding the light and rendering them far superior to the wild varieties.

A208 CULTIVATED OR FRENCH COMMON—A decided improvement on the wild dandelion, being almost double its size, very early and vigorous. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25.

GOURDS

Culture is the same as for Spinach. Rapid growing climbers, making good trellis covers, and the fruit being interesting and ornamental.

A209 DIPPER—Used for dippers, grows about twelve inches long, will last for years, holds one to four pints. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c.

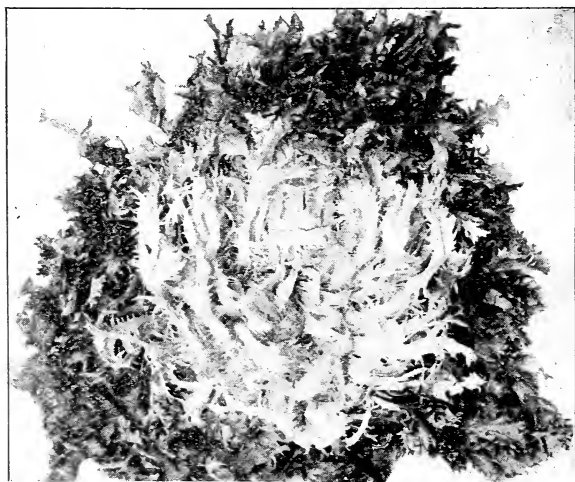
A210 JAPANESE NEST EGG—The size of a hen's egg; used for darters. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 45c.

A211 SUGAR TROUGH—Has hard, thick shell, light, dura-

ble and strong; holds about six or eight gallons. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c.

A212 MIXED—Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c.

A213 ORNAMENTAL GOURD—A choice mixture of the ornamental sorts, many of them being very curious and interesting both in form and markings. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c.



Green Curled Winter.

ENDIVE

ONE of the best fall and winter salads. It is easily blanched, crisp, tender and of fine flavor. For early use sow the middle of April, for later use sow from June to August in rows fifteen to twenty-four inches apart, thinning to eight inches apart. When desired for use tie the leaves up so that they will blanch, or cover with boards in the same manner as described for dandelions.

A214 BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—The broadest leaved variety, the leaves being much the same size and shape as a large dandelion leaf. The inner leaves form a sort of head that blanches out very nicely. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A215 EVER WHITE CURLED—Light green, curled leaves that blanch out very easily. Very decorative and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A216 GREEN CURLED WINTER—Very similar to White Curled except that the leaves are a dark green and are more finely divided and curled. The center blanches to a creamy-white. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A217 LARGE CURLED PANCALIER—The largest of the curled sorts, but not so curly as Green Curled. It is earlier and more erect, the leaves growing so thickly in the center as to almost blanch themselves. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.



KOHL RABI

IN growth this vegetable is half way between the turnip and cabbage. Cooked like turnips they are very delicious, the flavor being somewhat milder and the quality finer. Sow early in the spring, in light, rich soil; the rows should be eighteen inches apart; thin to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage. For succession, sow every two weeks until hot weather, when they fail to do well. For fall use seedlings can be made in July.

A218 EARLY WHITE VIENNA—A short leaved, early variety that is of much finer quality than the Large White. The roots are best used when they are only two or two and a half inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.

A219 EARLY PURPLE VIENNA—Very similar to White Vienna except that the root and leaves are purple and somewhat larger. It is also a little later. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.

LEEK

THIS plant belongs to the onion family and is used in soups or boiled like asparagus. Sow on good onion soil very early in the spring in drills six inches apart and one inch deep, thinning to six inches in the row. The earth should be drawn up around them when cultivating. They may be stored in a cool cellar in winter.

A220 BROAD SCOTCH or LONDON FLAG—A hardy variety with large, broad leaves and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.

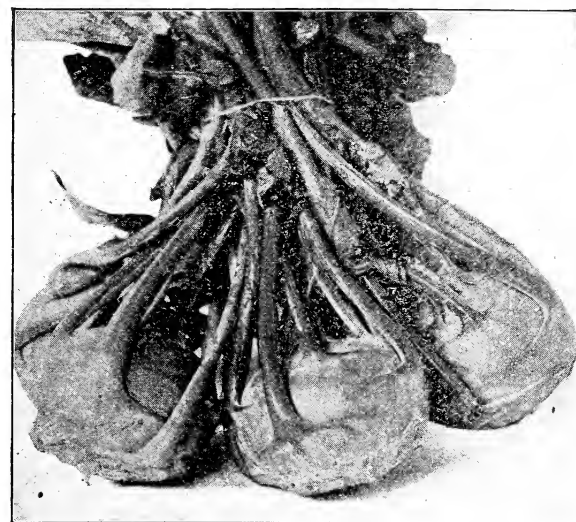
A221 GIANT MUSSELBURG—Has thick, long stems, very sweet, and has a mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.

A222 LARGE CARENTAN—A standard market variety of large size, sometimes growing three inches in diameter. Flavor mild, and very hardy. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.

KALE or BORECOLE

THESE plants are extensively used, especially in the South, for garnishing and greens. They are of the cabbage family, do not form heads, but furnish an abundance of attractive green leaves. Seed may be sown from April to October, being handled the same as cabbage except that some of the varieties will stand a good deal of frost. The young shoots which come up from the old stalks in the spring make excellent greens.

A224 DWARF GREEN SCOTCH CURLED—Produces an abundance of finely curled, Parsley-like leaves that are very hardy and resistant, staying in their prime for a long time. A heavy yielder and extensively grown, especially in the South, for shipment. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.50.



Kohl Rabi.

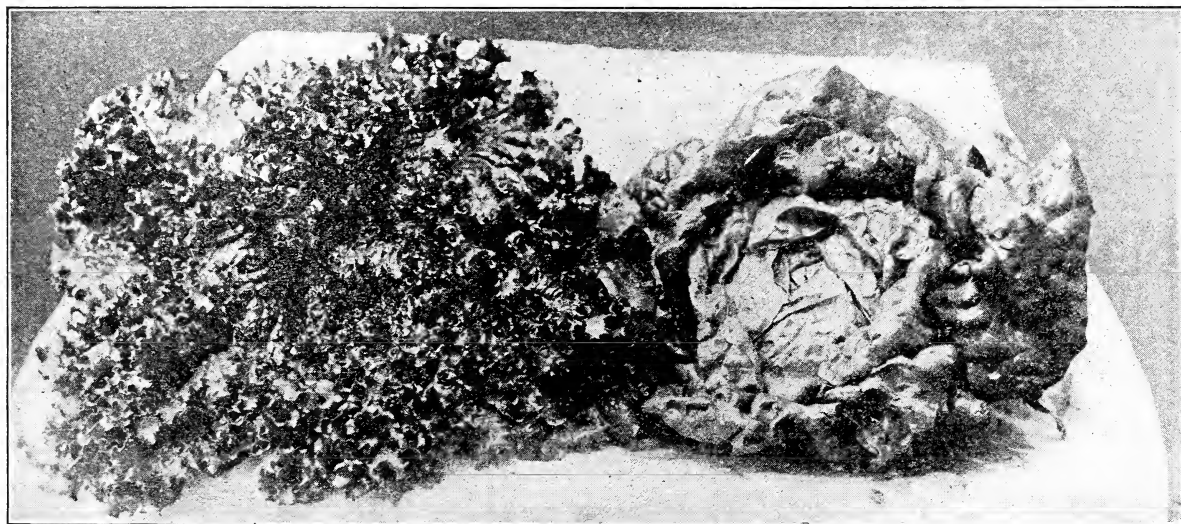
A223 DOBBIE'S CHAMPION—This variety has a very long neck, thick and meaty. The quality is very good, having a delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.

A225 TALL GREEN SCOTCH CURLED—Very similar to the Dwarf Green excepting that leaves are a brighter green, a little coarser, and are borne at the top of a stalk two feet from the ground. It is of good quality and so hardy that a light frost improves rather than injures it. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.50.

A226 SIBERIAN—A very vigorous, hardy variety that may be sown in September for spring greens. It is of dwarf habit, with large, bluish-green leaves; not so finely curled as the Scotch Curled varieties. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.

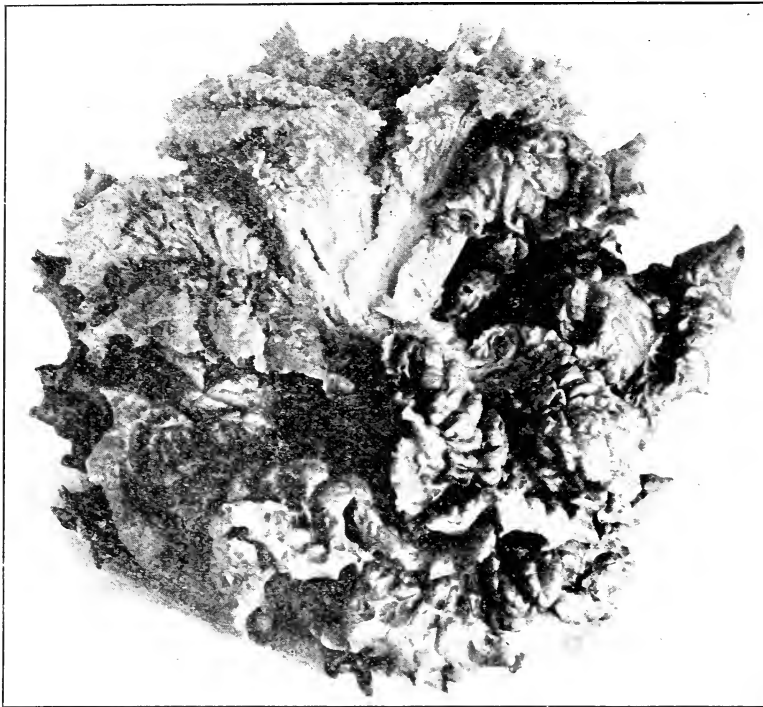
LETTUCE

LETTUCE likes a moderately moist, fertile soil. Seed may be sown as early as the ground is fit, sowing every two weeks for succession. The heading varieties should be thinned to eight inches apart, but if heads are not wanted leave the plants two inches apart to grow in a mass. For winter use, sow under glass from November to February. Keep in a moderate temperature, giving as much light and air as possible. From time of seeding to maturity is forty or fifty days. One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants.



Ohio Grand Rapids.

Just-In-Head.



Black Seeded Simpson.
Outside leaves pulled down to show depth of head.

CURLED OR CRISP HEADING

A227 DENVER MARKET—One of the most attractive varieties in this class. It is adapted for summer use outdoors, but is also splendid for forcing. As it remains in its prime for a long time it is a valuable market lettuce. The leaves are very frilled with curled edges and are of a beautiful light green color; the inner leaves being bleached and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A228 HANSON IMPROVED—A heading variety that is splendid for outdoor use. The leaves are large, of a yellowish-green color, blistered and with crinkled edges; the heads are large and beautifully blanching inside. The quality is splendid, the leaves being decidedly crisp, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

A229—ICEBERG—An early maturing, outdoor variety somewhat similar to Grand Rapids, excepting that the large white main ribs incurve, forming a head that blanches out very nicely. The leaves are pale green with brown tinged edges, and are very much crinkled. Inner leaves are very white, tender and sweet. Stays in its prime for a long time. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

A230 NEW YORK WONDERFUL—A great favorite with market gardeners around New York and other large cities. The plants are compact and of a very dark green. The leaves are borne upright and are rather smooth, forming a large head. The quality is of the finest and the plants stay in their prime about ten days. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

CABBAGE OR BUTTER HEAD

A231 ALGIERS—This is a nice little lettuce of excellent quality. Introduced by us from France this year for the first time, we believe it will prove an excellent summer head lettuce. Head very solid, compact, tender, quite dark green, tinged with red on top. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A232 BIG BOSTON—This variety heads up in cool weather better than any other sort and stands hot weather equally well, making it especially valuable for market gardeners. Quite extensively grown in the South for shipment North in winter. Leaves are large and nearly smooth, the edges lightly tinged with brown. Large, loose heads are very crisp, tender, and of the finest flavor. Our stock is from the best selected strain. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

Curled or Crisp Non Heading

A233 GRAND RAPIDS—This variety is the most attractive of all when seen growing outside. The leaves are borne in great bunches and are rather smooth with beautifully frilled edges of a light green color. The leaves are borne up well off the ground, preventing waste, and the variety stays in its prime longer than any other in its class. Our strain is constantly being improved by selection, and is of the best possible quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A234 OHIO GRAND RAPIDS—This new strain of lettuce is distinctly a forcing variety, and in this respect much superior to the old type of Grand Rapids. Producing a large amount of chlorophyll in the leaves, it comes from the greenhouse a beautiful shade of green, about the way the ordinary Grand Rapids looks when it is grown outdoors. This new strain is also free from leaf rot and mildew, which is another valuable asset it possesses as a forcing lettuce. Now on top of all this can be added that the new variety will give a twenty per cent higher yield than the old strain. So altogether it is probably the best thing in the way of forcing lettuce which has ever been offered to the greenhouse gardener. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

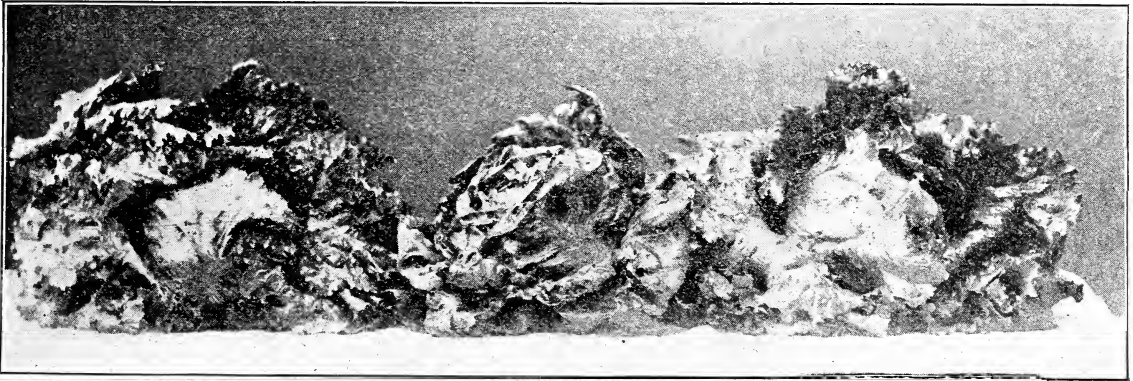
A235 PRIZE HEAD—A very striking looking lettuce, the large bunching leaves being tinged a brownish-red, giving it a very handsome appearance. The leaves are very tender and sweet, being in fact too tender to stand shipping. The heart contains a large amount of blanched leaves. It is one of the earliest to reach maturity and stays in its prime about two weeks. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A236 SIMPSON BLACK SEEDED—One of the most popular of the loose-leaf varieties, with market as well as home gardeners. It is a good all around lettuce, doing well in hothouses, cold frame or outdoors. It is a bunching variety with light green fluffy leaves that are very tender and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

A237 SIMPSON EARLY CURLED—A very popular early sort that closely resembles Simpson Black Seeded excepting that the leaves are of a darker green. The leaves are borne in clusters, are crisp, tender and sweet. It is a very reliable variety for family use, as it is sure to make some leaves even under the most unfavorable conditions. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.



Hanson Improved.
Outside leaves pulled down to show size of head.



Iceberg.

Just-in-Head.

New York or Wonderful.

A238 BLACK SEEDED TENNIS BALL—A variety very similar to the May King, and by our tests practically as valuable. It is a few days earlier, and with us lasted a few days longer than May King, but the latter had a trifle larger proportion of fine heads. The leaf edges are plain. The heads are quite solid and bleach to a beautiful creamy-white. This variety is also well recommended for forcing. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A239 CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Like the Big Boston this variety ripens up very well in cool weather and is much used for shipping north in winter. The leaves are large, smooth, very dark green; slow about coming to prime, but ripens very uniformly and stays in its prime a long time. The heads are loose, but blanch to a creamy-white, and the quality is unexcelled. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A240 DEACON—A splendid summer variety of the "butter" type. Plants are compact with few outside leaves; leaves are smooth and very light green; the large loose heads blanch inside to a golden-yellow color. It does not stand heat so well or remain in its prime so long as some of the other varieties. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A241 JUST-IN-HEAD—This new variety, which was introduced by us last year, is worthy of any praise that we or our customers will give it. In our trial grounds it is five days earlier than any other variety, and has better heading tendencies. It grows very compact, making the center of the head exceedingly well blanched, while the quality and flavor is much superior to its nearest competitor. The plants, if given plenty of room, form numerous heads weighing over a pound each. The outer leaves are a very deep rich green while the interior of the head is as yellow as butter. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$3.75.

A242 MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER—Liked by market gardeners because it can be planted very early and stands cold weather well. It ripens early and uniformly. Leaves smooth, light, yellowish-green; heads are large, loose, beautifully blanched and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

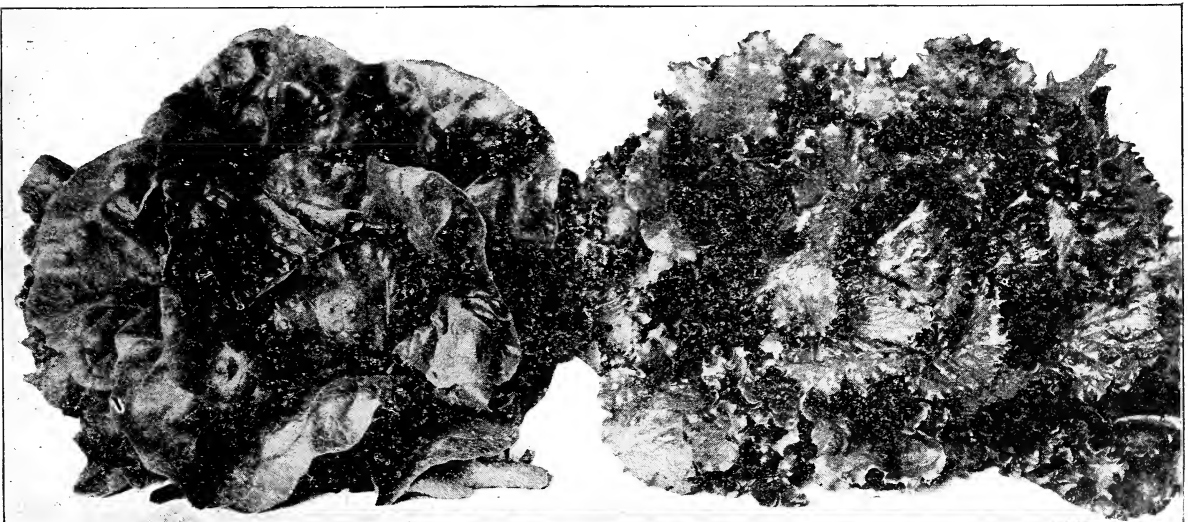
A243 MAY KING—This variety is surely good enough to satisfy the most exacting. It is equally good for forcing or for growing outdoors. Practically every plant forms a beautiful compact, good sized head which bleaches to a creamy-white, and is very finely flavored. It matures early and is in its prime about two weeks. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A244 HUBBARD MARKET—A late variety, but one that stays in its prime for a long time. Leaves are thick, bright green, blistered and with wavy edges; heads are large, solid, and of very fine flavor. Very uniform in maturing. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A245 MAXIMUM or IMMENSITY—A variety similar to Hubbard Market in size and quality, but more hardy and drouth resistant. The leaves are dark green, smooth, heads are large, compact, greenish-white inside and very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A246 ROYAL SUMMER—The best medium late summer variety in our trial grounds. Of over fifty different varieties of lettuce grown in our trial grounds the past season this kind proved to remain usable longer than any other variety. Heads are uniform, compact, very solid, and of a very pale green color. The quality is excellent, and the plant very hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A247 UNRIVALLED SUMMER—The best late summer variety that we have tested this year. Another French variety which may be sown the whole season and it will keep its head very well. The early leaves have a fresh and tender look and may be eaten before the plant comes to head. The quality is very nice and crisp. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.



Deacon.

Prizehead.



Simpson Early Curled.

COS LETTUCE

THIS splendid type of lettuce is grown very extensively in Europe and its popularity is growing very rapidly in this country. Not to know this lettuce is to have missed a great treat as the large, sweet, tender heads come on after the other sorts are past their prime. It should not be eaten until well headed, as most varieties are bitter up to that time. Cos Lettuce is grown the same as ordinary Head Lettuce, excepting that with Monstrous Brown, Green Provence and some of the other larger sorts a little more space is needed than with the ordinary Head Lettuce.

Planted at the same time with Cos, will come on later in the summer after the other lettuce has gone to seed, and if a succession is planted, salads from this delicious vegetable may be enjoyed all summer. The varieties we offer are the best, being selected from about fifty different sorts secured from Vilmorin and other great European growers.

A250 EXPRESS—The earliest and smallest variety of Cos Lettuce which we handle. The heads are elongated, strictly self closing, very white, tender and sweet. A very sure and uniform sort to grow. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A251 GREEN PROVENCE—A very large, medium early variety. The leaves are a very dark green and there is little waste as they all go to form the large, compact head. In quality it is very good, being equal to the smaller, early varieties. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A252 MAGNUM BONUM—One of the latest and largest. The long, slender, gray-green leaves self-close into a

very large, solid head that blanches well and is of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A253 MONSTROUS BROWN—A large, striking looking variety of rather late maturity. The broad leaves are olive-green in color, tinged with brownish-red towards the tip. The heads are large, long, compact, and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

A254 WHITE PARIS—The old standard variety and very hard to beat. Early, and very sure and uniform in heading, the heads being oblong, tight, crisp, creamy-white and of a fine sweet taste. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

MUSK MELON

CANTALOUPEs like a warm, fertile, fairly loose soil. Plant when the ground is warm and dry and all danger of frost is over, in hills four to six feet apart each way. Give careful cultivation until the vines cover the ground. For earlier melons and to guard against the beetles, plant in little pots or frames and transplant as soon as the second or third leaves are formed. For the beetle, sprinkle with pulverized tobacco or lime and turpentine, care being taken not to injure the vines.

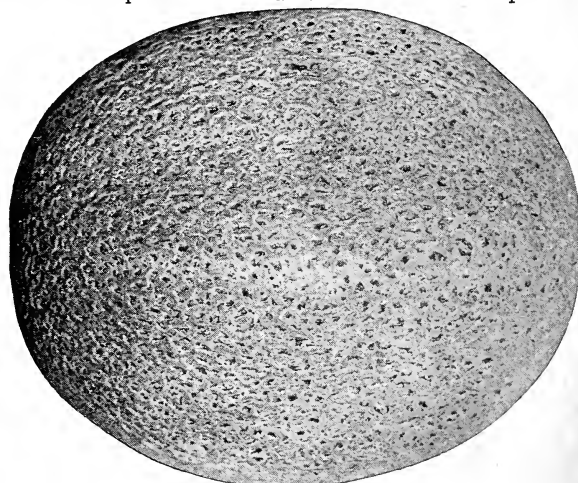
A255 ACME or BALTIMORE—A very desirable melon. The fruits are medium sized, oval-shaped, slightly pointed at stem end lightly ribbed and closely netted; flesh is thick, green and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A256 BANANA—A very odd shaped melon, being elongated and often eighteen or twenty inches long. The flesh is thick and blends from a bright green to salmon in color. When ripe it has a banana-like aroma and the flavor is delicious. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A257 BURREL'S GEM—A selection of Rockyford that is very similar in appearance excepting that the flesh is a deep orange or salmon color. Fruit is six by four inches, closely netted, lightly ribbed; rind thin but very tough; flesh thick, of fine color and very sweet and tender. It is a splendid shipper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A258 CHAMPION MARKET—An early variety very similar to the Netted Gem, but nearly twice as large. Very prolific, a good shipper, and of splendid quality. Flesh is light green, thick and of the true "Rockyford" flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A259 EXTRA EARLY GREEN CITRON—A very early variety of the nutmeg type. Medium sized, nearly round, skin green, turning yellow on maturity. Flesh light green and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.45.



Gold Lined Rockyford.



Comparison Test.

1. Miller's Cream. 2. Eden Gem. 3. Emerald Gem. 4. Early Hackensack. 5. Long Island Beauty. 6. Banana. 7. Tip Top. 8. Paul Rose. 9. Montreal Nutmeg. 10. Hoodoo. 11. Acme. 12. Hackensack (Turk's Cap). 13. Gold Lined Rockyford. 14. Burrel's Gem. 15. Salmon Tinted Pollock. 16. Rockyford (Netted Gem). 17. Jenny Lind. 18. Champion Market.

A266 HENDERSON'S BUSH—This new departure in the line of musk melons will be welcomed by many a home gardener, as the plant can be grown on half the space usually required. It is not a freak, but produces fruit of the Jenny Lind type in abundance. The quality is the equal of any of the green fleshed sort, while the plants resist drouth to a remarkable degree. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$2.75.

A267 HOODOO—A very hardy, vigorous, yellow fleshed variety that is ideal as a shipper and of the very finest quality. The vines are very hardy and resist blight and rust better than other sorts. The fruits vary in size, but average that of the Netted Gem, the netting is dense, the rinds thin but tough; flesh very thick, a rich salmon color, of fine quality and very fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

Comparison Test.

1. Miller's Cream. 2. Eden Gem. 3. Emerald Gem. 4. Early Hackensack. 5. Long Island Beauty. 6. Banana. 7. Tip Top. 8. Paul Rose. 9. Montreal Nutmeg. 10. Hoodoo. 11. Acme. 12. Hackensack (Turk's Cap). 13. Gold Lined Rockyford. 14. Burrel's Gem. 15. Salmon Tinted Pollock. 16. Rockyford (Netted Gem). 17. Jenny Lind. 18. Champion Market.

A260 EDEN GEM—This is a netted variety and a heavy yielder. The meat is very deep and the quality all that could be desired. One of the favorites among the Rockyford strains, because of its marketable and uniform size. Price: Selected from Best Melons, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 55c; Lb., \$1.60. Regular Stock, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

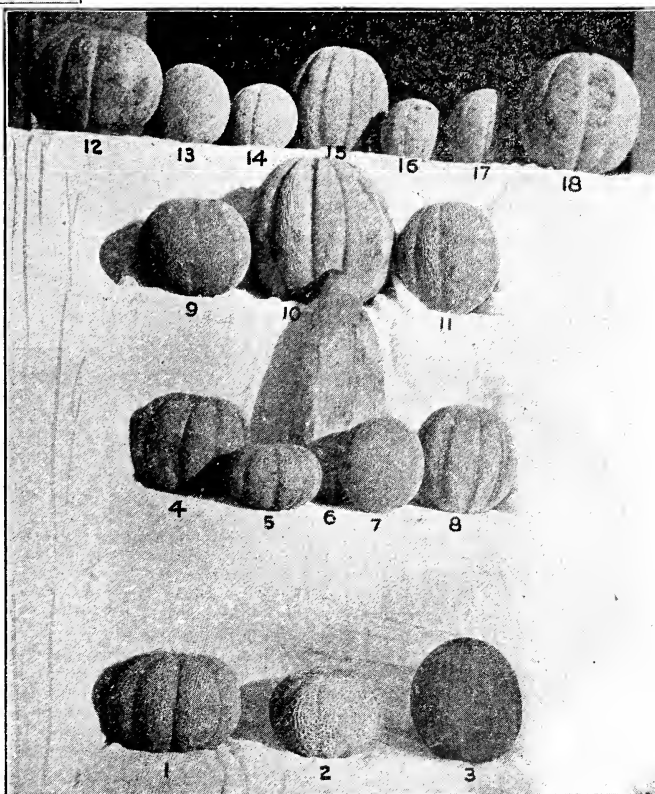
A261 EMERALD GEM—A very early variety of the same size as Netted Gem, but with light orange flesh. Not solid enough for distant shipping, but fine for home use or close markets. Nearly round in shape, flesh very thick and sweet flavored. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 55c; Lb., \$1.60.

A262 EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Ten days earlier than the old, well known Hackensack variety. Melons of good size, nearly round, flesh thick and of a light green color; fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.45.

A263 HACKENSACK or TURK'S CAP—Very large, green fleshed melons, nearly round or flattened, ribs large, skin heavily netted. Flesh green, thick, rather coarse, but of fine flavor. Very hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.45.

A264 HONEY DEW—A remarkable variety which appeared in 1915 and has created a sensation ever since. The product of slightly over two acres in 1915 netted \$3,600.00 on the Chicago and New York markets. The melons this year have sold at wholesale for from 35c to \$1.50. The rind is dull white when ripe, smooth, practically without netting; size six to seven inches in diameter, eight inches long; flesh a rich green and very sweet. A wonderful shipper that shows practically no loss. Splendid for market growers. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.25. Extra select seed from Best Melons, Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.75.

A265 GOLDEN HONEY DEW (New.)—This was developed from a sport from the Honey Dew Melon. The flesh is different in color than the Honey Dew being a rich golden color instead of light green. It is of an excellent flavor, very sweet, and keeps a long time. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$4.50.





A268 JENNY LIND—An old favorite, early maturing melon. The vines are small but very productive; the fruits are nearly round, small and very uniform; the flesh is green, fine grained and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A269 LONG ISLAND BEAUTY—A similar variety to Hackensack, but of superior quality, ripening at the same time. Melons are of large size, heavily ribbed and netted, and of very handsome appearance. The flesh is thick, of a clear green color, and of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A270 MONTREAL NUTMEG—This variety is largely grown around Montreal and commands the highest price in Eastern markets. The fruits are round, quite large, heavily ribbed and netted. The light green flesh is very thick and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A271 OSAGE or MILLER'S CREAM—A medium large variety that will do well on rather heavy soil. Oval shaped, dark green skin that is ribbed and netted. Flesh orange colored, very thick, firm, and of a rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 55c; Lb., \$1.60.

A272 PAUL ROSE or PETOSKEY—This melon resembles Rockyford in outer appearance except that it is larger. It is the result of a cross between Osage and Rockyford, combining the good qualities of each. The melons are ribbed, heavily netted; flesh of a rich, deep orange color that ripens well out to the skin, with small seed cavity, very firm and highly flavored. It is a splendid shipping melon and commands a high price on market. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

ROCKYFORD or NETTED GEM—This delicious variety is the one that has made Colorado famous for its melons and has for a long time been the standard of excellence, being surpassed only by the newer Gold Lined Rockyford. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are medium and uniform in size, oval shaped, slightly ribbed and very densely netted. The

flesh is of a rich, green color, fine grained, thick and very superior in flavor. As with the Gold Lined Rockyford we offer two grades of seed, both grown by an expert in Rockyford, Colorado. One is from especially selected melons and the other from fields grown for seed production. Price: **A273 Selected from Best Melons**, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50. **A274 Regular Stock**, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.40.

GOLD LINED ROCKYFORD—This variety represents the very acme of perfection, being the most highly developed strain of the famous Rockyford or Netted Gem. The shape is slightly oval, heavily netted over the entire surface, and the flesh is very thick, being just as thick at the blossom end as elsewhere; flesh is a rich green in color lined with golden-yellow; the texture is very fine and the flavor superb. The melons are very uniform in size, shape and quality, making it especially desirable for market. Our stock comes direct from a famous grower in the noted melon-growing district at Rockyford, Colorado. We offer two grades of seed, one coming from the choicest selected melons and the other from regular stock saved from an entire field set aside for seed production. Price: **A275 Selected from Best Melons**, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.75. **A276 Regular Stock**, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

SALMON TINTED POLLAC—A new strain, highly netted and slightly oblong; outwardly resembling Eden Gem. The flesh is deep green near the rind, but gradually changes to a rich salmon-pink nearest the seed cavity. Being of rich quality and a good shipper, we predict for it an ever increased demand. Price: **A277 Selected from the Best Melons**, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 65c; Lb., \$1.80. **A278 Regular Stock**, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 55c; Lb., \$1.60.

A279 TIP TOP—A yellow fleshed variety of large size and splendid quality. Nearly round, deeply ribbed, moderately netted; the flesh is bright salmon, thick, and of good flavor. Very productive and a splendid market sort. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

WATERMELON

A LIGHT sandy soil, well exposed to the sunlight, is the best situation for growing watermelons. Prepare the ground with deep working, but later give shallow cultivation. Frequent hoeings are essential. For extra large watermelons for exhibition purposes, leave but one or two fruit on a single vine. Plant in hills eight to ten feet each way, with a very generous shovelful of well rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. In using commercial fertilizer, it should contain a large percentage of ammonia and potash. Put eight to ten seeds in a hill and finally, when danger from insects is past, thin to three strong plants. Since watermelon seeds are large, it requires an ounce to plant twenty to thirty hills.

A280 ANGELINO—This new variety of melon is coming to be a great favorite with shippers. Dark green with a bright red flesh and excellent flavor. It stands up well and sells easily. Seeds must be soaked a few hours before planting, otherwise they tend to rot. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.

A281 ALABAMA SWEET—A favorite melon in the South, where it is largely grown for shipment North. The fruits are large, of oblong shape, having a dark, irregularly striped rind, that is thin but very tough. The flesh is very bright red, fine grained, sweet, and the seeds are white. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.

A282 CITRON GREEN-SEEDED—Very similar to our Citron Red-Seeded except for color of seeds. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.

A283 COLE'S EARLY—A very early, hardy variety that will mature in Northern states. Medium sized, nearly round, the green rind striped with lighter shades. Flesh bright red, seeds black. Being brittle, it is unsuited for shipping, but is excellent for home use. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.



Tom Watson.



- A284 CUBAN QUEEN**—A large early variety that originally came from the West Indies. The melons are large, oblong and slightly tapering at the stem end. Skin striped attractively with light and dark green, thin but tough enough for shipping. Flesh bright red, firm and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A285 DARK ICING**—A medium sized melon, nearly round, dark green, flesh very solid, bright red and very sweet flavored. A good shipping sort. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A286 DIXIE**—A large striped variety that is excellent for shipping or for table use. Very large melons from twenty inches to two feet in length, skin dark green striped with a lighter shade. Flesh red, juicy and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A287 EARLY FORDHOOK**—An extra early, very large variety that ripens nearly with Cole's Early. Melons are large, oval, dark green, flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and fine flavored. A good shipper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A288 GYPSY or GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE**—An old standard sort that is very popular, especially in the South. Very large, oblong, distinctly striped and mottled; flesh dark red and very sweet. Skin firm and solid, making it a good shipping sort. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00.
- A289 HALBERT HONEY**—One of the sweetest and best for the home garden. Fruit eighteen or twenty inches long, skin dark green, thin rind, flesh bright crimson and of sweet flavor. A splendid variety either for home use or for local markets. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00.
- A290 ICEBERG**—As good a shipper as Kolb's Gem, but the flesh is much darker and sweeter. Melons are larger, oval, very dark green with very tough rinds that do not crack in shipping. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A291 FLORIDA FAVORITE**—A large, oblong melon that ripens ten days earlier than Kolb's Gem. Dark green skin striped with lighter shade, flesh bright red, sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.20.
- A292 GREY MONARCH**—A very large late oblong melon, skin mottled greyish-green, flesh crimson and sweet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A293 ICE CREAM or PEERLESS**—One of the very best early varieties for home use or for close markets. Medium sized, oval to long in shape, flesh very red and of the sweetest flavor. The rinds are thin, making it a poor shipper, but it is fine for local markets. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A294 KLECKLEY'S SWEET**—One of the sweetest and best for the home garden or nearby markets. The vines are vigorous and productive, melons medium to large, oblong, dark green; flesh a bright red, crisp, tender and exceedingly fine flavored and sweet. The thin rinds make them undesirable for shipping. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A295 McIVER'S WONDERFUL SUGAR**—An oblong fruited, rather large variety, twenty inches in length, skin marked with broad stripings of light green on a dark ground. Flesh pale pink, very crisp and thick. An excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A296 MOUNTAIN SWEET**—An old standard variety that does well in the Northern states. Rather long and late, of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A297 PHINNEY**—Very early, good size, oblong, excellent quality; hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.
- A298 TRIUMPH**—A very large, handsome variety grown chiefly in the South for shipping. Dark green skin, flesh dark red and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.

A299 KOLB'S GEM—A very popular shipping melon largely grown in the South. Melons are of large, oval, blocky form; skin handsomely marked in stripes of light and dark green. Flesh bright red and sweet. A splendid keeper and a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.

A300 PRESERVING CITRON (Red Seeded)—For preserves or pickles. Medium sized, round, flesh white with red seeds. Not suitable for eating raw. Vines are hardy and vigorous, the fruits ripening rather late and keeping for a long time. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.

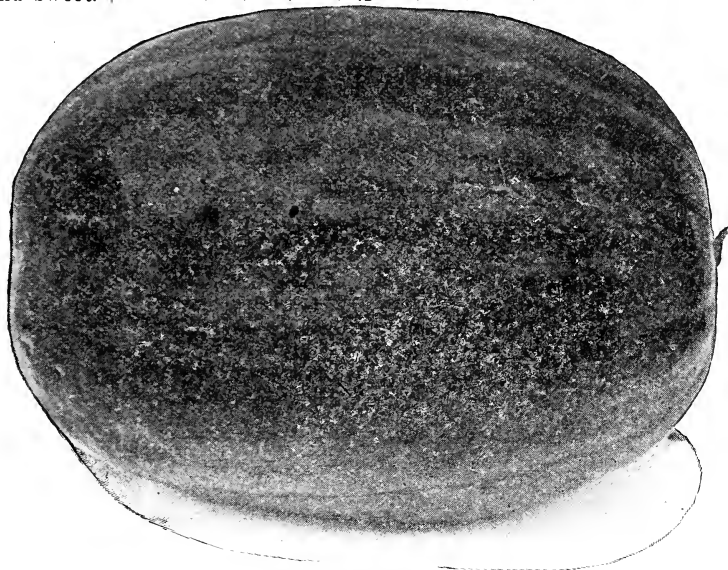
A301 PRIDE OF GEORGIA—A medium sized, round melon, striped with about equal portions of light and dark green. A new melon highly recommended to growers because of its fine shipping qualities and very attractive appearance. It is also of excellent eating quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00.

A302 SWEETHEART—A most popular market variety, grown extensively in the South for shipping. The fruits are very large, oval, pale green skin, attractively veined with a darker shade; the rind is thin but firm; flesh is deep red, very firm and sweet flavored. Remains in condition much longer than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00.

A303 TOM WATSON—One of the largest and finest melons grown, being equally good for home use and for shipping. Rather long in shape and will often weigh from thirty to fifty pounds. Fine quality, sweet and tender, rind thin but very tough, making it a splendid shipper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.

A304 BLACK SEEDED CHILIAN—This is a melon of the oblong type whose flesh is bright red and the flavor remarkably fine and sweet. The rind is very thin and brittle and the skin colored a deep rich green, mottled with a darker green; a fine type of melon, recommended for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., 90c.

A305 WHITE SEEDED CHILIAN—Very similar to the Black Seeded Chilian except the rind is not quite so thin and the seeds are white; the flavor is of the best. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.00.



Early Fordhook.

MUSTARD

Sow in spring as early as possible in drills 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch. Water freely. Sow every few weeks for succession. South may be sown in fall.

A306 BLACK OR BROWN—The mustard of commerce. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 25c; Lb., 75c.

A307 CHINESE BROAD LEAVED—Leaves twice the size of ordinary mustard. The flavor is sweet and pungent, and it is very easily prepared for table use. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

A308 SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—A large variety of the South, producing great masses of ruffled leaves, finely curled and with a good flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

A309 WHITE LONDON—Leaves rather small, smooth and deeply cut; of a medium dark green color. A very rapid grower and the leaves when young are mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

OKRA or GUMBO

The pods of this vegetable are very highly esteemed in the South for use in soups and stews and should be more widely used in the North. Plant in good, warm, rich soil after danger from frost is over, in rows thirty inches apart, the plants being one foot apart in row. The pods must be used when young.

A310 PERKINS' MANMOTH—Plants about three feet tall; pods four to five inches long, of handsome appearance, soft green in color, tender and of good quality, remaining tender until nearly full size. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

A311 WHITE VELVET—Plants three feet tall and of handsome appearance; pods four or five inches long, round and of a white velvety appearance; quality is excellent and the pods remain in their prime for a long time. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.



ONION

IT IS IMPORTANT to sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked in order to keep in advance of hot weather and weeds. Onions for best results should have a perfect seed bed in well manured ground to which high grade commercial fertilizer and, if possible, potash or wood ashes have been added. The crop depends on cultivation, weeding and thinning. Sow four to five pounds per acre in drill a foot apart about one-fourth inch deep. (Use from forty to eighty pounds per acre for sets). Thin to three inches apart in rows.



Southport White Globe.

are globe shaped, large and very uniform, there being few large necks. The flesh is white, solid, small zoned and of fine quality. Rather late, very productive and a splendid keeper, selling well at any time during the winter. Our stock is selected with great care and is the best possible to obtain. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.50.

A321 PRIZETAKER—A handsome late or main crop variety, nearly globular in form, often growing to a very large size. This is the variety that is often seen in crates in the fruit stores and which attracts so much attention for its large size. Originally an imported onion, but our stock has been thoroughly acclimatized. Outer skin is yellow with creamy-white flesh, mild, tender and fine flavored. Not as good a keeper as some of the smaller varieties, but excellent for fall and early winter use. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.50.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Very similar to Red Globe except that the color is a pale yellow. Medium sized, very uniform, thin necks, heavy outer skin and mild. Sells well on all markets, is very productive, a good keeper and shipper. **A322 Eastern Grown Seed**, Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.40; Lb., \$4.50. **A323 Western Grown Seed**, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$4.

A324 YELLOW DANVERS—A popular early flat variety that is excellent either for home use or main crop for gardeners. Flat but thick bulbs, thin necks, thick brownish-yellow skin, of good quality and mild. Uniform in size, sure in ripening and very productive. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.75.

A325 YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A very extensively used main crop variety that is a standard in many markets for winter use. A little earlier, but not as perfectly globe-shaped as our Southport Yellow Globe. Medium to large size, skin a rich brownish-yellow, flesh pure white and with thin necks. Ripens uniformly and keeps very well. Our stock is from a highly improved strain and will be found very superior. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., \$3.00.

RED VARIETIES

A312 AUSTRALIAN BROWN—The color is really a reddish brown, with very white crisp, solid, mild flesh. It is one of the very best keeping onions, in fact we know of none better from this standpoint. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.

A313 EXTRA EARLY RED—The very earliest to mature, yet of fair size and very solid. Flat shaped, purplish-red, thin skin, of good quality and moderately strong. Yields well and is fine for cool climates or for early market. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$3.25.

A314 LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—A very popular standard variety, one of the best for yields as well as for keeping, well flattened, but thick through, large and heavy, the skin purplish-red, smooth and glossy. It is excellent to grow for late winter markets, does well on poor soils and in the South; is not well adapted to muck land. We think that our stock cannot be excelled. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$3.25.

A315 NEW RED GLOBE—A new variety much resembling the Southport Red Globe, except a trifle flatter at the stem end. It is extremely hardy, very solid, and a magnificent keeper. Matures about ten days earlier than Southport Red Globe, is a heavy yielder, with very small stem, and a rich deep red color. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.75.

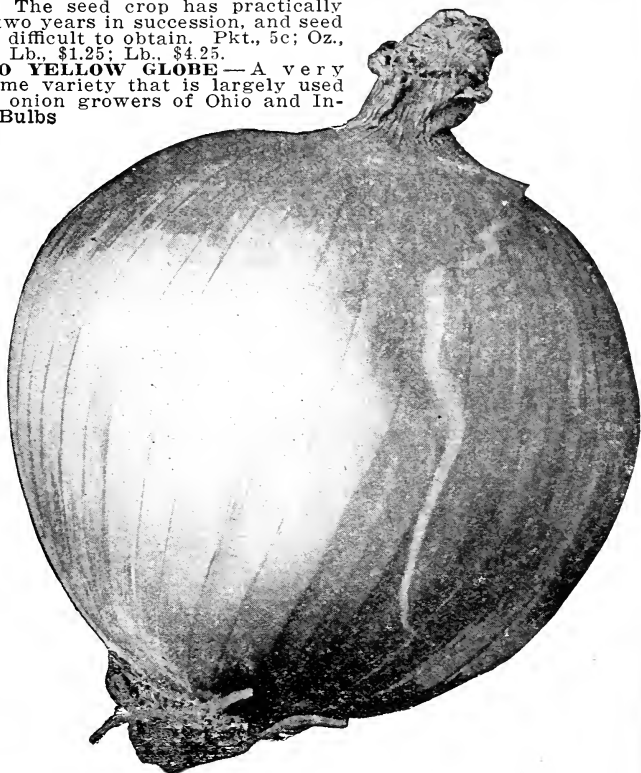
A316 RED BERMUDA—This is a very early onion, of mild flavor and ships well. Can be planted in the fall in the South and marketed in the spring. Is a very good shipper, but cannot be kept for winter. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$3.25.

SOUTHPORT LARGE RED GLOBE—The handsomest of all the red onions. Medium to large size, globe-shaped, small necks, uniform and of a deep, purplish-red color. Flesh is lightly tinted purple in an attractive way. A good yielder, markets well, and keeps well. Price: **A317 Eastern Grown Seed**, Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.40; Lb., \$4.50. **A318 Western Grown Seed**, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$4.00.

YELLOW VARIETIES

A319 AILSA CRAIG—By some this is considered the largest Onion grown, and in addition it is of excellent quality, mild and tender. In color and general appearance it is not greatly unlike Ohio Yellow Globe. The seed crop has practically failed two years in succession, and seed is very difficult to obtain. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$4.25.

A320 OHIO YELLOW GLOBE—A very handsome variety that is largely used by the onion growers of Ohio and Indiana. Bulbs



Prizetaker.

A326 YELLOW DUTCH or STRASBURG—A splendid variety for sets. The bulbs are very similar to Yellow Danvers excepting that they are a little more flattened and have a darker yellow skin. Ripens early and is a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; Lb., \$2.75.

WHITE VARIETIES

A327 CRYSTAL WHITE WAX—This is a flat type onion, a beautiful clear white variety that is very early, uniform, and of good quality. The flavor is mild and it is a very good shipper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.

SOUTHPORT LARGE WHITE GLOBE—A handsome onion that usually commands the highest price on market. Of true globe shape, pure white skin, medium large with small necks. Flesh pure white, of good quality and mild. Our stock runs very uniform and productive, and we are sure it is unexcelled. **A328 Eastern Grown Seed**, Pkt., 10c; Oz., 45c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.25. **A329 Western Grown Seed**, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.40; Lb., \$4.00.

A330 WHITE BARLETTA or WHITE QUEEN—An extra early onion that is much prized by housewives for pickles. The earliest of all to mature, it is flat shaped, one to two inches in diameter, with a thin, waxy silver-like skin. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.40; Lb., \$5.00.

A331 WHITE BERMUDA—An early quick growing variety of very fine flavor, tender and sweet. Cultivated chiefly in the South where the seed is sown in the fall for harvesting in the spring as an early market variety. The color is white with flesh white or slightly colored pink. A large fine appearing flat type. It will also succeed quite well in the Central States. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$3.25.

A332 WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER SKIN—A universal favorite with gardeners. It is early and grows to medium size. Bulbs are flat, thin white skin, of good quality and mild. They are grown for sets, for green onions or bunching, and for fall and early winter use. Our seed is grown by a French expert and is of the finest strain. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.40; Lb., \$4.75.

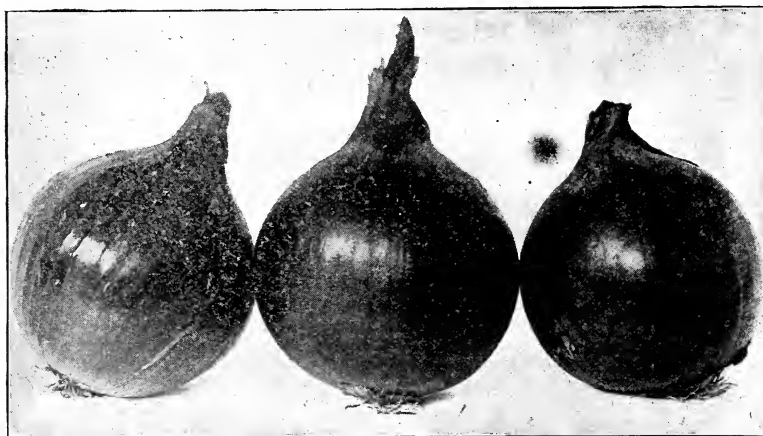


Yellow Globe Danvers.

ONION SETS

It is impossible, as this catalogue is written, to fix prices for sets. We follow the market and will fill orders at market prices. In bushels, peck and one-half peck prices, the buyers pay the express or freight. In pound and two pound lots prices are as follows. Sets may be packed with seeds ordered. Postage should be added.

A339 Red Bottoms.....	Lb.	2 Lbs.
A340 White Bottoms.....	20c	35c
A341 Yellow Bottoms.....	20c	35c
A342 Egyptian Tree.....	15c	25c
A343 Yellow Potato.....	25c	40c
Express Not Paid.		
Peck ½ Bu. Bu.		
A344 Red Bottoms.....		Write for Quota-
A345 White Bottoms.....		tions.
A346 Yellow Bottoms.....		
A347 Egyptian Tree.....		
A348 Yellow Potato.....		



Southport Red Globe.

PARSLEY

EXTENSIVELY used for garnishing and for flavoring soups and stews. Sow on rich soil, in drills one foot apart, covering the seed very lightly. It is slow to germinate, requiring two to three weeks. Thin plants to four inches apart.

A333 FERN LEAVED—Very beautiful and artistic in form and color, very decorative for garnishing. Dark green, fine cut, fern-like leaves. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.40.

A334 HAMBURG or THICK-ROOTED—A plain leaved variety, forming a long, thick, edible root which is much used in soups and stews. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A335 MOSS CURLED—Very handsomely curled and crumpled, bright green and ornamental. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

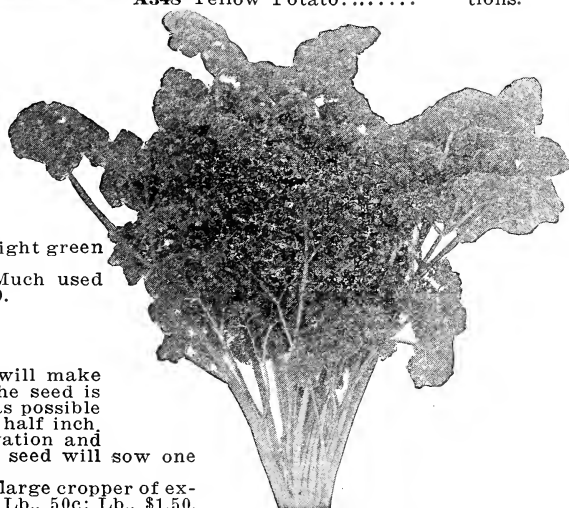
A336 PLAIN—Leaves plain, flat, deeply cut, but not curled. Much used for soups and stews. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

PARSNIP

PARSNIPS are best grown on a rich, deep, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any moderately rich, deep, mellow soil. The seed is sometimes slow to germinate and should be sown as early as possible in drills two and one-half feet apart. Cover to the depth of a half inch, and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to six inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill.

A337 HOLLOW CROWN—The old standard table variety. A large cropper of excellent quality. Requires a deep soil. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

A338 HOLLOW CROWN, THICK SHOULDERED—This type of Hollow Crown is a shapely heavy-shouldered strain, being largest at the crown and gradually tapering to a small root. Easily dug without breaking. This variety supplants Guernsey this year, as we think it of better quality all around. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.50.



Moss Curled.

PEAS

PEAES do well on almost any warm, fertile soil. Too much manure or a very rich, mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause too rank a growth of vine with a rather small proportion of pods. Sow for quick returns as early as possible in the spring, in double rows one inch deep, the rows being six inches apart and two and a half to four feet between the double rows. For late crop, however, larger returns will be obtained by planting in trenches six or eight inches deep, covering the seed an inch deep, and later after the vines have grown up above the trench, filling in level with the top of the ground. All varieties do better if planted early, and a succession may be had by choosing early, medium and late varieties to sow. Under unfavorable conditions the tall varieties are more certain to succeed and will yield heavier than those of dwarf habit. One quart will plant one hundred feet of drill. Wrinkled sorts are designated by asterisk (*). This year we are listing our Peas below, in the order of First Early, Second Early to Midseason, and Midseason to Late. This we hope will prove of value to our customers in enabling them to select such varieties as will give a continuous cropping from the first picking to the last.

FIRST EARLY

A349 ALASKA—(Illustration No. 25.) The earliest of any variety except Market Surprise and one of the most certain to make a crop. A valuable variety for market gardeners and canners, as it ripens all at one picking. Smooth, blue peas are of good quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A350 AMERICAN WONDER—One of the earliest dwarf, wrinkled peas. Vines ten to twelve inches high, pods small but well filled with large, very sweet peas. A good yielder and one we can recommend for early use. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A351 BLUE BANTAM—(Illustration No. 14.) This wonderful new pea possesses the properties of extreme earliness, superb quality, and wonderful productiveness. Handsome bluish-green pods borne on vines fifteen inches high, surprises even the most experienced observers as to its great productiveness. The fine large pods are packed with 8 to 10 extra large bluish-green peas whose quality is unsurpassed by any pea. This variety must not be planted closer than four inches between plants to obtain the best results. It cannot be too highly recommended for the home or gardener. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A352 LITTLE MARVEL—(Illustration No. 23.) This variety, which appeared a few years ago, has simply taken the country by storm. Everyone likes it, and deservedly so. It is practically as early as any wrinkled variety, yields remarkably well, is attractive in appearance, and all mature with about two pickings. The quality is of the very best. We cannot recommend this Pea too highly. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A353 MARKET SURPRISE—The earliest pea of excellent quality. Maturing three to five days earlier than Little Marvel. The pods and peas comparing favorably with Gradus. We recommend this variety very highly to customers. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A354 NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—(Illustration No. 24.) One of the standard dwarf early sorts. Nearly as early as Alaska, a heavier yielder and of better quality. The vines are about fifteen inches high, pods medium sized and contain from five to six large peas of very sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

SECOND EARLY TO MIDSEASON

A355 GRADUS or PROSPERITY—(Illustration No. 19.) One of the earliest of all the large podded wrinkled peas. The vines grow about three feet high; pods are long, peas are large and of a beautiful light green color. Good quality and a good yielder. A standard sort and one that is difficult to improve on. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A356 PREMIUM GEM—(Illustration No. 26.) A splendid early wrinkled pea maturing only a few days later than American Wonder. The vines are about fifteen inches in height, pods are long and contain five or six large peas of good quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A357 PRODIGIOUS—(Illustration No. 17.) This new variety of pea is one of the earliest pole varieties to be had. Grows from four to five feet in height with dense foliage and bears mammoth pods filled with very large, attractive looking peas. Recommended as having good quality and giving a very large yield. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 3 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A358 THOMAS LAXTON—(Illustration No. 18.) A medium sized variety closely resembling Gradus and equal in quality to this pea. Vines vigorous, pods large and well filled, peas large, darker green than Gradus, making them of very attractive appearance. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

MIDSEASON TO LATE

A359 ADVANCER—(Illustration No. 27.) A midseason sort very popular on account of its hardness, productiveness and superior quality. The vines are about two and one-half feet, very strong, and in dry seasons will stand heat better than any other with the exception possibly of Little Marvel. Very productive of medium sized pods that are well filled with large peas of good quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A360 ALDERMAN—(Illustration No. 2.) One of the finest of the midseason varieties. The vines are 4 to 5 feet tall and should have supports; pods are long, containing seven or eight large, wrinkled peas of very fine flavor and quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A361 BOSTON UNRIVALED—(Illustration No. 7.) An improved Telephone. Vines grow sometimes five feet tall. Pods five inches long, three-fourths inches broad, containing seven or eight very large Peas. The yield is heavy and flavor excellent. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

A362 BUTTERCUP—(Illustration No. 9.) A splendid new midseason pea that comes in between Gradus and Telephone. The vines are medium in height, very erect and stand drouth exceedingly well. The pods are long, comparing in this respect with Telephone, and contain eight or nine large peas of fine taste and quality. The pods are produced in pairs and the vines are remarkably free bearing, it being one of the best yielding varieties in our trial grounds this last year. In fact, this pea possesses all of the good qualities of Telephone and Boston Unrivaled, and in addition is earlier and the vines grow only from sixteen to twenty inches high. This is a splendid sort for gardeners and is fast supplanting the old favorite, Carter's Daisy. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.70.

A363 CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—(Illustration No. 21.) The tallest and also the latest variety tested in our trial grounds. Very dense growing vines having numerous medium sized pods that are well filled with peas of delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

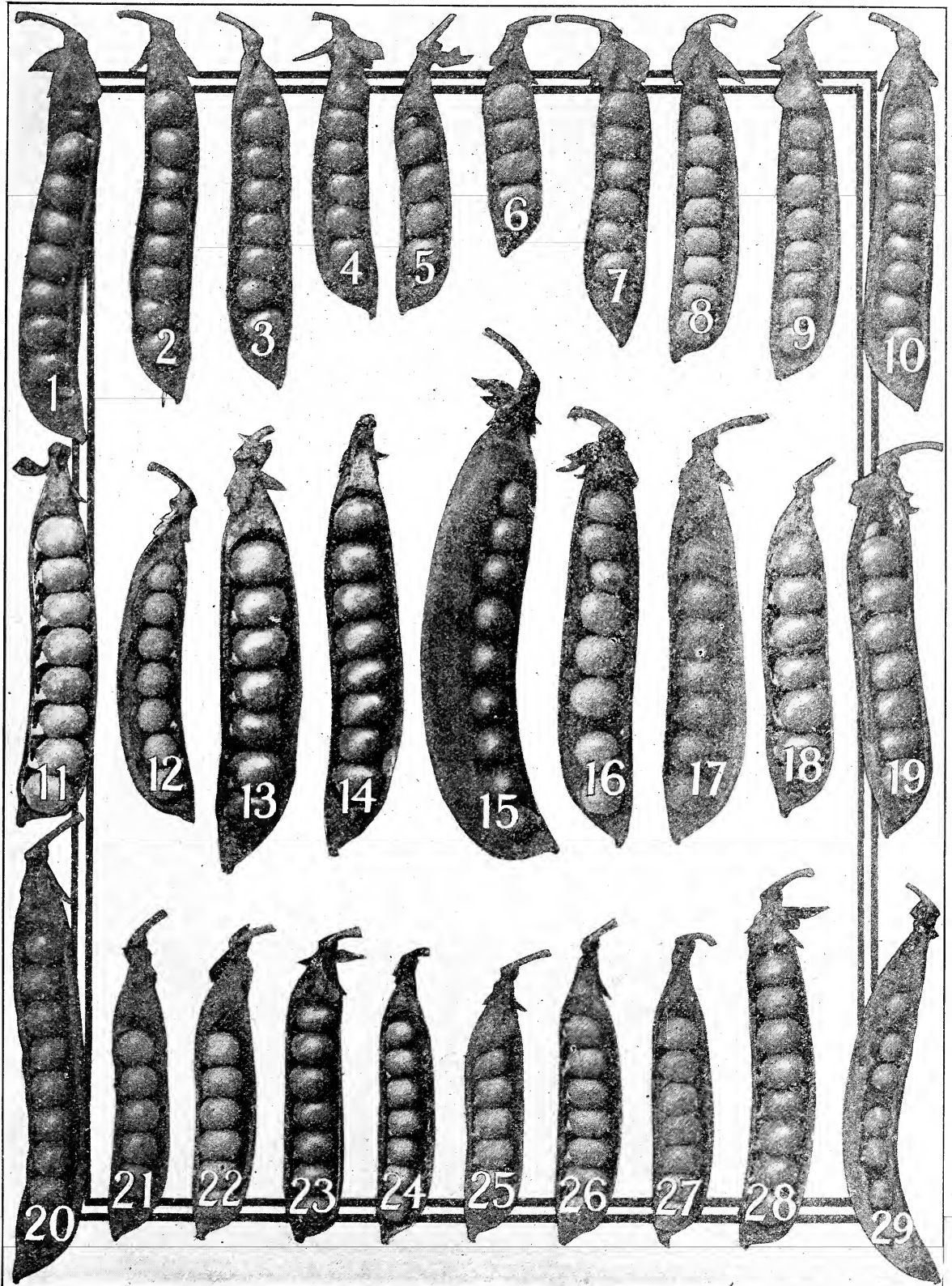
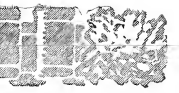
A364 DUKE OF ALBANY—(Illustration No. 3.) A handsome, tall growing pea of the Telephone type, only with darker foliage and pods. The pods are very large and well filled with extra large, very sweet peas of a dark green color. The vines are drouth resistant and very productive. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

A365 DWARF CHAMPION—A variety having the merits of Champion of England, but of dwarf habit. Medium size pods in great abundance, filled with large peas of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A366 EVERBEARING—(Illustration No. 6.) The vines of this variety if kept picked will continue to bear longer than any other sort, making it very valuable for the home garden. It is rather late and the vines are of vigorous growth; pods medium length and well filled with large peas of very fine quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A367 HORSEFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—(Illustration No. 22.) A very prolific main crop sort that is much used for the canning factories. In general appearance it is much like Dwarf Champion, being dwarf in habit and of very good appearance. Frequently it outyields every other variety and the quality is very good. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

A368 IMPROVED STRATAGEM—(Illustration No. 8.) A standard, large podded, main crop variety that is largely planted because of its superior quality and fine flavor. The vines are vigorous, but grow only about twenty inches high, the pods are very large, pointed, dark green and well filled with large, dark green peas of the finest flavor. It is a heavy cropper. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.





A369 LAXTONIAN—(Illustration No. 13.) Sometimes known as "The Dwarf Gradus." It possesses all of the good qualities of the Gradus and in addition it is quite dwarf and needs no supports. The pods are large and well filled with large peas of good quality. The yield is very good. Pkt., 15c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

***A370 QUITE CONTENT**—(Illustration No. 1.) A very large podded, heavy yielding, new variety that matures a few days later than Telephone. The vines usually grow five or six feet tall and should be brushed. The pods are very large and bear seven or eight large peas of very fine flavor and quality. It is a splendid yielder, and as its merits are becoming more widely known, it is coming into much prominence. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

***A371 PETER PAN**—A new origination and probably the finest of the dwarf, large podded varieties. It is similar to Laxtonian and Pioneer and in height of vine is between them; pods about the same size and matures along with Laxtonian though at times a trifle later. Vines are medium light green in color, pods also medium light green, curved, somewhat pointed and well filled. Quality is of the finest. Recommended for market or home garden. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

***A372 PIONEER**—A fine variety of the type of Laxtonian. Large pods which are easily shelled and good sized peas of a good flavor. A variety which appeals to market gardeners as well as private growers. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

***A373 POTLATCH**—(Illustration No. 10.) This is another new midseason variety, and one of the most promising. With about fifty different kinds of peas growing in our trial grounds the past season, this variety was one of the most striking in a number of ways. One was that the vines grow about three feet high and are very

stout, making them stand well up from the ground. Again the plants are loaded with beautiful appearing pods four to five inches long, which are well filled with peas of exceptionally fine flavor. The yield was also the equal of any variety grown. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 23c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c; 10 Lbs., \$2.60.

***A374 TELEPHONE**—(Illustration No. 20.) A standard general purpose, main crop variety and very largely grown by gardeners whose trade appreciate fine quality. It is a tall growing, medium late sort, with very large pods bearing six or seven peas of delicate flavor. The vines are prolific and remain in bearing for quite a long time if kept picked. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.

***A375 YORKSHIRE HERO**—(Illustration No. 5.) A hardy variety with stout, spreading, medium height plants. The vines are productive and bear an abundance of broad, well filled pods of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50.

EDIBLE PODDED or SUGAR PEAS

To be eaten pods and all like snap beans. The pods in their prime are good sized, tender, and of fine flavor. They are always prolific, economical, easily prepared for cooking, and are well worth a trial.

A376 DWARF GRAY SUGAR—(Illustration No. 29.) Very good when young. The vines grow about eighteen inches, pods are medium sized, tender and very sweet. It is decidedly prolific. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$4.00.

A377 MAMMOTH PODDED SUGAR—(Illustration No. 15.) A tall growing edible pod, the vines being very vigorous and the pods much larger than the Dwarf Grey Sugar. The vines are prolific and the quality excellent. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 10 Lbs., \$4.00.

PUMPKIN

PUMPKINS are very similar in their culture to the Squashes and other vine crops, except that they are not so particular as to soil and cultivation. They may be planted in the corn field or in the garden, some time in May, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way. One ounce will plant twenty-five hills; four pounds, an acre. In a small garden they may be planted near a fence and allowed to climb over it.

A378 BIG TOM or IMPROVED LARGE FIELD—This we have found to be the heaviest yielding stock pumpkin that we have ever grown. Size usually twelve to fifteen inches in length, about twelve inches in diameter, a deep orange color; may be used for pies, but is coarse grained. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

A379 CALHOUN—A slim necked, medium sized long variety with dark skin and extraordinarily thick, fine grained flesh. Fine for pies. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

A380 GOLDEN OBLONG—Orange skin, light yellow flesh; five to seven inches in diameter, twelve to eighteen inches in length. Good for pies; a good keeper and a splendid yielder. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.35.

A381 GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW—An old favorite, excellent for pies and sells well on market. Eighteen inches to two feet long, twelve inches in diameter, green striped with crooked neck. Flesh thick, yellow, coarse but sweet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A382 JAPANESE PIE—Similar in size and shape to the Cushaw, but the skin is a dark green. Flesh yellow, thick, of fine quality and very sweet. Productive and early. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.75.

A383 KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—The largest of all pumpkins, often two feet or more in diameter and sometimes weighing over a hundred pounds. Reddish-

yellow skin with flesh deep orange, fine grained, cooking up smooth, making it of excellent quality for pies, even if it does grow to such an enormous size. The vines should have plenty of room for growth. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A384 LARGE SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD—One of the old standard sorts. Flat and often twenty inches in diameter; skin buff; flesh thick, yellow, and of fine quality. Productive and an excellent keeper. Good for stock feeding as well as pies. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; Lb., \$1.10.

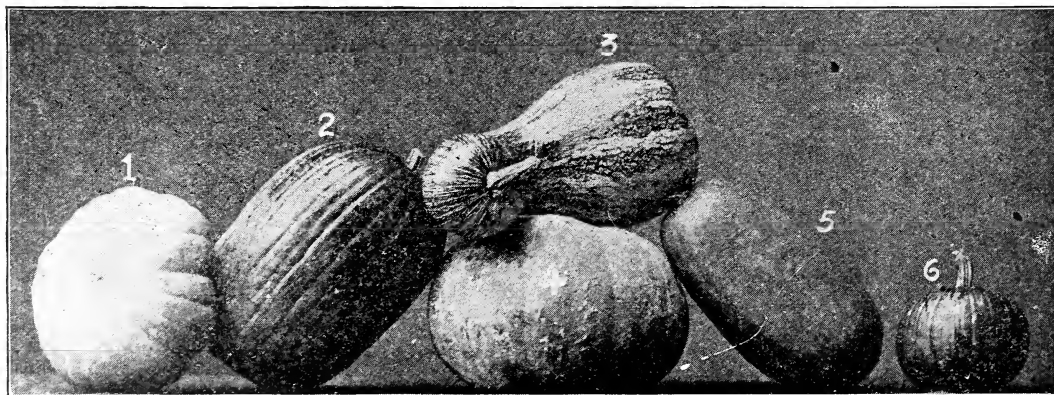
A385 MAMMOTH TOURS—One of the old standard French varieties that is good for exhibition purposes or stock feeding. Oblong shape; skin mottled with green; almost as large as King of the Mammoths and a trifle later. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.10.

A386 QUAKER PIE—Closely resembling Large Cheese excepting that it is oblong instead of flat. An excellent yielder and a good keeper. Good quality and makes fine pies. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

A387 SWEET or SUGAR—A famous variety in New England. About ten inches in diameter, orange color, fine grained and of excellent flavor. A good keeper and one of the best for pies. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

A388 SWEET POTATO—Bell shaped, rather small but fine for pies. Flesh creamy-white, thick, and of fine quality and flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

A389 WINTER LUXURY or PIE SQUASH—A round variety, about eight or ten inches in diameter with a russet-yellow skin. Early and quite productive. The flesh is thick, yellow and of a very fine rich flavor. Makes excellent pies. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.



1—Large Cheese. 2—Big Tom. 3—Striped Cushaw. 4—King of the Mammoths. 5—Golden Oblong. 6—Early Sugar.



PEPPER

The culture is the same as for Egg Plant and the plants require as much heat to perfect them. Do not plant hot varieties and Mangoes close together. One ounce of seed will produce about two hundred plants.

A390 CAYENNE LONG RED—Long, slender pods, bright red and very hot. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 55c; ¼ Lb., \$1.85.

A391 CELESTIAL—A very ornamental Chinese variety. The medium sized fruits are upright and are borne in profusion all over the plant. In different stages of ripening the fruits are nearly white, purple, yellow and orange, finally a bright scarlet, giving to the plant an unusual and very ornamental appearance. It is very hot and quite early. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 50c; 1 Oz., 85c; ¼ Lb., \$2.75.

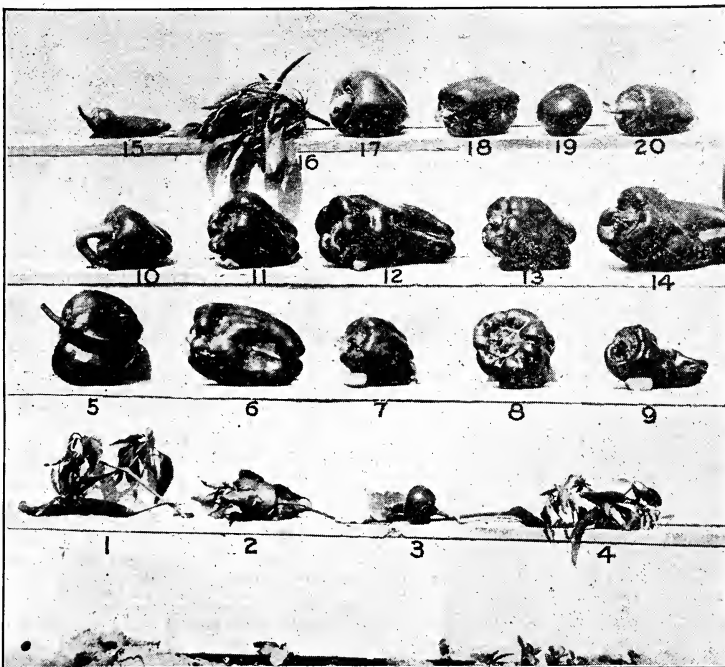
A392 RED CHILI—A very hot, rather late variety that is similar in shape to Cayenne, only smaller. Used for making pepper sauce. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 55c; ¼ Lb., \$1.85.

A393 RED CLUSTER—The small bushy plants are covered with bright red clusters, making it very ornamental. Medium sized pods, ripening rather late and very productive. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 55c; ¼ Lb., \$1.85.

A394 CHINESE GIANT—The largest as well as one of the sweetest of all the mild Red Peppers. Often grows four inches long by four inches in diameter and the flavor is mild. Rather late, but bears very uniformly and abundantly for so large a variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 50c; 1 Oz., 85c; ¼ Lb., \$2.75.

A395 GIANT CRIMSON—Plants vigorous and upright, from two and a half to three feet high, more productive and larger than Chinese Giant. Color of fruit when young is green changing to crimson when mature. Fine for salad and large mangoes. Flesh is very thick and flavor mild. Ripens earlier than any other of the very large varieties. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 45c; Oz., 80c; ¼ Lb., \$2.75.

A396 GOLDEN DAWN—A mild golden variety, very much like Golden Queen and matures at the same time, rather early, a good yielder. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 70c; ¼ Lb., \$2.40.



Peppers from Our Trial Grounds.

1. Cayenne Long Red. 2. Celestial. 3. Red Cherry. 4. Red Chili. 5. Chinese Giant. 6. Golden Dawn. 7. Golden Queen. 8. Bull Nose. 9. Neapolitan. 10. Pimiento. 11. Ruby King. 12. Sweet Mountain. 13. Upright Sweet Salad. 14 and 15 Trial Grounds Tests. 16. Red Cluster. 17 and 20. Trial Grounds Tests.

A397 LARGE SWEET SPANISH—This is a late variety, but very attractive, color red and sweet flavor. Plants upright, compact, vigorous and productive. Fruits are very large and unusually long, reaching six or seven inches in length and about two inches in diameter. Thick mild flesh, deep green when young, red when ripe. Excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; Oz., 70c; ¼ Lb., \$2.30.

A398 LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE—A standard sweet red pepper for pickling and canning. Fruits are medium sized, thick fleshed and of mild flavor. Earlier than Ruby King and fairly productive. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 70c; ¼ Lb., \$2.40.

A399 NEAPOLITAN—The very earliest large pepper. Plants are quite tall, fruits are long, rather slender but meaty, bright red when ripe and very mild and sweet. The plants are very productive and ripen a week or more ahead of any other variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 70c; ¼ Lb., \$2.30.

A400 PIMIENTO—An exceptionally attractive and very productive variety. The fruits are medium sized, smooth and glossy green, becoming red as they mature. The meat is thick and of a fine sweet flavor. The plants are vigorous and of medium height. This sort is largely used by canners, but is equally valuable for salads and for stuffing. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 70c; ¼ Lb., \$2.30.

A401 RUBY KING—One of the most popular large red peppers. The fruits are quite large, bright red, fleshy, green when young, mild and fine flavored. Rather late in maturing and not so sure a cropper as some other varieties. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 70c; ¼ Lb., \$2.40.

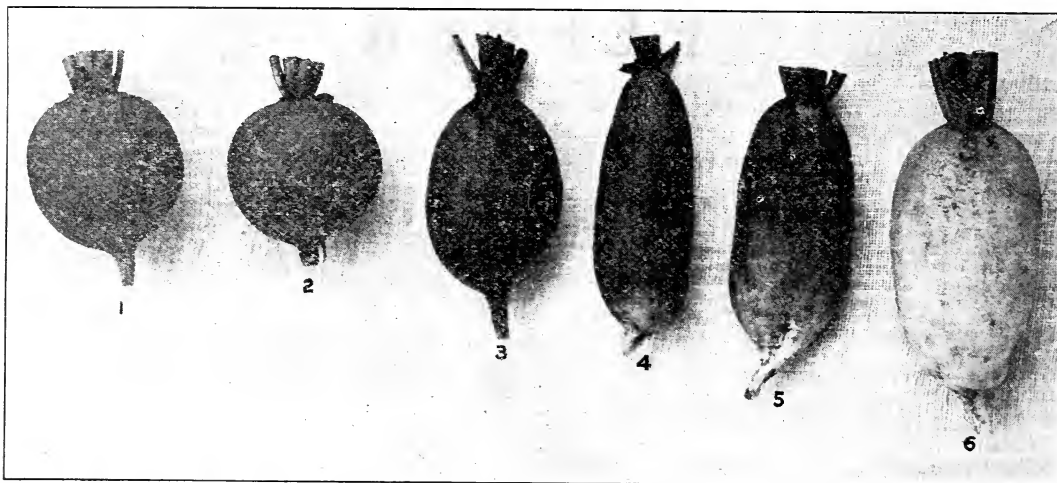
A402 SWEET MOUNTAIN—Very similar to Bull Nose, but with us a little earlier and more productive. The handsome red fruits are medium sized, fleshy, sweet and mild. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 70c; ¼ Lb., \$2.40.

A403 UPRIGHT SWEET SALAD—A moderately early variety of very superior quality. The plants are vigorous, the fruits are borne upright and are thick fleshed, tender, very sweet and mild. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 70c; ¼ Lb., \$2.40.

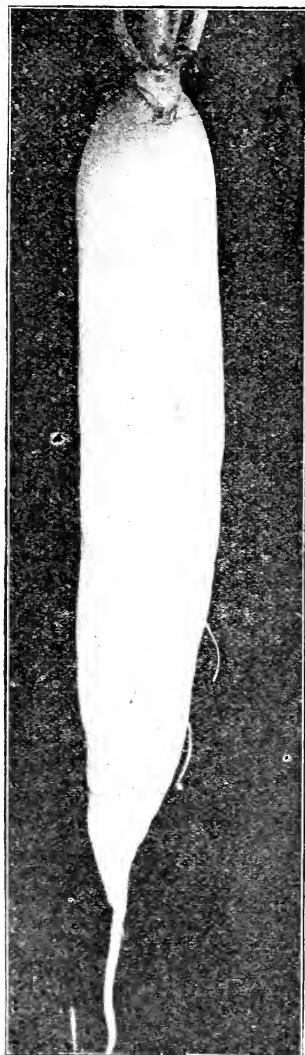
A404 MIXED MANGOES—This is a mixture of all the choicest varieties, in all colors and sizes, just suited for average family use. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 70c; ¼ Lb., \$2.40.



Celestial.



1. Crimson Giant. 2. Early Scarlet Turnip. 3. Vick's Scarlet Globe. 4. Olive Deep Scarlet White Tip. 5. Olive Deep Scarlet Large White Tip. 6. Trial Grounds Test.



Icele Radish.

RADISH

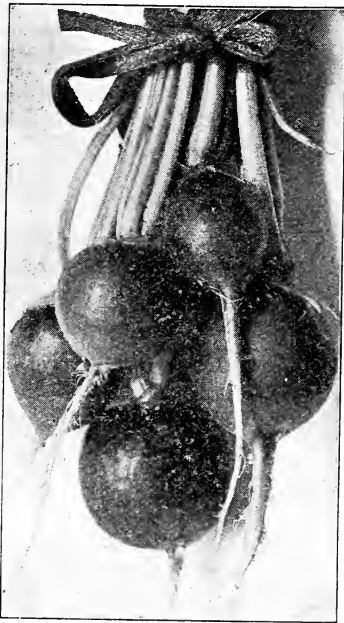
ALL varieties of radishes thrive best in a rich, not too heavy soil, and a sandy loam is best. For early use sow in the hotbed in February or outdoors as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows six to ten inches apart, covering the seed one-half inch deep. Thin to one inch apart in row. The summer varieties may be sown at the same time, coming on after the earlier sorts are gone. The winter varieties should not be sown until about August 1st. Sow every week or ten days for succession until hot weather comes on. One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill. Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) best suited for market gardeners.

EARLY OLIVE AND TURNIP SHAPED VARIETIES

- A410 CRIMSON GIANT**—One of the best early sorts for either outdoor use or for forcing. The round, bright red roots grow to exceptionally large size before becoming pithy. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.
- A411 EARLY SCARLET TURNIP**—A very early, small bright red radish that is liked both by gardeners and for home use. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.
- A412 EARLIEST WHITE TURNIP**—A small early forcing variety, about one inch in diameter, twice as broad as deep. Excellent for forcing or open ground, and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.
- *A413 EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED**—A very popular early variety. Globe shaped, scarlet with white tip, fine quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.
- A414 EARLY WHITE BOX**—Excellent for forcing or outdoor growth. One of the very best for fall use. It makes rapid growth, but may be left until it reaches a diameter of two inches before becoming pithy. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.
- *A415 FRENCH BREAKFAST**—An excellent early, oval shaped radish; scarlet with white tip. It gets pithy rather soon, but is fine while it lasts. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.
- A416 NON PLUS ULTRA**—An extra early turnip shaped, forcing radish. Scarlet, small tops, flesh crisp and well flavored. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.
- *A417 OLIVE DEEP SCARLET WHITE TIP**—A true French type with small top, few leaves and a quick growing tender root. Olive shaped, flesh white and fine grained, outside color crimson with a small and somewhat variable white tip. An excellent early radish for the market. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 65c; Lb., \$2.00.
- *A418 OLIVE DEEP SCARLET LARGE WHITE TIP**—Very similar to Olive Deep Scarlet White Tip except that the white tip is much larger and the shape is more variable, ranging from the true olive shape to half long. A fine grained early radish of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 65c; Lb., \$2.00.
- *A419 VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE**—One of the best early sorts. Grows a little longer than round, has a brilliant, deep scarlet color, matures in about 25 days, stands the heat better and does not become pithy as soon as many other varieties. Adapted to either hothouse or outdoors. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

EARLY LONG RADISHES

- *A420 LONG CINCINNATI MARKET**—A strain of Long Scarlet that grows to slightly larger size. Much used in the South for shipment. Long, straight, deep scarlet roots that are very smooth and of good quality. Tops small, and does not become pithy early. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.
- *A421 EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP**—A standard sort of very attractive appearance. Long, red roots grow partly out of ground and are of the choicest quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.
- A422 HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET (Paris Beauty)**—A variety extensively grown in the South, and good anywhere. May be used for forcing. Roots about two and one-half inches long. Deep scarlet. Does not become pithy very quickly. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.
- A423 LONG WHITE ICICLE**—Deservedly the most popular of the early long white radishes. The long roots are very white in color and of the finest quality. They stay in their prime longer than any other first early sort. Excellent for forcing and a splendid sort for outdoors. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.



Vick's Scarlet Globe.

A424 LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET (Cardinal White Tipped)—Similar to Long Scarlet, but roots are shorter and even brighter in color. A very handsome radish and the quality is very good. Ready for use about twenty-five days after planting. This radish impresses us more favorably each year and we think that after it is better known it will be used by our market gardeners more extensively. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

***A425 LONG SCARLET CHARTIER (Shepherd)**—An excellent long scarlet radish for general use. Long, slender roots, bright scarlet tipped with white. They stay in their prime for a remarkably long time. A popular market gardener's sort. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A426 LONG WHITE CHARTIER (Nonpareil)—Developed from and very similar to Long Scarlet Chartier, excepting that it is somewhat earlier. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A427 LONG WHITE VIENNA (Lady Finger)—An excellent summer variety with long white roots; medium tops; flesh crisp and tender and maturing shortly after Wood's Early Frame. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

***A428 WOOD'S EARLY FRAME**—An early forcing strain of the Early Long Scarlet Short Top that is equally good for early outdoor use. It is hardy, half long, scarlet and crisp. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

***A429 WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER**—One of the very best, large summer varieties. It is of somewhat larger size and thicker than Vienna. The roots remain in condition for a long time and grow to be four inches long by one to two inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

***A430 WHITE STUTTGART SUMMER**—A very large summer radish. Top-shaped and often grows to four inches in diameter. Does not get pithy until very late and may even be stored as a winter radish. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

WINTER RADISHES

This class of radishes has an important place in the garden, and should be grown more extensively. They are of as good flavor as the early varieties and will grow at a time when the earlier sorts will not thrive. A great many gardeners make the mistake of planting them too early. They should be seeded about the last of June.

***A431 CELESTIAL (White Chinese)**—A fine winter sort. Roots are long, cylindrical or stump rooted; six to ten inches long, two to three and a half inches in diameter; flesh crisp, solid and mild. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A432 LONG BLACK SPANISH—Black skin, white flesh. Roots when mature are six to eight inches long by one and a half to three inches in diameter; flesh is solid and pungent but well flavored. A good keeper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A433 ROUND BLACK SPANISH—A general favorite. Very similar to Long Black Spanish except in shape, which is round to top shaped. Skin black, flesh white and pungent; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A434 CHINESE ROSE (Scarlet China)—A very handsome and distinct winter variety. Roots are cylindrical and largest at bottom end; skin an attractive rose color; flesh white, solid, crisp and pungent. Keeps well throughout the autumn and winter. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A435 CHOICE MIXED RADISHES—Many of our customers who wish to make but one sowing find this mixture suits their needs excellently. It contains all the choicest early, medium and late varieties, thus providing a succession. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

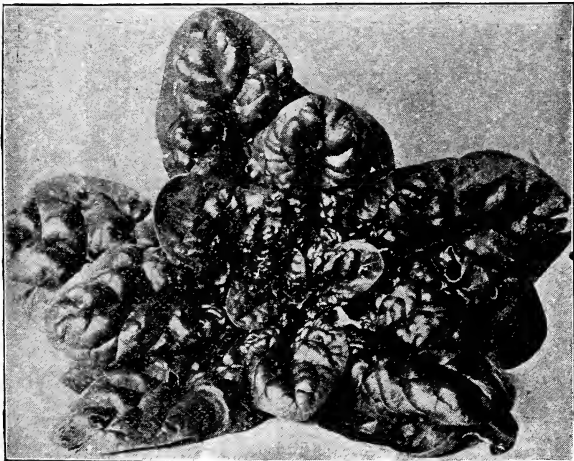
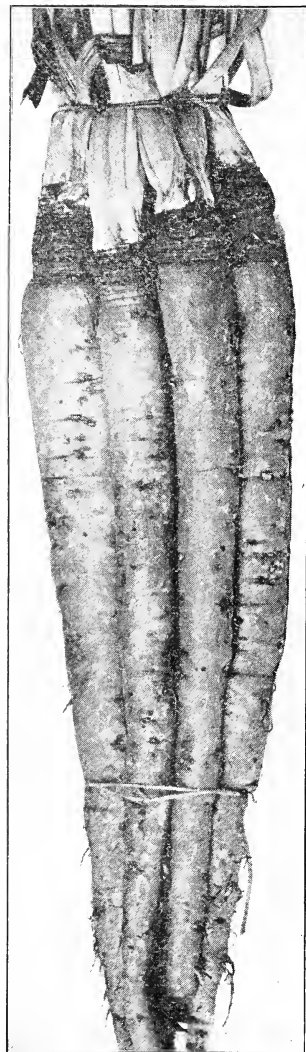
SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

THIS plant is used for a substitute for oysters, and we like it fully as well as the oysters themselves. It is either used in soup or scalloped with best results. Sow early in the spring on rather light, fertile ground, in drills eighteen inches apart;

thin the plants to one or one and a half inches in the row. The roots are more inclined to fork on ground heavily manured with fresh manure or on sod ground. Before the ground freezes dig and store as you would other root crops. Light freezing greatly benefits the flavor.

A436 MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—An improved variety that grows nearly double the size of the old sorts. Of very good quality, uniform and of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$4.00.

Sandwich Island Salsify.



Long-Standing Thick-Leaved.

SPINACH

THIS plant will grow in any ordinary soil, but responds well to fertility. Sow early in the spring in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin to six inches apart in row. For early use sow in August or September, protecting the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill. Sow the seeds of New Zealand in hills two feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill.

A437 BROAD FLANDERS—Bright green, arrow-shaped leaves. A standard bunching sort for gardeners. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.



A438 LONG SEASON—As its name suggests, this variety has a longer season than any other sort excepting New Zealand. The plants are rather dwarf and compact, leaves broad and very dark green and crumpled. One of the best for use during hot weather as well as for early planting. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.55.

A439 LONG STANDING—Broad arrow-shaped, crumpled leaves. A strong grower that forms a great abundance of succulent foliage that sells readily on the markets. This plant forms uniform leaves over the entire plant at one time which makes it an excellent market gardener's variety. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A440 NEW ZEALAND—Not a true spinach in type, and in that it remains green and in prime condition all summer. The plant becomes very large and spreading, but the leaves are small, thick, soft and fleshy. Pick the leaves from the stalk and you will have delicious greens up until frost. A very remarkable plant in the way it resists hot, dry weather. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A441 PRICKLY or WINTER—Especially recommended for fall sowing, although it does well if sown in the spring. The plants grow quite large and the light green leaves are medium sized, thick and fleshy. It goes to seed sooner than some other sorts. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

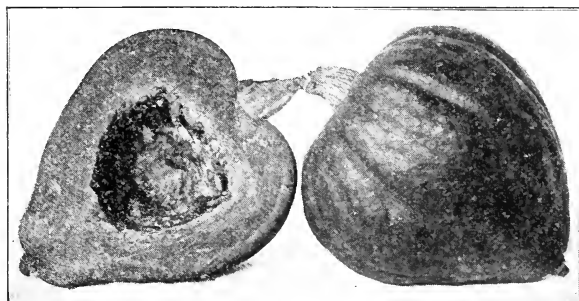
A442 SAVOY LEAVED or BLOOMSDALE—Leaves are very curled and crumpled. It is early and very hardy, being splendid for winter use. Much used by Southern truckers, as it is a splendid shipper. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 65c; Lb., \$2.25.

A443 VICTORIA—The leaves are very dark green and of the true Savoy type. It is later than Long Standing and slow to run to seed. A splendid sort for either the home or market garden. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A444 VIROFLAY—A large quick growing variety, with thick leaves of a dark green color. Leaves somewhat crumpled. Good for either spring or fall planting. Much used by truckers in certain parts of the East. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

SQUASH

SQUASHES like a rich, loose soil. The culture is the same as for Melons and Cucumbers. The bush varieties should be four feet apart, the running sorts six to ten feet apart. One ounce of seed will plant fifteen to fifty hills, according to size of seed.



Delicious Squash.

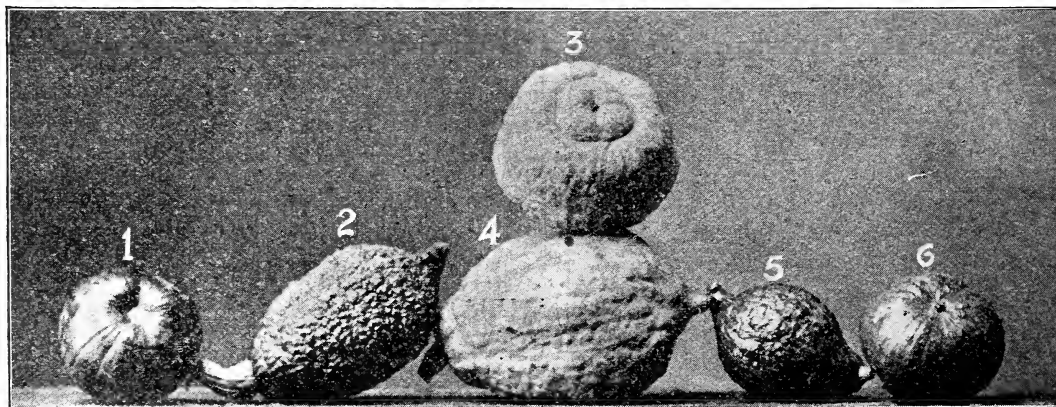
A445 BOSTON MARROW—A moderately early, decidedly prolific variety, ten to fourteen inches in diameter, twelve to sixteen inches long, light salmon color, very thick meated, fine grained, sweet, excellent quality every way and a reasonably good keeper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A446 DELICATA—An early, small variety, about the size of the Fordhook, or a trifle larger, and similar shape, yellow and green mottled; productive; a good keeper; not quite as rich as Turk's Cap or Hubbard. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A447 DELICIOUS—A moderately early, medium sized variety, about seven to eight inches in diameter, ten to fourteen inches long, dark green color, thick flesh, fine grained, sweet and very dry. A reasonably good keeper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 70c; Lb., \$2.50.

A448 ESSEX HYBRID (Turk's Cap)—A cylindrical-shaped Squash with a large nub or "Turk's Cap" at the blossom end, seven to twelve inches in diameter, light, salmon color, hard shelled, almost solid meated, very fine grained, sweet and of finest flavor. It is a good keeper. We consider this one of the very best varieties. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$2.00.

A449 FORDHOOK (Running)—We have these both in the running and bush varieties. The running variety is a little the more uniform of the two, fruit small, about four inches in diameter and ten or twelve inches long, cream color, moderately hard shelled, fine grained and good quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.



1—Early Sugar Pumpkin. 2—Warted Hubbard Squash. 3—Turk's Cap Squash. 4—Boston Marrow Squash. 5—Red Hubbard Squash. 6—Golden Bronze Squash.



Marblehead.

and care for, and the space between rows can be used later in the season for other crops.

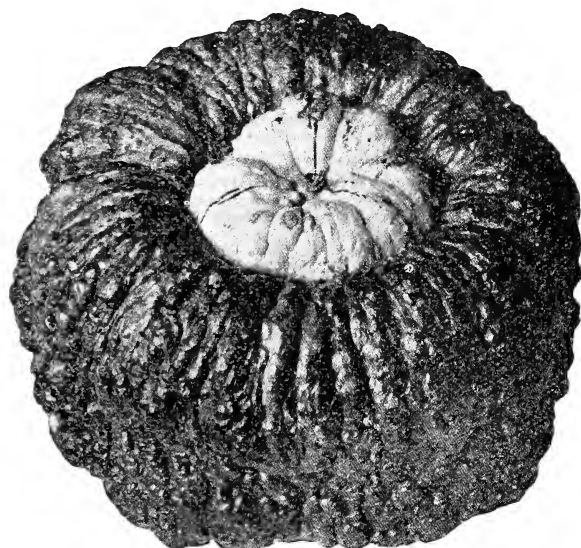
A456 FORDHOOK BUSH—The fruits of this variety are slightly smaller than those of the Running Fordhook, but are a little thicker meated and of the same fine quality. One of the best of the summer squashes and also keeps fairly well. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A457 EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—A very early squash of true bush habit. The fruits are creamy-white, medium sized and productive. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A458 EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP—Very similar in growth and fruit to preceding, but the skin is a deep orange color. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A459 MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Nearly as early as the Early Scallop and much larger, frequently growing twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. A very handsome variety. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A460 MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP—Very similar to the Mammoth White Bush Scallop except that the skin is colored yellow and the flesh is creamy-yellow. We recommend this variety as the best of the yellow sorts. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.



Turk's Cap.

A461 SUMMER CROOKNECK—An old favorite, very early and productive. Fruit medium sized with long crooked neck, thickly warted and rich golden-yellow. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A462 MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK—The largest and one of the earliest summer crookneck squashes. Vines of true bush habit, very productive; fruit true crookneck type, rich, golden-yellow, thickly warted and very handsome in appearance. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 65c; Lb., \$2.00.

A450 HUBBARD—Deservedly one of the most popular of the winter squashes. Oval shaped with both ends pointed; skin rough and dark green; shell very hard and tough; flesh thick, of bright orange color, dry, fine grained and of superior flavor. Excellent for pies as well as for baking. An excellent keeper and will often keep through the entire winter. Our strain is especially selected and very fine. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 65c; Lb., \$2.25.

A451 MARBLEHEAD—An old standard sort and one of the best; size and shape about like the original Hubbard, skin gray, shell hard, fine grained, sweet and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A452 RED or GOLDEN HUBBARD—A variety similar to the original Hubbard, but with a deep salmon colored skin and smaller in size, being six to eight inches in diameter, ten to twelve inches long, shell hard, flesh fine grained and sweet, an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

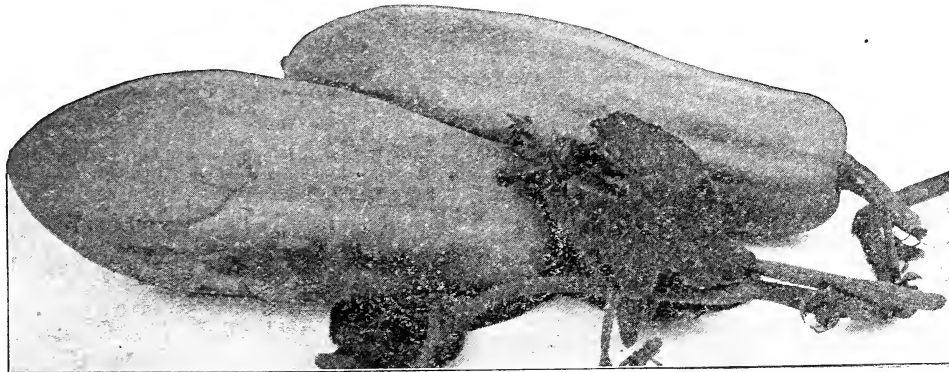
A453 WARTED HUBBARD—A variety greatly esteemed by market gardeners, as it is one of the best sellers on market. It is larger than the original Hubbard, with larger warts. Our strain usually runs ten to fourteen inches in diameter, very productive, not quite as nice quality as the original Hubbard. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$2.00.

A454 GOLDEN BRONZE—A medium sized variety about eight inches in diameter, blunt on the blossom end, color about like Hubbard except for a shade of bronze; flesh thick, fine grained, sweet in flavor. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A455 BANANA SQUASH—A long, more or less cylindrical like fruit, heavier yielder and better quality than the Hubbard. Sometimes grows more than three feet in length. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 70c; Lb., \$2.50.

BUSH VARIETIES

This type of Squash is coming into favor more and more each year and in our opinion it is a very useful type. The gardener with small space can grow several varieties of the Bush Squash and in this way make selections for different purposes. The market gardener should not overlook the value of this type, since it is easier to cultivate



Fordhook Running Squash.

TURNIP

THE EARLY varieties may be sown as early as the ground can be worked in the spring. For fall and main crop, the latter half of June is proper seeding time. The Ruta Baga varieties should be planted in drills at least eighteen inches apart and thinned out to six inches in the row. They should be sown about June 15th. Use one to three pounds of seed per acre.

A463 EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest flat variety, top purple, bottoms white, medium sized, flat shaped, uniform and good quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

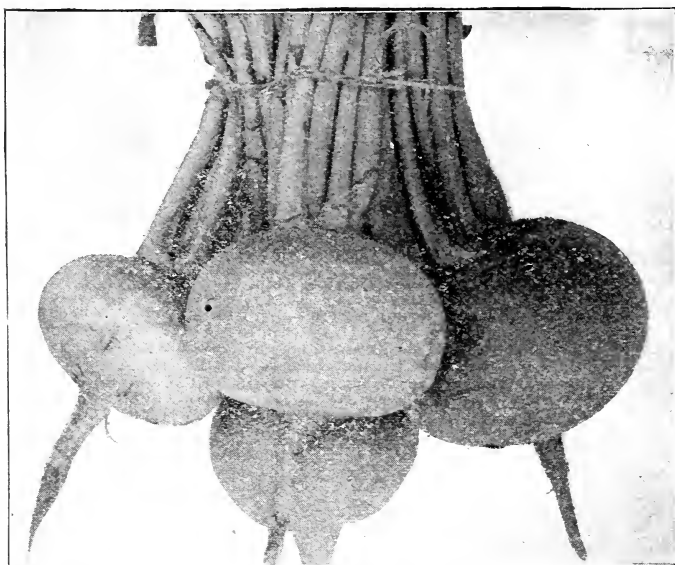
A464 EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—The earliest flat white turnip, very similar to Purple Top Milan. Tops small and strap-leaved. May be planted close together. Medium size, quality very good. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A465 EARLY SNOWBALL—A medium sized, early variety; pure white and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A466 EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—A standard, flat, early variety, much used in the South, good sized, pure white with small top, fine grained and sweet; grows about two and one-half inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A467 POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—A large, pure white, globe-shaped variety. Flesh firm and sweet. Suitable either for table or stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A468 PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—As indicated by its name, this variety is white under ground, purple above, flesh white, fine grained and tender; should be used when about three inches in diameter. Keeps well and good for market use. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.



Early Snowball.

A469 PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED—An old standard variety of splendid merit and probably more widely used than any other. Early, with upright strap leaves; roots are flat, medium sized, purple above ground and white below. Flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Should be used at about two and a half inches for table, but grows much larger for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A470 SEVEN TOP—A variety used for greens. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A471 WHITE EGG—A quick growing, egg shaped variety. Tops small; roots smooth and white, flesh firm, fine grained and sweet. Should be used when roots are two inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A472 COW HORN OR LONG WHITE—A variety used somewhat for stock feeding and more for plowing under. The roots average perhaps two inches in diameter and twelve to fifteen inches long. Turnips make potash soluble in the soil, gathering it into their roots. A crop of turnips left to decay in the ground not only helps the succeeding crop with potash, but humus, and some of our customers report an increase in yield of oats following turnips of as high as ten bushels per acre. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25. Express not paid—15 Lbs., \$1.00 per Lb.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Our yellow turnips, are drier, more like a potato than the white varieties. They look fine when cooked and have an excellent flavor.

A473 GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY—Recommended as the best yellow sort for table use, a good keeper, yellow, globe-shaped, early and rapid grower. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

A474 YELLOW STONE—One of the best yellow varieties. Quite early, round, but somewhat flattened, very good quality. Good for the table or for stock. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.75.

RUTA BAGA

A475 IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—An improved American strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga. Roots yellow below ground and purple above, large globular and with short neck; flesh yellow and sweet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A476 LAING'S PURPLE TOP—One of the earliest varieties and attains good size. Small, strap-leaved tops, necks small; skin purple above, yellow below; flesh yellow and of good quality. Used either for table or for feeding. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A477 CARTER'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP—Excellent for the table or for stock feeding. Nearly round, skin yellow with purple top; flesh yellow and solid. Hardy and a heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A478 KELWAY'S PERFECT MODEL—(New.) This is probably the most perfectly formed Ruta Baga on the market, and also one of the largest and best quality, being largely used in England as a table variety. Individual roots sometimes weigh 16 pounds and are splendid for feeding purposes. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A479 KELWAY'S LANGPORT MAMMOTH—A new variety of Ruta Baga, which is highly recommended by expert growers. It is very prolific; uniform size and shape; excellent quality. Roots attain a size of more than six inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A480 MONARCH TANKARD or ELEPHANT—Originated in England by Carter, and very highly prized there. Large tankard-shaped roots with small necks and tops, dark red above ground and yellow below. Flesh is a deep yellow and fine grained. A very heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

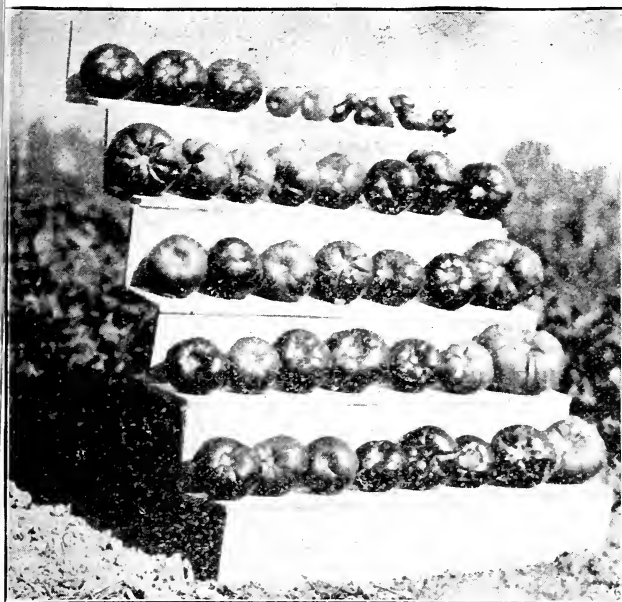
A481 SKIRVING'S KING OF SWEDES—A standard variety for table use or for feeding. The roots are large, oval, with purple tops and yellow flesh. The quality is excellent. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.

A482 WHITE SWEDE or SWEET RUSSIAN—A very large white variety that is very desirable because of its keeping qualities. Tops small and strap-leaved; roots large, nearly globe-shaped and with small neck; skin greenish-white; flesh white, solid and very sweet. Splendid either for table or for feeding. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; Lb., \$1.50.



TOMATO

TOMATOES can be grown on almost any soil, but do best on a light, warm, not over-rich soil. Their success depends largely on their getting favorable growing conditions throughout the early part of the season so that they may make a steady, rapid growth. Sow in hotbed six or eight weeks before time to set outdoors. Fruit may be had much earlier by sowing two or three weeks earlier and transplanting to small pots. The plants are usually set four feet apart each way, and it is best to stake them when they get about three feet high. The dwarf or tree tomatoes may be planted closer together and need no support. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 to 3,000 plants and two ounces will plant an acre.



Central Ohio is recognized as one of the best Tomato growing districts in the world. Columbus is naturally the center of this district, and for years great interest has been shown in the Tomato Show at the Ohio State Fair. Only once have we entered any exhibits in this show, as we prefer not to compete against our own customers. In 1915 we won First Premium on Display of Tomatoes, this being the only class in which we made any entries.

In 1917 we won ten First, two Second and two Third Premiums on display of single varieties, only fourteen Firsts being possible. In 1917 we won First on display of ten varieties, three other Firsts and two Seconds.

In 1918 we won first on display of all varieties, and in 1919 four firsts on single varieties, all these in addition to others of lesser importance and many premiums on other vegetables.

A483 WING'S RED SUNRISE—A few years ago we made a selection for an early tomato, with the idea of increasing the yield of salable fruit over the Earliana, which, in our estimation, was the best early tomato at that time. We carefully tested this variety before offering it to our customers. Since offering it for sale, we have had a great many recommendations from men who know. It has even surpassed our highest expectations, and we feel pleased that we can offer this tomato to our customers. We consider it the most useful variety in our list because of its being a week earlier than Earliana, both in first fruit and main gathering, because it yields twenty-five per cent more salable fruits than the Earliana, because it cuts equal with any other early variety, early or late. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$3.25.

From photographs taken in Tomato Section of Our Trial Grounds showing variety tests. Photographs from different angles to show shape.

Reading from left to right on each row and from top to bottom, varieties are as follows:

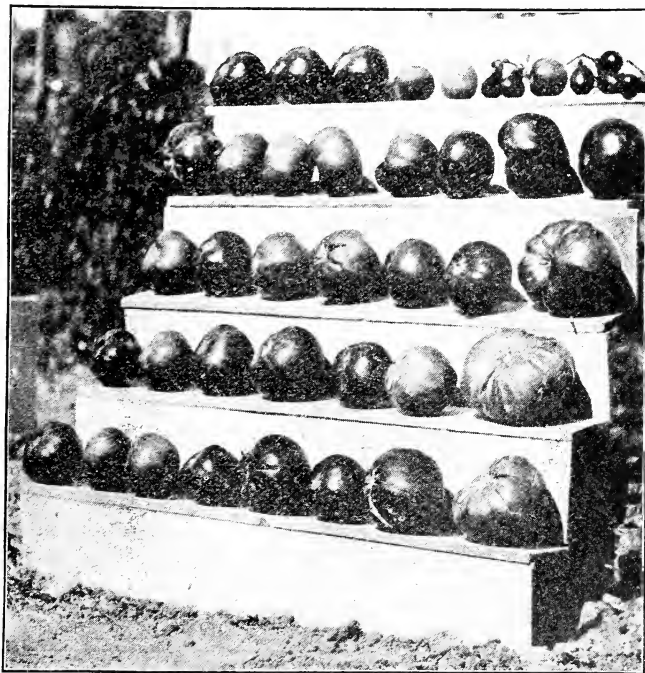
Bottom Row: 1. Wing's Red Sunrise. 2. Acme. 3. Beauty. 4. Bonny Best. 5. Chalks Ey. Jewel. 6. Comet. 7. Coreless. 8. Dwarf Giant.

Second Row: 1. Earliana. 2. Early Detroit. 3. Enormous. 4. Favorite. 5. Fillbasket. 6. Golden Queen. 7. Golden Ponderosa.

Third Row: 1. Imperial. 2. John Baer. 3. June Pink. 4. Magnus. 5. Matchless. 6. Perfection. 7. Ponderosa.

Fourth Row: 1. San Jose Canner. 2. Stone. 3. Trucker's Favorite. 4. Dwarf Champion. 5. Globe. 6. Dwarf Stone. 7. Greater Baltimore. 8. Trial Grounds Test.

Top Row: 1. My Maryland. 2 and 3. Trial Grounds Tests. 4. Red Peach. 5. Yellow Peach. 6. Red Pear. 7. Yellow Peach. 8. Yellow Plum. 9. Red Cherry. (Shows only on lower picture)





A484 ACME—A popular variety with gardeners for shipping or home markets. Good also for home use. Midseason, round, pink, medium sized and attractive. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 20c; Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.20; Lb., \$4.00.

A485 BEAUTY—One of the best purple varieties for midseason table use. Vines vigorous and productive; fruit large, solid and smooth. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.20; Lb., \$4.00.

A486 BONNY BEST—An excellent early scarlet tomato for home use or for the market. Vines very vigorous; fruit medium, uniform, smooth and fairly meaty. A splendid forcing variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 18c; Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.75.

A487 BUCKEYE STATE—One of the largest smooth purple varieties. It is much smoother than most large sorts, yields well, and is very attractive looking. It sells well and our strain cuts nicely. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.

A488 CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—About ten days later than Earliana, a good yielder, color scarlet, smooth, with much better core than Earliana. Our strain of this tomato is of the very best. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 18c; Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.75.

A489 COMET—A rather small, scarlet tomato that is excellent for canning whole. The vines are vigorous; fruit borne in large clusters, round, very smooth and uniform in size and shape. They are borne in great abundance, in fact being one of the heaviest yielders in our plot. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.

A490 CORELESS—A large scarlet, globe-shaped tomato that is excellent for canning. Vines are strong growing; fruit large, smooth and solid. Matures late and is excellent for slicing as well as canning. A good yielder. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.



Wing's Red Sunrise.

A491 DWARF CHAMPION—A very early purple fruited tomato of true dwarf or "tree" habit. The dwarf varieties do not yield quite so heavily, but are economical of space and do not run to vine on rich ground as some of the larger sorts will. Fruits are smooth, of good quality, and are borne abundantly. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.

A492 DWARF GIANT—Sometimes called "Dwarf Ponderosa" on account of its large size. It is the largest of the tree tomatoes, ribbed, but smoother than Ponderosa. Purple, very meaty and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c; Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.75; Lb., \$5.25.

A493 DWARF STONE—Similar to Dwarf Champion, but with more vigorous vines and larger fruit of bright, scarlet color. Late, of good quality and productive. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.

A494 EARLIANA—A standard variety which is almost indispensable. Among the very first early tomatoes, being ten days earlier than most early sorts. Our trial ground records show it to be an extremely good yielder this year. We think that in all garden seeds, and especially tomato seeds, the name of the variety does not mean so much, but that the seeds should be selected from the best strains and should be kept absolutely pure. We take great care in the selection of this seed, along with all others. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 20c; Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$4.50.

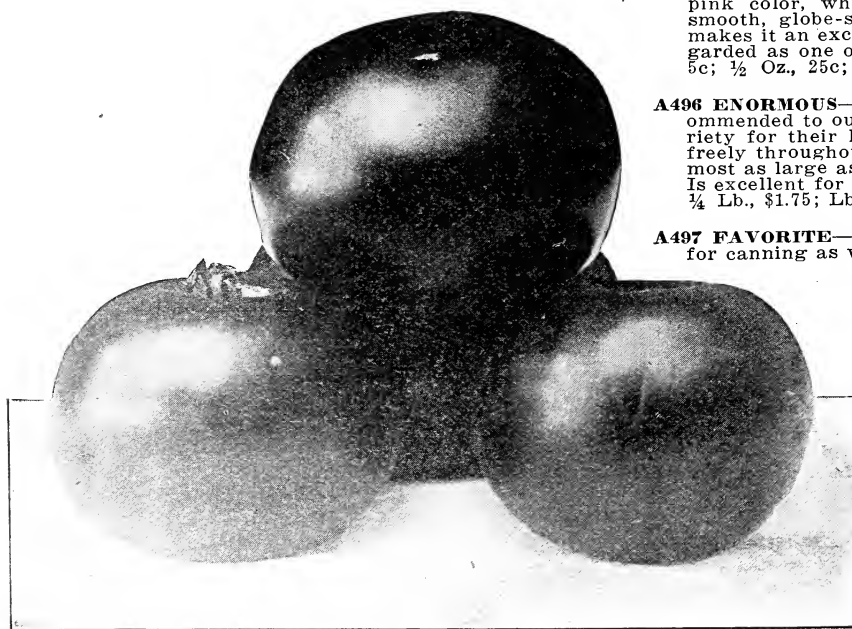
A495 EARLY DETROIT—A new variety of a purplish-pink color, which ripens with Earliana. Fruit is smooth, globe-shaped and very firm skinned, which makes it an excellent shipper. Quality excellent. Regarded as one of the best new early varieties. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.

A496 ENORMOUS—This scarlet variety is especially recommended to our customers who wish a splendid variety for their home garden. The plant yields very freely throughout the entire season. The fruit is almost as large as Ponderosa and quite a bit smoother. Is excellent for slicing. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c; Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.75; Lb., \$6.50.

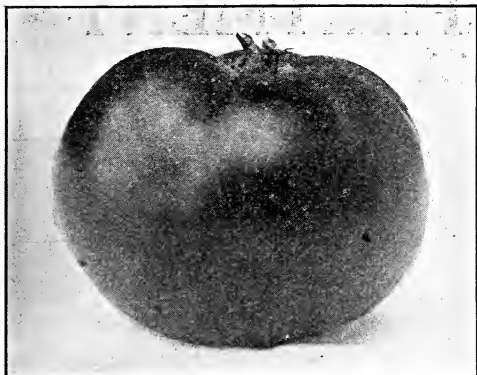
A497 FAVORITE—A large scarlet variety that is used for canning as well as in the home garden. A heavy yielder; smooth and cuts well. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 15c; Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.

A498 FILLBASKET—This tomato is a new variety coming between the small fruited varieties and the ordinary sized tomatoes. The average weight, two to three ounces. Very uniform, smooth and solid, forming large clusters that ripen quite uniformly, making the plant a heavy yielder of solid substantial fruit. Pkt., 15c.

A499 GLOBE—A large purple, globe-shaped tomato that is very largely used for shipping, especially in the South. It is a prolific variety and of very fine quality. Much used for forcing. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.



John Baer.



Bonny Best.

- A500 GOLDEN QUEEN**—A splendid yellow variety of medium size, quite smooth, uniform; cuts fine and is a good yielder. Very handsome sliced with red tomatoes. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$4.50.
- A501 GOLDEN PONDEROSA**—A beautiful new yellow tomato for the home garden. Nearly as large as the purple Ponderosa, smoother and equally as meaty. Yields very heavily and is of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.
- A502 GREATER BALTIMORE**—This is an excellent main crop variety. It ripens evenly, is of good size, smooth, solid and well formed. The color is a brilliant red. It is one of the very best of the canning varieties. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 18c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.75.
- A503 IMPERIAL**—A purple variety, very smooth, medium size, reasonably heavy yielding and of very good quality. We consider this tomato good enough for very critical trade. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$4.50.
- A504 JOHN BAER**—A very good new second early, scarlet tomato. The vines are quite tall and vigorous; fruit nearly globe-shaped, medium sized, very smooth and uniform, of a bright scarlet color; walls are thick, seed cells small, very meaty and with no cores. It is just a little later than Earliana and the yield is very much heavier. The fruits also are markedly smoother, more uniform and of finer quality. As this variety has now been tested for several seasons we have no hesitancy in recommending it to our customers. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$4.50.
- A505 JUNE PINK**—A valuable sort for gardeners whose markets demand a purple, early tomato. It ripens nearly as early as Earliana, is very prolific, smooth, even, and of splendid quality. Equally good for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.
- A506 MAGNUS**—A medium early, large fruited, purple variety that is excellent either for market or the home garden. The vines are vigorous and have potato foliage; fruit globe-shaped, large, smooth and of fine quality. Yields very heavily. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 45c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; Lb., \$5.00.
- A507 MATCHLESS**—A favorite main crop variety, medium large, smooth, free from cracks, bright red color and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$2.80.
- A508 MY MARYLAND**—A second early and main crop variety said by the introducer to be one of the heaviest yielders ever produced. The fruit is solid, bright red in color, free from roughness and cracks and of good size. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 18c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; Lb., \$3.75.
- A509 PERFECTION**—A crimson variety, medium sized, rather globe-shaped, of excellent quality, and one that cuts above average; a good canner or shipper. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 80c; Lb., \$3.00.
- A510 PONDEROSA**—This is about the largest fruited variety in our trial grounds; fruit somewhat oblong in form, deep through, ribbed or ridged, purple color. This variety has perhaps the smallest seed cells and the firmest flesh of anything in our grounds. We have used it for years as a slicing variety for the table and could hardly do without it. It is not a good variety for market gardeners or shipping. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; Oz., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$1.60; Lb., \$6.00.
- A511 SAN JOSE CANNER**—This is a large fruited variety, rather late in ripening, producing a large smooth fruit. Has a small core, is very meaty and solid. The plant continues to bear well right up to frost time. Highly recommended for canners. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; Oz., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$1.60; Lb., \$5.50.
- A512 STONE**—Largely grown for main crop and almost exclusively used by canning factories. Large fruit, bright red, solid and meaty enough for slicing. Yields very heavily and uniformly. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 70c; Lb., \$2.25.

A513 TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—A very choice, large fruited purple tomato, yielding for us one to six best, the fruit smooth, without cracks and cutting exceptionally well. We can thoroughly recommend this variety. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; Lb., \$4.50.

SMALL FRUITED SORTS

- A514 RED PEACH**—Resembles a small peach. Skin covered with a slight bloom or pubescence. Used for preserving or table decoration. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 45c.
- A515 YELLOW PEACH**—Identical with above except in color. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 45c.
- A516 RED PEAR**—Pear-shaped. Used in preserves or for "Tomato Figs." Pkt., 5c; Oz., 45c.
- A517 YELLOW PEAR**—Same as above except in color. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 45c.
- A518 YELLOW PLUM**—Fruit bright yellow, two inches long, an inch in diameter. Fleshy and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 45c.
- A519 RED CHERRY**—Small scarlet fruits borne in clusters. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 45c.
- A520 YELLOW CHERRY**—Same as above but yellow. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 45c.
- A521 RED CURRANT**—Decidedly ornamental, resembling long branches of currants. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 45c.
- A522 STRAWBERRY OR HUSK TOMATO**—Plants of low spreading growth, fruit enclosed in a husk, sweet flavored; used for preserving or pies. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 45c.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb requires a rich, deeply cultivated soil. Sow early in spring in rows one foot apart, covering one inch. Thin to six inches. The second fall after sowing, transplant, setting two feet apart and two inches deep. One ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

- A523 VICTORIA**—The most popular variety, fine for family use and market. Comes quite true from seed. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; Lb., \$1.00.
- A524 RHUBARB ROOTS**—Sent by express at buyer's expense. 25c and 50c each according to size of clump.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Any amateur can successfully grow Mushrooms in a dark room or cellar where the temperature can be maintained at fifty to sixty degrees. You can gather the first crop of Mushrooms, provided your temperature is right, in six or eight weeks. One brick of spawn is enough for a bed 3x5 feet. Directions sent with each order.

- A525 American Spawn**— Per Brick. 10 Bricks.
In bricks..... 45c \$4.00



Wing's Red Sunrise



FIELD SEED DEPARTMENT

ALFALFA

By CHAS. B. WING



First Cutting Alfalfa on a Wing Farm.

Our old customers may be tired of reading the following treatise on Alfalfa, but they are facts that do not change, and we have changed practically none of our opinions since this article was written. We have brought matters up to date by adding a paragraph at the end.

IMPORTANT THINGS almost always seem to start with some little incident not apparently important of itself. Over twenty-five years ago our Mr. Joseph E. Wing was compelled to go to the great ranches of the West in order to develop more robust health. He stayed there a year or so, securing the strength that he needed, and then returned to Ohio. The important part of the whole matter was that he brought back with him a love for the Alfalfa plant, that he undertook to grow it on our old farm, and that his first attempt was a complete success. In a few years we were growing several acres of it, and after finding that it grew readily and that our stock loved it dearly, Joe began writing for the farm papers, advising everybody else to go and do likewise.

This happened early in the nineties. Times were desperately hard. Had my father not left several thousand dollars of money out at interest, I scarcely know how we could have lived during those years from the very meager receipts from the farm.

I remember that we bought a neighbor's corn for 18 cents per bushel; the market advanced to 20 cents, and he refused to fill his contract, whereat both of us were aggrieved. Another neighbor sold us his corn at 22 cents; the market advanced to 24 cents, and then he refused to fill the contract. These things seem amusing now, but they were far from amusing at that time.

We sold no Alfalfa hay. In fact, we did not usually have enough hay for our own consumption, but we thought

the Alfalfa paid because it yielded well and our stock thrived on it so much better than on the Timothy and Clover which we had formerly used.

I well remember that when we first had forty acres of Alfalfa seeded down, I told our mother that I believed times would get better for us now, that it was pretty hard to live off the income of the farm, but that I hoped this Alfalfa was going to benefit us. None of us ever dreamed how greatly it would benefit not only ourselves, but the other farmers throughout the Corn Belt, who were to follow in our footsteps and grow this great legume.

About the same time that we began growing Alfalfa, we began feeding the hay to western lambs. First we fed, I think, about a hundred and fifty; about the next year, two hundred, then three hundred, five hundred, seven hundred and so on to our present capacity. The increase was moderate in the beginning, but followed quite rapidly, and after we reached about five hundred head, the fertility of our place was increasing almost by leaps and bounds.

We did not get much of a start with Alfalfa until probably 1893 or '94, but by 1900 we were growing seventy-five or a hundred acres, and since that time we have never had less than a hundred and sometimes we have between three and four hundred.

About 1894, probably, Joe began strongly urging other farmers to grow the plant, and largely through his efforts it has become established throughout the states east of the Missouri River. There is nowhere nearly as much of it grown even today as there should be, but sufficient progress has been made so that the farmers themselves are doing vast amounts of boosting for it. They thoroughly understand how to grow it, and it has assumed great importance as one of our leading crops.

I have mentioned our own success with it, not at all as a boast, but simply to encourage some other farmer who is



hesitating whether or not to change his methods and try Alfalfa.

The vast majority of my readers know already the advantages of this crop, but for the benefit of the few who do not know, let me state a few indisputable facts.

In the first place, Alfalfa is unquestionably the most nutritious and the most palatable forage plant grown in North America today. In its chemical analysis it is fully equal to wheat bran. In Experiment Station tests it has actually been shown to feed as well as wheat bran, a pound of Alfalfa displacing a pound of bran with (if any difference) better results. Dairy cows thrive on it as on no other feed. Cattle fatten on it better than on any other forage; horses will retain their flesh on it with a smaller allowance of grain than with any other feed; nothing will take its place with sheep, either as a maintenance ration or for fattening purposes, and even for poultry, there is nothing else so good. Brood sows will stand up to a self-feeder of it all winter and thrive as on nothing else that can be given them. Fattening hogs put on gain faster and cheaper when given an Alfalfa pasture supplemented by corn than with any other combination known.

In the second place its great roots penetrating, under favorable conditions, for ten, fifteen or twenty feet, bring up both nourishment and moisture from depths in the soil that no other crop we grow could possibly touch. In times of drought the Alfalfa fields are the only green thing the eye can find.

In the third place, in seasons like 1915, when we have constant deluges of rain, your small-grain will be growing vigorously in the shock in spite of anything you can do; your Clover will be absolutely ruined, and your Timothy or mixed hay practically spoiled, while your Alfalfa hay, if you have paid any attention to it at all, will be worth 50, 75, perhaps even 80 or 90 per cent of its original value. In other words, it will stand vastly more punishment from rain than will any other form of hay and vastly more than any of the small grains will. In a year like 1915, when it seemed as though you were going to lose your entire crop from rain, the Alfalfa is the one thing that you can count upon saving.

Some of our friends, the Orchardists, are finding Alfalfa invaluable as a cover crop in their orchards. Not only does it produce some of the highest class forage for them, but by shading the ground it helps to conserve the moisture, while its bacteria are constantly adding nitrogen to the soil for the benefit of the trees. Finally, in some places, mice are so troublesome in orchards that a spring tooth harrow is required for preventing their activities. Alfalfa is one of our few plants which thrives all the better for being occasionally stirred up with the spring tooth harrow.

Last, but not least, while it is giving us bountiful crops, say four tons of hay per acre, worth, if compared with wheat bran, \$25.00 per ton, it is actually bringing up the fertility of the soil. The biggest corn crop you ever grow follows an Alfalfa sod.

For years one of the biggest bugaboos about Alfalfa has been men's idea that the plant is remarkably difficult to grow. How this idea started would be difficult to say, but it is anything but the truth. Given only a reasonably well drained limestone soil and Alfalfa will almost grow like weeds without any remarkable preparation whatever. One of our best friends recently criticised our own labors by saying that we ourselves, in putting out very explicit, careful rules for the growth of Alfalfa, had fostered the hallucination that it was difficult to grow and that it was necessary to follow the most intricate and difficult rules minutely in order to succeed. If we have ever given this impression, we wish to apologize for it. Alfalfa is not difficult to grow. It is succeeding in our own neighborhood, we believe, fully twice as easily as is the growth of Medium Clover, but we do say that Alfalfa is a rather peculiar plant, that its requirements, while few, are vitally important to it, and we give very explicit direction for growing simply to do away with the old theory that it was difficult to

grow or could not be grown in a given neighborhood. Alfalfa can be grown in every county or township in the United States where land can be drained to a depth of three feet.

There are many methods whereby men can succeed in growing it. About twenty-five years of work with it, work including its growth in large areas on our farms as well as much time and effort spent in purely experimental work, we have demonstrated to our own satisfaction the best cultural methods for it. These methods we give carefully and in detail, not because it is difficult to grow, but simply in order to cover every possible contingency in all the vast area east of the Missouri River, and to make things so plain and easy that not one of our customers can fail if he follows these instructions.

Requirements The requirements of Alfalfa are few and are easily explained. They are lime, inoculation, drainage, proper fertilizers, proper seed and proper method of seeding.

Lime Among the great things which our Mr. Joseph E. Wing accomplished in his lifetime, that of placing lime in its proper importance throughout the Corn Belt should in my opinion be placed second only to his starting the Alfalfa itself.

For many years farmers in certain counties of this as well as adjoining states were succeeding admirably with Alfalfa, while farmers in other counties were miserably failing. No one seemed to know the reason for this, and we ourselves thought probably there were Alfalfa belts where the plant would thrive and others where it was foolish to undertake its growth.

Finally, perhaps twelve years ago, my brother happened on the cause of these failures in certain places. It was lack of lime, or at least that was the principal cause. Since that time we have talked lime, until we believe today, owing to Wing teachings more than any other one thing, there is ten times as much interest being taken in lime as there was six years ago, and our greatest soil experts say that the end is not yet, that we are exactly on the right track, and that not only the Alfalfa, but many of our other crops are being vastly improved by the use of lime.

There seems little question that Clover sickness is in many cases due to lack of sufficient lime, and it would seem very probable that within ten years from now nine-tenths of the farmers living east of the Missouri River will be using lime, at least to a moderate extent, not only on their Alfalfa, but on many other crops. I asked Director Thorne, of our own great Experiment Station, one day, if this were not his opinion, and he replied in effect that it was. We have no greater soil expert than Director Thorne, and his words are well worth heeding.

Why do we need lime so badly? The reason is so vital that it is well worth taking a little time to explain. The great majority of you already know a good deal about the minute organisms of the soil called bacteria. You know that these live on the roots of the legumes, that they draw nitrogen from the air and feed it to the legume itself. This constant accumulation of nitrogen is going on continually with all of our legume crops provided that these little bacteria are present. If it were not so, the life on this earth would soon perish.

Most of you know that the bacteria perish in sour ground, and all of you know that lime sweetens the ground. In addition to performing this great work, lime exerts another beneficial purpose of only a trifle less importance; it makes the soil more mellow, and, in some cases at least, it will help you to utilize the elements of fertility that are already existing in the soil. The most important thing, however, is that it sweetens the soil, making it a proper habitat for these tiny bacteria. If the soil is acid, moreover, it becomes the proper home for injurious bacteria. These thrive in cold, soggy, sour lands, and they are as injurious in such soils as the good bacteria are beneficial in sweet soils.

You will thus see that lime is one of the master keys to



agriculture. Its importance cannot be overestimated. Without it legumes fail. Without legumes our nitrogen is quickly used up, and its restoration, unless done by the legumes, is more expensive than civilization can possibly stand.

Where Lime is Needed I will very freely admit that there are many places throughout the Corn Belt where the application of lime is at present entirely unnecessary; many other places where light applications will be amply sufficient. On the original portion of our own farm chemical analysis shows the lime content to be naturally ideal. It has never been necessary to apply any lime whatever, and it may never become necessary on this soil, especially if we use deep-rooted crops like Alfalfa, which can penetrate deeply into the subsoil, drawing up some of their store of lime from this source, but on the other hand there is, in my opinion, not a single state east of the Missouri River in which you cannot find certain counties that do require lime. It is probable that the more fertile portions of Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and western Ohio require it less than other states east of the Missouri River.

Wherever Clover fails to thrive you should investigate to see whether your lime content is right or not. Wherever Alfalfa turns sick and yellow during the middle of the summer, you may feel reasonably sure that you lack lime. It is a simple and inexpensive thing to determine with a moderate degree of accuracy whether lime is needed or not. Ten cents' worth of sensitive blue litmus paper will give you a fair idea of the condition of your farm. Make little moist balls of earth, insert a strip of the paper and let it stand for half an hour, and if it has turned pink, you certainly need lime.

A second test is also useful. A few cents' worth of muriatic acid poured on the soil should bubble if it comes into contact with any lime. If you want a still more accurate demonstration, have a sample of your soil analyzed to determine the lime content.

Forms of Lime There are several forms of lime in use today—the fresh burned or caustic lime, hydrated lime, air-slaked lime and ground limestone rock. For some years there has been considerable discussion as to which is the best form to apply. It seems to me that this discussion has been amply settled by the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, which conducted the longest time set of experiments along this line ever undertaken in the United States, the test running, if I remember right, for over thirty years. They found that caustic lime annually burned up and destroyed seven dollars' worth of humus per acre. That is equal to a reasonably good application of manure, and certainly none of us can afford to destroy humus at this rate. In my opinion, caustic lime deserves no place whatever on the farm when used as an application to the land.

While caustic lime directly attacks humus in the soil, liberating ammonia, which is thereby lost, the action of carbonate of lime is directly the reverse. Carbonate of lime contains approximately forty-four per cent of carbonic acid. Applied to the soil the material slowly decomposes, the carbonic acid is liberated, this of itself being a useful chemical reaction. In fact the decomposition of this material in the soil tends to liberate insoluble potash, phosphorus, etc., this reflex action being probably of secondary importance only to the sweetening of the soil from the action of this material. We obtain calcium carbonate in the form of ground limestone rock, ground oyster shells, marl, and sometimes from spring water sediments. Any of these forms can be highly recommended. Hydrated lime is caustic lime to which about twenty-five per cent of water has been added. In buying it you are paying freight on this water. Authorities differ as to its value, but the preponderance of opinion seems to be that hydrated lime is capable of some injury on account of being still caustic to quite an extent. When caustic lime is exposed to the air, it absorbs carbon dioxide and becomes in time chemically identical with calcium carbonate. This process requires probably one year's time, during which the material should be spread out thinly, not heaped up too much. Caustic lime is dangerous

to apply to any growing crop. Its contact with live plants frequently causes their death. Calcium carbonate on the other hand may be applied at any time of the year to any crop, and nothing but beneficial results may be expected. Where soils are known to be acid, from four to ten tons per acre of calcium carbonate should be applied.

Where the acidity is only suspected or is known to be very mild, somewhat lighter applications may be used. There are places in Ohio as well as other states where calcium carbonate may be purchased for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton at the mills. It is advisable to have it finely ground, but occasionally coarser material, known as screenings, ranging from the size of sand to that of peas, can be obtained for 25c to 75c per ton, say, and in this case it is sometimes advisable to use these coarser screenings, and more of them in preference to paying more for the finely ground material. We do not, however, advise using the screenings unless they are purchased very cheaply indeed. Quicker results are obtained with the finely ground material, and when one considers the cost of applying the limestone, he must conclude that it is always questionable whether he can afford to go to the necessary labor of applying these coarse screenings, when for a dollar or two more per acre he could have the finely ground material.

There are other places where calcium carbonate in any form will cost five or six dollars per ton. In these places we advise purchasing the caustic, which can usually be bought at about the same price, or perhaps at \$7.00 or \$8.00, and giving it a year's time in which to air-slake and become suitable for use on farm land.

If one is preparing to seed Alfalfa, in my opinion, the best time to apply the lime is before seeding. If he knows his ground to be sour, I would apply the lime three or four months before seeding. This will give it time to sweeten the soil before the seed is sown.

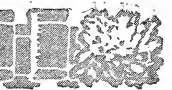
There are many makes of lime distributors today. The best one that we know of is made by The American Seeding-Machine Co., of Springfield, Ohio.

Where one has limestone on his own place and is not close to a manufacturer, I think in many cases it will pay to own grinding machinery. This machinery will grind the rock at a cost, I think, of about 50 cents per ton.

The use of basic slag, which contains in our own brand 40 to 45 per cent lime, is an excellent thing, and one that we recommend, although, of course, the application of 200 or 300 pounds of basic slag per acre, even if it does carry 45 per cent of lime, would add only from 90 to 135 pounds of lime per acre, and on real acid ground this amount of lime would never be sufficient. Many of our customers ask us if they can use basic slag instead of lime. They could do so if they were willing to apply a sufficient amount, but this would be considerable and more than most of us are willing to spend on an acre. This does not lessen the importance of the use of basic slag; it rather heightens it, because we do not figure any charge for the lime in basic slag, but only for its phosphorus, and the lime that it carries will be a benefit probably on any soil in the United States, a benefit to just the number of pounds of lime that you actually receive.

Inoculation Inoculation with Alfalfa usually pays. I do not say that it is always necessary, because on the original part of our own farm, we have never inoculated and have always succeeded. On land which we have purchased, however, it has been absolutely necessary to inoculate, and the importance of the matter has been impressed upon us by watching our neighbors' efforts throughout a period of many years.

Fifteen years ago our neighborhood rather got the Alfalfa fever. Hundreds of acres were seeded, mostly in small areas, and most of these lived. However, in most cases, part of the field would be good and part would be yellow. Usually the yellow part moped along for about a year and then got better. These same meadows, after being mown for probably four or five years, were plowed up and have very largely been reseeded now. I have watched this second seeding with much interest because there has



been scarcely a case where any yellow spots appeared. The entire meadow was vigorous and thrifty, and in my opinion, has made double the yield this second time that it did the first year it was seeded down. This result has almost certainly been the direct accomplishment of the inoculation, as there has been no special treatment or fertilizer, not even lime, applied during the intervening years.

There are two methods of inoculation, that of Soil Transfer and the use of Artificial Cultures. We have handled both soil and cultures in preceding years; for the last few years our customers have called for Artificial Culture in practically all cases. We think that the artificial method at this date is very practical and somewhat cheaper than Soil Transfer, and we do not hesitate to offer these goods to our customers. We are pleased to state that we have not had any complaints from the Artificial Inoculation which we have offered for sale, and if the simple instructions are followed, we know that the inoculation will succeed and more than pay for itself.

For description and prices, see page 63.

If you have fields of your own from which you can obtain inoculated soil, we think you need not hesitate to do this. Soil from around Sweet Clover plants will inoculate Alfalfa just as well as soil from around Alfalfa plants. For many years we have sold inoculated Alfalfa soil. Now, however, the artificial cultures are so cheap, and we believe so reliable, that we have this year discontinued selling inoculated soil.

Drainage Alfalfa, at least of the common variety, will not succeed on land that is not drained three feet deep. I am in hopes that the Grimm, and still more, the Siberian varieties, particularly the Orenberg, may be grown on soil that is drained less deeply, but that as yet is theory.

Where your plants heave out in the winter time, you may rest assured that you need more tile. Occasionally a man is afraid that the roots will stop up his tile ditches. You need not worry in the least. On the original portion of our home place, about two hundred acres, we have estimated that there are fifteen miles of tile drains. In twenty-five years only one of these tiles has ever choked up the smallest degree. This one runs to a spring which never goes dry, and twice in this time the roots have choked this tile. I think that where a tile does not run to a spring, you can grow Alfalfa for hundreds of years without the slightest trouble.

Some of our customers farm on land which cannot be deeply tiled, and in some cases these men have been using Grimm Alfalfa instead of the Common. They report to us

that the Grimm plants survive much longer than the Common, because they branch laterally more, and this tendency gives them the ability to live in these shallow drained soils.

Seeding Just as long as it remains true that no two farmers can quite agree as to the best kind of corn, the best wheat or the best way to handle any one of their crops, so long will one man advocate one method of seeding and another man another method. For ourselves we know that many methods succeed. We think the most important thing is to sow some of it, but since we are giving out opinions as to what is the best, we will give you this in detail, as we have the rest of this article.

We have succeeded better with spring seeding (using Beardless Barley as a nurse crop, and sowing in April) than we have with any other time of seeding or any other method.

During the war all of us grew as much Wheat as we could, because the government asked us to, and during this time it was necessary for us to sow our Alfalfa in the wheat fields. The season just past, 1918, will probably serve accurately enough as a criterion as to the advisability to this method of seeding. On one farm we seeded 55 acres of Alfalfa in the wheat and secured perfect results; on another farm we seeded 35 acres and secured perfect results; on a third farm we seeded 35 acres and failed with the Alfalfa; on a fourth farm we seeded 40 acres and failed. The first farm mentioned was heavy clay. The wheat was just moderately thick and stood up perfectly; on the second farm the soil was chocolate, and the wheat was mostly a trifle thin and stood up perfectly; on the third farm the soil was chocolate, the wheat grew very rank, some of it six feet tall and lodged just a little; on the fourth farm the soil was mostly black, the wheat was very thick and lodged very badly indeed. We draw conclusions from this year's experience that if you sow the Alfalfa early, about April 1, using the Alfalfa drill for seeding, preferably going ahead with the Alfalfa drill and an ordinary drill to loosen up the ground a little, and in some cases following the Alfalfa drill with a clod pulverizer to firm the ground around the seed, you stand a good chance to succeed unless your wheat makes too rank a growth. On very rich ground your wheat is almost sure to make too rank a growth and smother the Alfalfa.

We have seeded in the spring, using spring sown Winter Rye or Wheat as a nurse crop—that is, sowing the Rye or Wheat in April with the Alfalfa. This method gave us moderately good results, but we still prefer Barley to the Rye or Wheat.



Alfalfa on One of the Wing Farms.



We have tried seeding on top of the ground in February and March and failed. Other men reported success by this method, but we advise our customers at least to go slow.

We have seeded in corn at the last cultivation and sometimes this succeeds; frequently it fails. We do not consider it a sure method, simply because the corn shades the ground too much and withdraws too much of the moisture. The reason why we do not like sowing with Rye or Wheat seeded in the spring is, that under certain conditions both of these plants stool out vigorously, and are inclined to crowd the Alfalfa a little. In addition they make not even a hay crop for us to harvest, while the Barley gives us either hay or grain.

Beardless Barley is, by all of our tests, the best nurse crop. This is particularly true with our new Pedigreed Beardless Barley.

Oats are frequently used and have been one cause for discouragement, because Oat straw is not as stiff as that of Barley. The Oat plant shades the ground more than Barley does, and ripens later. All of these characteristics are a disadvantage.

Where you feel that you must use Oats, by all means use the earliest maturing variety, Sixty-Day, or Iowa 103, and do not sow more than one bushel of the Oats per acre.

Now the actual seeding of Alfalfa is mighty simple. We prefer the ground to be plowed, if possible. We want a good seed bed. We prefer to use one of the Alfalfa drills, when seeding, as we think they save 25 per cent of the seed. The best Alfalfa drill, in our opinion, is made by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Springfield, Ohio.

We aim to cover the seed only one-half inch deep. When we use Barley as a nurse crop, we use one bushel of it, and the amount of Alfalfa seed that we use varies with the conditions. If we were sowing under any kind of unfavorable conditions, we would certainly use twenty pounds of seed per acre. When conditions are approaching the ideal, we think a minimum of twelve pounds per acre with ordinary Alfalfa, or probably ten pounds with Grimm Alfalfa, will give good results. Probably most men had better use between fifteen and twenty pounds.

Sometimes our minimum of twelve pounds gives a moderate stand in the beginning. Personally I prefer a dense stand in the beginning. The dense stand will not always yield any more hay per acre than a moderate stand, but each winter there is danger of a few plants heaving out, consequently the stand becoming thinner. If we have barely sufficient plants when first seeded, it is obvious that in a year or so there will be too few, while if we have used three or four pounds more seed at a cost of say 50c or \$1.00 per acre additional, our stand will last in satisfactory condition perhaps several years longer. Furthermore, the hay from a dense stand is always considerably finer, more salable and better relished by your stock than if the plants are more scattering.

If we were not sowing in the spring with Beardless Barley, we would sow early in the summer without a nurse crop. In our opinion, July 1st would be the best time for summer seeding throughout the Corn Belt. When this date of seeding is contemplated, we would plow the ground early, would frequently harrow it throughout the season to kill all the weeds, and then would sow about July 1st.

If you have no Alfalfa drill, we think the next best method of seeding is to use one of the best hand seeders and to cover the Alfalfa with a weeder. The reason why we prefer spring to summer seeding is that the rains usually come better for the April seeding than for the summer seeding, and our use of the Barley as a nurse crop prevents the weeds from doing any material damage. However, in the states south of Ohio, on account of the prevalence of various bad grasses such as Quack Grass, Crab Grass, etc., later seeding, such as September, is frequently necessary and desirable.

Alfalfa Seed The question of seed is of the very greatest importance, much greater than we formerly supposed. We believe that our twenty-five years' experience has taught us where to buy and where not to buy. In addition we are today introducing several strains and varieties of new Alfalfa that we believe cannot be obtained from any

other source. Finally, we believe that we have machinery that will so clean and grade the seed, that we are enabled to put out a better quality than the world ever saw before.

Alfalfa is a little different from some of our other seeds. If we had not had twenty-five years of hard, practical experience with these plants, experience both in large acreages and in very carefully conducted tests in our trial grounds, we would not dare to make some of the statements which follow. What constitutes good Alfalfa seed? We must answer, source where grown, variety, freedom from weed seeds and plumpness. In a general way we think we have named the requirements in the order of their greatest importance. Why should you purchase your seed from us instead of other sources? First, because as we were the pioneers to introduce this seed into the Corn Belt, the first to exploit it and to handle the seed in large quantities in this territory, and as we have had more experience along this line probably than any other four retailers combined, we are simply positive that we know what seed to recommend. We are equally positive that in the history of our business we have never recommended Alfalfa seed which did not prove satisfactory. In a word, we think that we know enough about how and where to purchase this seed so that the use of our stock is a guarantee that you are getting suitable seed, a matter which is of the most vital importance. We positively know from our tests that Alfalfa seed grown south of a certain line is not suitable for any state in the latitude of Ohio. We positively know that seed grown south of another line is not safe to sow in the latitude of New York. Furthermore, we know that seed grown in certain states possesses certain characteristics for which we can offer no explanation, but which makes it best suited for certain other states in the Corn Belt, and for years we have constantly improved our resources, buying more and more scrupulously from the territory which we knew must produce the best seed for our customers.

We place plumpness and general appearance last in importance, for the reason that beautiful seed may come out of the Southwest, but this seed would not be adapted to conditions north of the Ohio River, although it might be very good, indeed, for states south of that line, especially for states in the latitude of Alabama. We do not place great importance on general appearance, for the reason that sometimes irrigated seed, which is universally recognized as inferior to non-irrigated, possesses a finer appearance than the non-irrigated seed does. As a matter of fact, I guess you can pretty well count on it that non-irrigated seed grown in a state where irrigation is sometimes practiced will not appear as well as the irrigated.

I place variety very high because I believe in this. It will be ten years before any of us can state positively what is the best variety to grow in any particular state or section, but our trial grounds work is indicating very great importance in variety. Here, we are finding the Grimm actually out-yielding Common Alfalfa, Dakota 30 being second to Grimm, the Grimm itself at this date seeming to be below the Cos-sack and Cherno in yield. We believe we are the only American seed firm that is doing any experimental work at all along this line, and our work is so carefully conducted that we feel the results may be absolutely authoritative.

To illustrate the difference between purchasing seed of known origin and the other kind, let me give you two examples. A neighbor who lives about ten miles away came to us not long ago and said: "Wing, I have always bought my Alfalfa seed from you, usually paying a little more than I could have purchased from my local dealer in —, but last spring I was sowing only a little patch anyway. A neighbor happened to have a little seed left over from his seeding, just about the amount I wanted, so I bought his. The plants came up nicely and did all right, but a few days ago I was walking through the patch and found it about two-thirds winter-killed. I asked my neighbor where he got his seed and he said, 'From —'. I drove to town and asked this dealer where the seed came from. He said it was from Oklahoma. I told him Oklahoma seed was no good here, and now I am back to you to stay. I would sooner use

your seed, even if it costs a little more, and run no risk of having this experience repeated."

Another gentleman who lives in Kentucky said to us: "I have been buying your seed for a good many years, but last spring I had your samples and my local dealer also, quoted me. I sent both samples to the Experiment Station for analysis. That of my local dealer analyzed a little better than yours and his price was considerably lower. Now, I am not much of a stickler for price, and a dollar or so did not make any particular difference to me, but his analysis was better, and I saw no reason why I should not patronize my home merchant anyhow, so I bought his seed. It came up nicely, grew for awhile all right, and then stopped growing, although my other fields sown with your seed were still growing vigorously. This new seedling never got more than eighteen inches high, and I do not understand what is the matter." Investigation showed that he had purchased Turkestan seed, probably the dealer himself not knowing that the seed was not all right.

Dakota 30 Alfalfa This is simply Dakota seed coming from meadows which have withstood the severe conditions of the Dakotas for as much as thirty years. These conditions include temperature of over thirty degrees below zero, this coming, frequently, with the ground bare of snow, frequently freezing to a depth of over six feet. In summer time these plants are subjected to extreme drouth, to a rainfall of thirteen to sixteen inches only, and to a rather hot sun. None but the very hardiest plants can survive these conditions. A curious thing in this line shows up in our tests; that is, that the hardest seed in the world (in which we include Dakota 30, Grimm and some others), gradually acquires some of the same typical characteristics. Last summer, for instance, in one of our fields of Dakota 30 I found flowers that I could have sworn were true Grimm. We also find a little tendency to branching roots like the Grimm, and a little tendency for the crown to be submerged like the Grimm. Evidently, Nature, when under great duress, produces plants more and more capable of withstanding the severe conditions to which they are subjected.

Dakota 30 is, in a way, necessarily a high priced seed. I is scarce and difficult for us to obtain. Rarely are we able to supply our entire needs for the season. On the other hand since it approaches Grimm and sells for half, the Grimm

price, it is somewhat of a bargain. Some of our customers figure that they can sow ten or twelve pounds per acre of Dakota 30 and feel safe, whereas they would sow fifteen or twenty pounds of Western Common. In that event Dakota 30 usually figures a little cheaper than the Western Common. Some others figure that they can mix Dakota 30 and Western Common together and obtain excellent results at a moderate price.

Grimm Alfalfa Sixty years ago a man named Grimm, who lived in Minnesota, brought from his native country some seed, which he knew was remarkable hardy. Up to that time farmers in Minnesota and elsewhere in the Northwest were

experiencing great difficulty in retaining their meadows. They did all right the first year, but winter-killed each winter, and in a few years were practically killed out.

From the very beginning, I believe, his Alfalfa stood the winter. It may have winter-killed a little, but it certainly could not have been much, because before long it acquired the name of "Grimm's Everlasting Clover." For many years it was grown in his neighborhood only. Finally its commercial importance was realized, sowings were made all over the Northwest, and today the acreage is considerable.

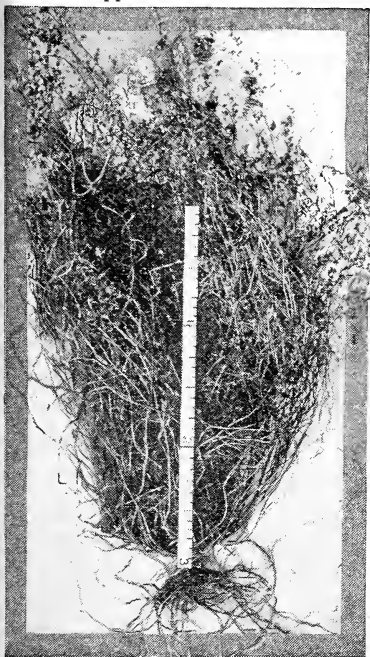
Grimm Alfalfa has a few characteristics which distinguish it from the common. Its most remarkable one is its lack of winter-killing, this of course being a characteristic which no one could determine from the appearance of the plant.

Another characteristic which is frequently but not always found with these plants is a branching root. In regard to this, however, we want to say positively that we think everyone who has written about Grimm Alfalfa has said a little too much. We find in our own certified pure stocks that not nearly all of the roots branch, at least not until they attain some age, and the Dakota Experiment Station, which has probably tested Grimm Alfalfa more thoroughly than any other institution in the United States, says practically the same thing. Another characteristic of the Grimm is found only on certain plants. This is a peculiar greenish-yellow flower. Still another characteristic is a crown which is usually a trifle submerged. This trait is more noticeable, if you will dig a few plants up and compare them with other plants of the common varieties. Since we are not growing Alfalfa for the flowers, my brief description of this great variety may not be very impressive, but do not overlook the fact that Grimm Alfalfa practically cannot be winter-killed by cold weather anywhere south of the Arctic circle. Do not be too much disappointed if you find its tap root, especially the first year or so, straight instead of spreading. In a winter like 1916, here in the Corn Belt, Grimm Alfalfa will heave out of the ground to a certain extent. Probably it will do so almost as much as the common, but just plain cold weather has no effect upon it whatever. Do not forget also, that in our trial grounds it appears to be outyielding Common Alfalfa, excepting only the Dakota 30, to the extent of perhaps fifteen per cent, and it is outyielding Dakota 30 a little.

Certain customers who are using Grimm Alfalfa on shallow drained soil report much better success with it than with the Common seed. We make this statement simply for you to think about. Our Grimm Alfalfa is grown by a grower whose meadows we have carefully inspected, so that we knew he had the genuine. They have also been inspected by his Experiment Station, and he sells the seed to us on a sworn affidavit as to the purity and genuineness. Finally, his fields are all seeded to the highest priced, hardiest and most valuable strains of Alfalfa there are in the world, and whatever cross-fertilization is taking place must be of a beneficial nature. He is producing Grimm, Dakota 30 and all of the Siberian varieties. This fact of itself and the further fact that he lives in Dakota makes, in our opinion, our strain of Grimm Alfalfa to be the very best there is anywhere. It must be obvious, on the other hand, that when Grimm Alfalfa retails at from 60c to 75c per pound, with Common Western worth only perhaps 20c per pound, and no human eye being able to detect the difference in the seed, there must be great temptation to adulterate or even to sell just Western Common Alfalfa as genuine Grimm, charging, perhaps, a little higher price for it.

We advise our readers to think seriously about this subject and to be very sure of the source of their supply. Genuine Grimm Alfalfa is sufficiently scarce as yet so that it readily commands a high price, and it will do so for a few years to come. Its owners are not as yet even being asked to take a low price for the seed.

In his *Monthly News Letter* of June 15, 1916, Mr. A. W. Sweeton, County Agricultural Agent, Brattleboro, Vt., says: "For the last three years we have been watching the work that was being done with this crop in Windham County. After careful study of the methods used we feel confident that alfalfa can be grown successfully on well-selected fields, with very little more attention than



A Grimm Alfalfa plant sent us by our grower in Dakota. Many leaves were broken off in transit.



would be necessary to get a good stand of clover. The soil must be well drained and have enough slope to carry off all surface water immediately. The field must be well manured and limed to take out the acid. The seed must be northern grown and must be well inoculated, and all evidences to date are that seeding in midsummer after oats and peas is preferable to spring seeding.

"The Grimm alfalfa is said to be the most hardy variety, but on account of its high cost it is almost prohibitive. On two variety tests that have been running since August, 1914, two varieties of common alfalfa grown in South Dakota have wintered as well and have yielded larger than the Grimm. We had hoped to be able to pick a best variety for Windham County and provide means for our farmers getting that variety, but owing to the scarcity of all northern-grown seed in 1915, about the best that can be done is to get common Idaho alfalfa."

Siberian Alfalfa Several years ago the government sent Dr. N. E. Hansen, who is known as a plant explorer, to Europe, his object being, among other things, to follow Alfalfa to its farthest northern habitat and to bring back what he found there. This trip cost many thousand dollars, and quite naturally Dr. Hansen brought back only a few pounds of seed. He found several new varieties growing in high dry localities, having a rainfall of less than twenty inches, sometimes only twelve or thirteen inches, a short hot summer, and a long bitterly cold winter.

•The best variety that he found there was probably the Cossack, which we list below. A number of other varieties were brought back, including Chernob, Semipalatinsk and Orenberg, but the stock of seed of the other three is so scarce that we cannot offer it at present. The Cossack gives promise of being superior to Grimm, and we think our customers are warranted in using this where a very hardy variety is required.

Cossack This variety is, at present, perhaps the most important one, simply because there is a little more seed of it available than of the others. It is a hybrid, a cross between yellow and purple-flowered varieties. The result is a bewildering variety of colors in its blossoms. Some are purple, some are clear yellow and some have every intermediate shade. The main plant closely resembles the Grimm. The root is nearly like the Grimm, and the crown is also similar, although the crown looks larger to me, in some cases being fully fifteen inches in diameter and submerged as with the Grimm.

In our trial grounds the Cossack seems to outyield the Grimm by perhaps 15%. This variety is fully as hardy as the Grimm and is therefore one of the hardiest in the world.

In order to encourage our customers to test these new varieties out in small quantities, we offer this seed as follows: **Pkt, 10c.** See price list for pound prices.

Turkestan We have intentionally left this variety to the last, because it should rightfully be the least important Alfalfa known today. Our customers, who have used it, complain bitterly that it makes only half the growth of common Alfalfa and nearly always, as soon as they find that they have it, they plow the meadow up. It was brought in by the U. S. Government perhaps fifteen years ago under the hope that it would prove more drought resistant than common Alfalfa. However, even the U. S. Government today discourages its growth. We tested it out fifteen years ago, and for us it seemed to yield not more than half what the common did. It is a measly, puny variety that deserves no place whatever in American agriculture. Unfortunately, for some years its seed was easily obtained and low in price. The result was the importation of very large quantities and countless farmers bought it, not knowing what a worthless thing they were getting. Most of the experiment stations have issued warnings against it, and there is not much excuse now for anyone being ignorant concerning this variety.

Alfalfa Up to Date The great war taxed everybody, including the farmers, and I think we have a right to be reasonably proud of the record that we farmers made during the war. We produced more food than ever before, and did this with an ever increasing shortage of labor. The war is now ended, and all of us wonder what next. Personally I think that most farms have been somewhat depleted in fertility by the constant grain cropping which we had to give them throughout the war and Alfalfa is the one legume which we can grow that gives us profitable crops year after year and still adds to the soils fertility. Furthermore, I believe that from now on Alfalfa will prove acre for acre to be as paying a crop as any which we are likely to grow in the Corn Belt. Our confidence in the plant has not been diminished by the fact that during the war we were able to bring up two rather worn farms to a point where they would grow this crop in a profitable manner. There is nothing very difficult about it. The principles which we have taught for the past twenty-five years are all that anyone needs in order to succeed with this plant. Its use simply demands good agriculture, plenty of humus, a sweet soil, a good drainage and the application of a reasonable amount of phosphorus together with good seed and inoculation—these last two being so evident to almost all farmers that they hardly need to be mentioned.

BASIC SLAG

It seems to us that no farm in the corn belt or perhaps anywhere else is just right unless it has a few things which we believe are absolutely essential. I might put first in importance a comfortable home, one which is kept beautiful by the use of flowers, then I would say the use of some Alfalfa for meadow, and exactly in the same line, would be the use of sufficient drainage to keep the land free from surplus water and the use of sufficient lime to keep it sweet, and a proper home for bacteria, the use of legume crops or manure to maintain the humus, and last, but by no means least, the use of sufficient phosphorus to keep the soil's content in this material right. In this little catalogue I have frequently stated what I thought about fertilizers. I have seen no reason to change my opinions, but rather does it seem of increasing importance to me to maintain the soil's sweetness to keep it thoroughly supplied with humus and with fertilizers. Most of our farms already contain large amounts of potash and when we were cut off from potash during the war, even the experiment stations had to admit that we got along pretty well. Many of you already know that decaying manure or humus liberates potash in the soil and that is one reason why we are particular about keeping a liberal supply of humus. It is impossible to keep a sufficient supply of phosphorus in the soil by application of manure for the reason that our live stock carry away the phosphorus from the food, this material going to make bone, and all soil reports agree that it is necessary for us to constantly renew the phosphorus content of our soil. For twenty-five years we have experimented with the use of phosphorus and its different forms. We began with acid phosphate, followed this with basic slag, bone meal, untreated rock phosphate, and various complete fertilizers. We will try to give you briefly what we have learned during this time about these different fertilizers. Raw rock phosphate is the founda-

tion of acid phosphate. It is simply an untreated product which is mined from the soil, principally in Tennessee and the Carolinas. It usually runs very high in analysis, containing ordinarily around 28 per cent phosphoric acid. It is, however, rather slow in its action and should be applied in connection with rather liberal amounts of manure or other forms of decaying vegetable matter which tends to liberate the phosphoric acid from its insoluble form. If raw rock is applied without manure or some humus to liberate the phosphoric acid, it will usually be too slow in its action to be at all satisfactory to the ordinary farmer. Bone meal is, as its name indicated, ground bone, and it is a good form of fertilizer. Acid phosphate is the most widely used fertilizer in America today. It is manufactured by treating one ton of raw rock phosphate with one ton of sulphuric acid. The sulphuric acid makes the phosphorus quickly available, thus doing away with the objection to the raw rock. Acid phosphate that is properly manufactured probably contains a small amount of free acidity, where it is not properly manufactured it contains a considerable amount. As a matter of fact, any experiment station will tell you that it is a wise thing to apply some lime in connection with the acid phosphate in order to do away with all of the acidity. We wonder why it is wise or necessary to go to the labor and expense of applying a fertilizer which always contains some free acidity to our soil, then going to the further trouble and expense of applying lime to neutralize the acidity. Especially when we have in basic slag a material which contains, instead of acidity, a considerable amount of lime, the boon of legume crops instead of the enemy of them. Especially why should we apply acid phosphate when we can purchase the basic slag at the same price per unit of phosphoric acid contained?

In most parts of the corn belt we can furnish the basic slag in car load lots, shipped direct from the factory, at the same price per unit of phosphoric acid that you pay for a good brand of acid phosphate. We are able to do this only by handling the material in large amounts and at extremely close prices, but this year for the first time since we went into the business we have a contract with the manufacturers which will enable us to market possibly 10,000 tons of basic slag, and at a price which will be in line with that of acid phosphate, provided you purchase car lots and allow us to ship direct from the factory.

Theoretically basic slag is the ideal fertilizer for any legume for the reason that legumes greatly dislike acidity and love sweet soil. Our actual experience on hundreds of acres of land has demonstrated that the theory works out. Therefore, why should we apply a fertilizer like acid phosphate which practically always contains some free acidity, and omit a fertilizer like basic slag which, instead of free acidity, contains an acid corrective? We have no particular use for any theory which does not work out properly in practice. In the case of basic slag, however, every test that we have ever given it has more than equalled the theoretical gain. As a matter of fact, it was the actual demonstration of the excellence of this fertilizer which first attracted us. Perhaps twenty years ago a firm sent us a trial shipment of basic slag, perhaps a ton of it, which they gave us for experimental purposes. We put this on a field of part clay and part

chocolate ground where no crops had been doing particularly well. The result was marvelous and any crop that we grew on that field, Alfalfa, Corn or small grain, showed for the first few years right to the drill tracks where the fertilizer had been applied, and this result was even noticeable for a matter of ten years. We applied it pretty heavily, at least 500 pounds per acre. After that we used many other forms of fertilizer for some years, and finally about ten years ago we thought it worth while to make careful comparative tests side by side with many different fertilizers. Our first test in this way was principally to compare acid phosphate and basic slag. We took alternate strips side by side through the Alfalfa field and left a checked strip to the side of each fertilizer test on which we applied no fertilizer whatever. The result was again astonishing. One of these tests was made during the summer time after we had taken off one crop of Alfalfa. We harrowed the ground up and applied these fertilizers, putting on two or three hundred pounds per acre. The acid phosphate strips did better than those receiving no fertilizer; the basic slag strips did much better than the acid phosphate ones, and with two cuttings of Alfalfa, by actual weight of the hay, the increase in hay over the checked strips which received no fertilizer just about paid for the basic slag. As basic slag continues to benefit the crops for several years, it is obvious that this was a profitable transaction.

About eight years ago we made a comparison, applying basic slag to one field of Alfalfa, acid phosphate to another one, using quite heavy amounts of each, 300 or 400 pounds per acre. These were Alfalfa fields on exactly similar ground and each field having a perfect stand of Alfalfa plants. The result was again remarkable. The first year there was not much difference in the yield, but the second year the basic slag field fully doubled the yield of the acid phosphate, and finally the acid phosphate field had to be ploughed up one year sooner. Some of you are wondering why we do not mention other crops as well as Alfalfa. It so happens that with our system of rotation the logical thing to do as a rule is to fertilize the Alfalfa fields with commercial fertilizer, and to apply barnyard manure to Corn or small grain, but throughout the entire period of the war we have applied commercial fertilizer to the Corn and small grain as well as to Alfalfa, and here again the results with basic slag have been very satisfactory, the most satisfactory of any fertilizer that we used. One year we had about forty acres of Corn on which it was convenient to apply several different makes of fertilizer, including basic slag, bone meal and a rather inexpensive complete fertilizer, I believe about a 1-12-2. This Corn field was uniform in fertility, and handled all exactly alike. When husking time came the farm hands took pleasure in keeping the different plots separate, and the result surprised ourselves. The complete fertilizer made the poorest yield; the basic slag

best, and the difference between the complete fertilizer and the basic slag was about twelve bushels per acre. These various tests have been so conclusive with us that we now use basic slag almost exclusively in all of our farming operations. We use it on the Alfalfa meadows, either at seeding time or to improve them when a year or so after seeding they begin to go down a little. We use it on our Corn, Wheat, Oats and Barley, and in each and every case it does what we ask it to. In sowing basic slag, apply it as you would most other fertilizers, using an ordinary fertilizer drill, set your drill back about one-third less than you would for ordinary fertilizer as this material runs very freely. When sowing small grain, we ordinarily apply it with the fertilizer attachment when seeding the grain. When planting Corn we plough it with a grain drill just before we start the planter, and when sowing Alfalfa we sow at seeding time, and then frequently follow with another application in a year or so. It is readily soluble, it acts as quickly as acid phosphate and quicker than bone meal, does not leach nor revert in the soil, and its results are decidedly noticeable for several years. We very much prefer to sell in car lots only and to ship direct from the factory in Birmingham, Alabama. If you cannot use a minimum car, twenty tons, yourself, get your neighbors to co-operate with you or we will gladly sell to granges, farm bureaus or any kind of farmers' co-operative associations.



Section of Alfalfa field treated and not treated with Basic Slag.

It is decidedly uneconomical to buy any kind of fertilizer in less than car lots. The cost of handling small lots from the warehouse and distributing them is so much that it is unwise either for the customer or for the distributor to do business in that way. We are in position to give you the best of service if you can use a car load yourself, or if you club together and order that amount, and then we ship direct to you from the factory, avoiding every bit of unnecessary expense. Some of our customers club together and charge their neighbors 25c a ton or some nominal commission for handling the business. We think this is highly commendable.

LIME MANUFACTURERS

*The France Company, No. 1800 Second National Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

*The White Sulphur Stone Co., Marion, Ohio; works at White Sulphur, Ohio.

*The Fisher Lime & Cement Co., Memphis, Tenn.

*Dittlinger Lime Co., New Braunfels, Texas; also manufacture Hydrate and Fertilizer Lime.

*The Ohio Marble Company, Piqua, Ohio. Manufacture "TOMCO" Ground Limestone for Agricultural use.

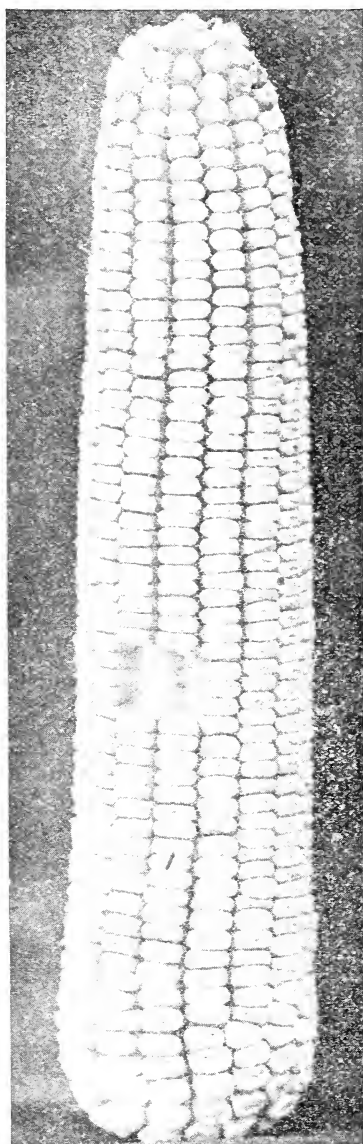
*Handle Ground Limestone Rock.

CORN

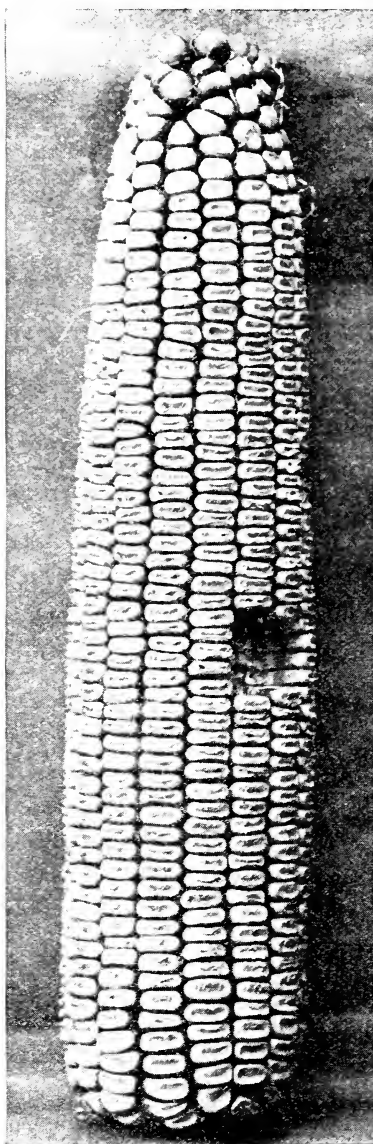
CORN BREEDING VERSUS CORN SELECTION

THERE are two principal methods in use today in improving Corn. One is selection, the other breeding. Selection, as ordinarily practiced, usually begins with a variety of Corn in which the grower has confidence as being a good yielder for his locality. If he carries this principle out properly he will go through the field rather early in the fall, select the most mature ears of what he considers the best type; will hang this up to dry early enough so that the moisture will be thoroughly dried out before severe freezes. He may, in the spring, germinate every ear in order to be sure that all will grow, and he will probably shell off butts and tips, discarding these, and putting the rest of the Corn through a grader in order to facilitate the use of an edge drop planter. The Corn breeder does everything that the other man does, and in addition he puts out each

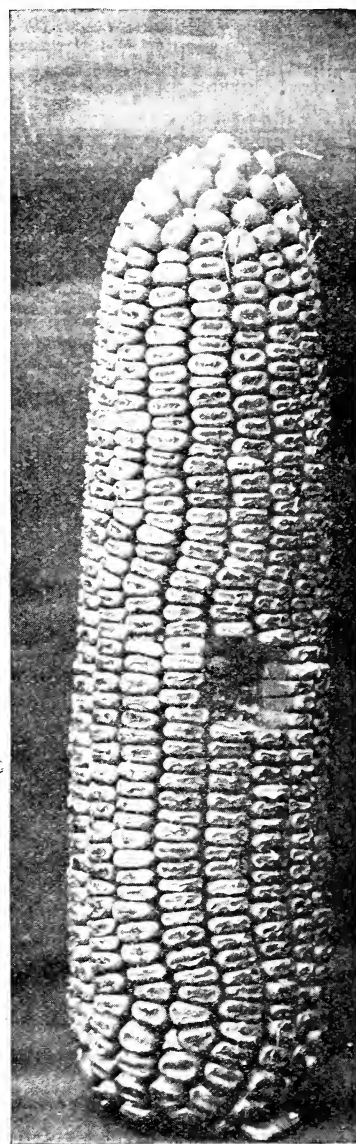
and every year an ear row test plot and a multiplying block. I am perfectly well aware that most farmers think Corn selection is all that is necessary. I think we could convince any one of them in one year's time that breeding possesses great advantages, providing we could put out an ear row test plot on his own farm, using his own Corn or any other Corn for the work. I know that up until fifteen or sixteen years ago we considered selection all right ourselves; then Professor Holden told us of ear row test plots. We put one out, and our supposedly well bred corn varied in test plot from about forty bushels per acre to about one hundred bushels. In other words, two ears of apparent equal worth, as far as one could tell, contained inherent good and bad traits to produce at the rate of one hundred bushels per acre, or only forty.



White Cap.



Wing's Favorite Yellow,



Wing's Buckeye.



From that year to this we have never neglected any season to have our ear row test plot. Today our Corn is much more uniform in yield in test plot than it was at that time. In fact, sometimes we have had practically every ear in test plot to make one hundred bushels and over per acre. When we began, the fodder in one row would frequently be six or seven feet tall. In another row it would be twelve or thirteen feet tall. We do not grow Corn exactly for fodder, but realizing that uniformity was absolutely necessary, we have bred this Corn until the fodder is practically uniform in every row.

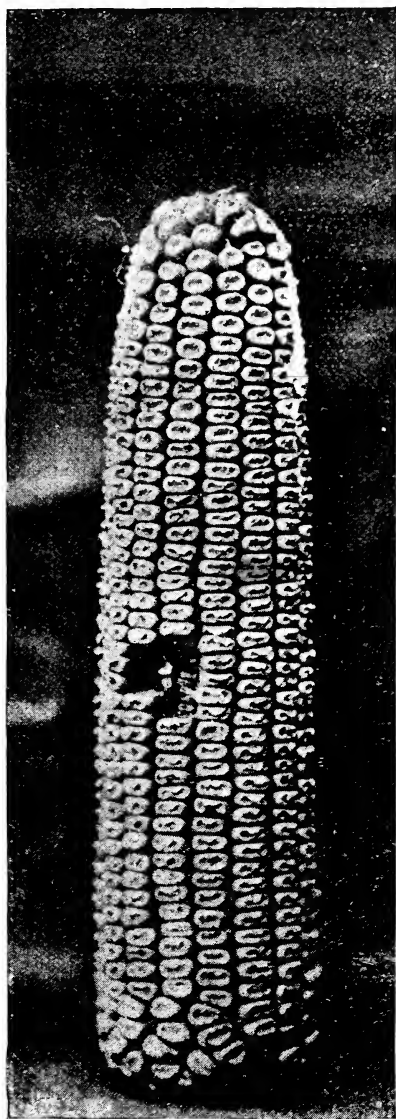
Price We could easily furnish you with Seed Corn that was merely selected from the field, more or less properly cured, shell and graded, for \$2 or \$3 per bushel, but if you would follow the Corn through our processes, estimate costs, and consider the matter from any reasonable standpoint, you would be compelled to say that no legitimate Seed Corn breeder can afford to sell for any lower price than we are doing, provided that he makes his Corn as good as we make ours. Corn dried in the manner in which ours is loses from 20 to 33 per cent actual weight in warehouse. Corn

that is as rigidly scrutinized, with all doubtful ears thrown out, loses another heavy percentage from rejection.

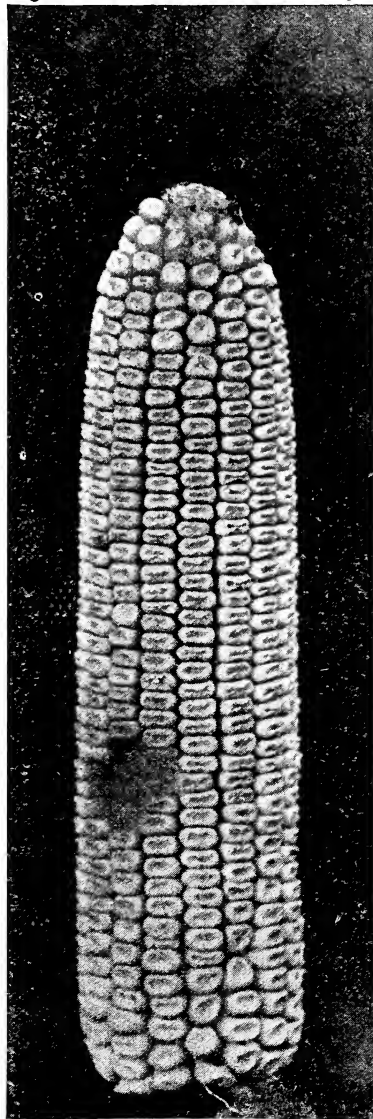
We select the seed as carefully as possible in the field, but at the warehouse skilled men take kernels from every ear and so carefully reject doubtful ears, that we sell only half the Corn that comes into our warehouse. Necessarily what is rejected goes out for feed at a lower price than we paid for it, and necessarily the one-half which is sold for seed must bear all the expense of handling.

Suppose, however, that you pay us the equivalent of about \$1.00 per acre for Seed Corn. Many of our customers advise that our seed produced for them ten to fifteen bushels more per acre than any other Corn that they grew. It involved about the same amount of expense to grow this good crop that it would have to grow a smaller crop, and, therefore, the money invested in our Seed Corn might be said to pay back about ten fold.

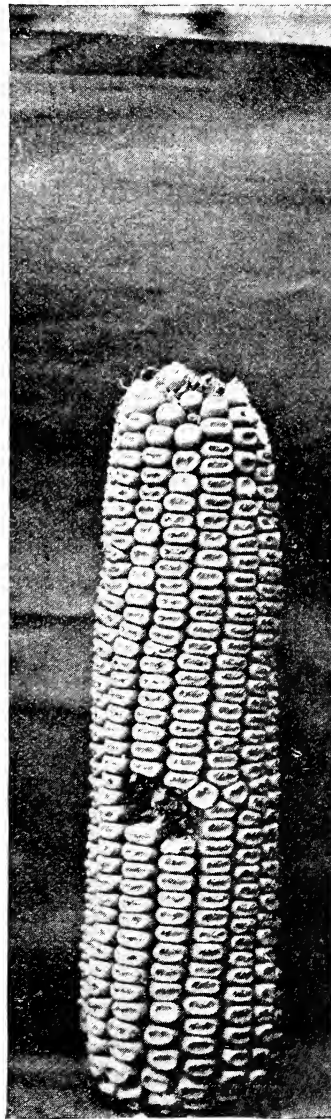
Not only are we to the expense of handling the Corn in the warehouse, but we maintain large breeding blocks in the fields, and thus continually make the Corn heavier producing and better quality. All of these things cost money. We think



Cornago.



100-Day White.



Minnesota 13,



that we now have our system of handling Seed Corn the most perfect of any seed house in the United States. The Corn is all taken in early, before heavy freezes. It is all cured on Knox wire hangers, which permit perfect ventilation and no two ears touching. Our warehouse is steam heated, perfectly ventilated, and this system, combined with careful work on the part of our men themselves, places us in position to guarantee 98 per cent germination.

Ensilage Corn We make large amounts of ensilage on our own farms each year, and think we have studied the question more carefully than any other seedsman in the business. When we first began filling silos, we used some big southern Corn with stalks as large as a strong man's wrist and probably fourteen feet tall. One year's experience satisfied us that this was all wrong, because the cattle would not eat the big heavy stalks. We, therefore, were to the expense of filling a rather expensive building with feed which nothing would eat in its entirety, to a further expense of hauling the ensilage to the cattle, throwing the rejected portion out into the manure, and hauling it back onto the fields. We now grow Ensilage Corn of medium sized varieties—Corn that will fully mature before frost. We have planted many different varieties and in many different ways, and our present plan when growing ensilage for fattening cattle is to drill the Corn heavy enough so that we are sure of having four stalks to every three feet. We drill it a little thicker than that to allow for a little loss when cultivating. Dr. Thorne, of the Ohio Experiment Station, advised us that this was about the right way to secure maximum yield and good quality at the same time. Such Corn will look pretty thick to you; probably twice as thick as you are used to having Corn for ordinary purposes. Ordinarily, we will plant from fifteen to eighteen pounds seed per acre to get this stand. If we did not destroy a little Corn in cultivation we would not need to plant that thick.

As to variety, we like more and more the rather early, medium sized sorts, such as Wing's Favorite Yellow and Buckeye. Both of these varieties give us excellent results both in yield per acre, frequently making fifteen tons of good green ensilage per acre, and in date of maturity. We are very particular to let our Corn mature until it is well denting before we cut it for the silo.

In our warehouse we necessarily make two or three grades of Corn. The Corn is all rigidly selected until we know that it will germinate 98 per cent or over, then the butts and tips shelled off by hand, the rest of the ear shelled on a small sheller which cracks hardly any of the grains, and then it all goes over our big grader. This grader sorts out the Corn which will drop through an edge drop planter, and this is our grade No 1 which sells at the highest price. It also grades out irregular shaped grains which will not drop at all through an edge drop planter. These we call square type. Their breeding is equal to the best Corn and so is their germination, but you must have the round, old-fashioned plates to drop it.

We are using this square type Corn entirely for our ensilage now, simply because it is cheaper. Anyone can change an edge drop plate in an hour's time to handle this square type Corn. Simply put it in a vice with a soft board on each side of it to prevent breaking, and with a sharp file cut out the holes to proper size to accommodate these square grains. The square type Corn is ordinarily sold at one-half the price of No. 1 Corn.

Wing's Improved White Cap This variety we began work on before we ever dreamed of selling seed corn at all, and we never offered an ear of it until it had been through many seasons of test plot work. It is one of our very heaviest yielders; sometimes in variety plot outyielding every other variety we have, and frequently doing so in large fields. We rather believe that, taking the state over, this variety will outyield any and every breed of Corn grown in Ohio today capable of maturing before frost, as our White Cap does, unless it be Wing's Favorite Yellow, which yields about the same. It has fodder of about average height, rather sturdy. It has ears of more

than ordinary length, about sixteen rows to the ear; the grain not pure white, but tinged with yellow, from which it derives its name. It needs one hundred and twenty days in which to mature. With us it seems to do very well indeed, either on our richest ground or on rather poor ground. It makes beautiful solid corn, free from chaffiness, and the elevators ordinarily say that it is the best Corn that they take in. We do not advise farmers to grow it, at least on a large scale, in the northern part of the state, except right along Lake Erie, where the conditions are ameliorated by the lake itself, and where it is apparently perfectly safe. It has medium sized cob and a good depth of grain. Not a "pretty corn," but it certainly does yield.

Wing's Favorite Yellow This variety, which was formerly known as Wing's 120-Day Yellow, is our favorite yellow Corn for sections south of latitude 42, southern Michigan and New York state. It is, next to the White Cap, our oldest and best variety, and one that has been given much breeding and selection. Customers who have used both the White Cap and Favorite Yellow are equally well pleased with either variety. Both varieties have had the honor at different years of being highest in the state, and also have won many county trips to Washington in the Boys' Corn Contest. Medium sized, uniform ears that show plenty of strength and breeding. Grains of good length and shape, with plenty of air space, allowing the ear to thoroughly dry out. Fodder of medium height, leafy and strong, with ears borne at a moderate, uniform height on the stalk. Matures around 115 days, which makes it a good variety to use in connection with White Cap.

Wing's Buckeye The deepest grained corn we grow; matures in one hundred and twenty days; in some respects the best variety for ensilage that we have, maturing at about the right time; the stalks tall, slender and quite leafy. This is the variety we use ourselves from preference for ensilage.

Longfellow Flint A few of our customers want Flint Corn and this variety is one of the best representatives of any Flint Corn grown. It is early and also a good yielder. We do not grow our own stock, but purchase it from what we believe to be a reliable source.

Clarage The longer we grow this Corn the better we like it. It is decidedly early, usually about a week ahead of 120-Day Yellow, and therefore adapted to any section of Ohio or up to latitude 42 degrees. It does well in the southern tier of Michigan counties and in New York state. On poor ground it is invaluable, probably the best yellow Corn we have. It is also adaptable and on rich ground it grows practically as large as any variety we have; also on rich ground it becomes somewhat later. The quality is excellent, perhaps the heaviest Corn we have. A nice ear and excellent grain.

Wing's 100-Day White This is a white Clarage; ripens at the same time; has all of the desirable characteristics of the Clarage; ordinarily matures a week before our 120-Day Yellow; ears of moderate length and size, splendidly formed, very well covered over butt and tip; very heavy and nice quality; excellently adapted to poor soil and a short season; an excellent yielder. We can recommend this variety for the southern tier of counties in Michigan and for New York state as well as for locations south of there.

Minnesota 13 This very early yellow variety is a continual surprise to its users on account of its extreme earliness and heavy yield of beautifully sound Corn; matures from four to six weeks ahead of our White Cap, with fodder from six to seven feet in height. In this latitude and south its principal use is for hogging off early in connection with Soy Beans, by hog raisers who take advantage of the early market. In northern sections we can recommend no better variety for general crop. Our stocks are kept early by growing our own seed in northern sections and by continual selection.

SOY BEANS

THE introduction of Soy Beans into American Agriculture marks a decided advance and we are proud of the fact that just as we were the first to push Alfalfa in the Corn Belt, we were also the first to push the Soy Beans in that territory. We are also proud of the fact that after having tested all of the important varieties sent out by the Government as well as secured from other sources, there are, we believe, no other varieties of beans sold in any larger quantities throughout the Corn Belt, excepting those which we ourselves have been pushing. Beginning fifteen years ago to grow these beans on a small scale on our farm, we gradually acquired experience with this plant, and a few years later when the Government began importing large numbers of new varieties, we carefully and thoroughly tested many of those that seemed likely to succeed in this territory, until now we have experimental data of our own covering every promising bean that we know anything about. The result of these years of experimental work is that we can offer to our customers varieties which have already passed the experimental stage and which are certain to be the best adapted to our territory. In addition, we were the first American seed firm to pay any attention at all to establishing pedigreed selections of this plant. We will describe this work in more detail a little further on.

The Soy Bean is simply a wonderful plant and one that is unique in American agriculture, combining good qualities found in no other plant grown. In the first place its grain carries the highest per cent of protein and fat of any grain produced in the United States, analyzing richer than oil meal, nearly as rich as cotton seed meal, far more digestible than either one, and much more palatable. In the second place its forage, by chemical analysis, compares favorably with Alfalfa itself, although in digestibility and palatability

the Alfalfa would probably be superior. In the third place it is, in our opinion, one of the greatest soil builders we have, provided it is inoculated, and then that it is returned to the soil in the form of manure. In the fourth place it does well on poor ground, rather better in our opinion on soil of moderate fertility than on very rich soil. It is remarkably useful as a catch crop, there simply being no comparison between its value and that of millet for this purpose, and it is useful as ensilage when made in connection with corn.

As a grain crop it will compare favorably with any crop we grow. You can count on twenty bushels per acre, which, analyzing higher than linseed meal, should properly be worth at least two cents per pound and probably more than that. In addition, when threshed for grain the straw is decidedly good feed, comparable in our tests with reasonably good clover hay. It is simply surprising to see how the stock do love this straw, and they thrive on it excellently. It is a fine crop for hogging off in connection with corn, and hogs will thrive on it better than on any other grain that you can find. It makes hay that is a trifle coarse and slow to cure, but where one is short on hay and needs a quick-maturing catch crop for this purpose, its chemical analysis is so high and its palatability is so great that its faults may easily be overlooked.

For two successive years now, I have made hay from the Soys. In 1916, a small plot of probably $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres was cut, a half for the silos, this part producing twenty-eight loads, of probably one ton to the load, of green beans, the other half cut for hay, producing $7\frac{1}{2}$ loads, of probably one ton, dry hay. This was on quite fertile ground, but the beans were planted late and were only about thirty inches tall. This year I had over thirty acres for the silos, and hay, part of it on rich ground, but mostly on poorer ground. A premature frost badly injured those on the rich ground, and they probably made not over fifteen loads of ensilage per acre. The beans on the poorer ground were nearly all harvested for hay and made an average of probably one and one-half tons of dry hay per acre, about what I would have expected from clover on such ground.

I think that we now know reasonably well how to cure Soy Bean Hay, and it is extremely simple. Just cut it down, and leave it entirely alone until it is cured sufficiently to rake and go into the barn. This requires about one week's time. If it rains, do not worry. The Soy in swath seems to be practically uninjured by rain. Part of these lay a long time in swath before we could get them into the barn, probably it was three weeks. In that time, the upper part was bleached somewhat, but even so, the general quality of the hay seemed to be excellent, and the lower part of the leaves were not very badly bleached. It is, of course, necessary to rake them when somewhat tough with dew, in order to avoid losing the leaves.

Many of our customers have been sowing the beans right in with the corn, and harvesting them both together with a corn binder when they fill the silo. Up to this year, our own experience with this has been unsatisfactory, because the corn shaded the beans too much. This year, however, on one field of rather poor ground, where the corn did not grow as large as it does on our better ground, the beans made a commendable growth. So many farmers are succeeding by this method that it would be idle for us to say that it would not succeed. We still question if the Soys will make a large growth on rich ground, where the corn produces very heavily, but on ground of moderate fertility, we think probably the Soys will be quite an addition.



Its Sun.



A customer's field of Soys.

We are using them now every year in our silos, putting in about one ton of beans to three of corn, and we like this very well. The beans ought to yield as heavily as the corn, and we believe every farmer with a silo would do well to use them for this purpose.

We are also growing them now every year in our earliest corn, like the Minnesota 13. A small field of this corn and Soys together for hogging off in the fall, will prove to be the most profitable piece that you have on the farm. For this purpose, the Minnesota 13 corn and Ito San Soys are the most useful.

Planting and Cultivation There is really no difficulty in growing Soy Beans. Prepare a nice seed bed, free from clods; sow immediately after corn planting, using a Superior drill with what outlets you do not want capped. We space rows twenty-eight inches apart. Cover the seed just as shallowly as possible. Different varieties require different amounts of seed, but most sorts will use fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Cultivate as you would corn, but practice as level cultivation as possible. We advise sowing in drills and cultivating whenever desired for grain or seed. When desired for hay we advise sowing solid, using one bushel of seed per acre. They may be sown for hay as late as July 15th and still give very good results.

We advise inoculation in all cases where you have not already grown them and found nodules on your roots. Growing twice in succession on the same ground will not give you the inoculation.

Harvesting for Grain When the proper varieties are used, Soy Beans are not very difficult to harvest for grain. Some of the old varieties were almost impossible to save. The Medium Green is the worst that we ever saw in this respect, shattering very easily and being very unsatisfactory on this account. For ourselves, we prefer to let the pods get reasonably ripe. We prefer to have all of the leaves fall before we begin cutting. Then we take a McCormick Self Rake, work only when the dew is on, and have no difficulty at all in saving the crop. After cutting we let them lie in the bunches dropped by the self rake for a day or so, then if the weather is pretty warm we place them in small shocks. This helps to prevent shattering. If the weather is cool it is unnecessary to place them in shock. We are never able to thresh in less than two weeks from time of cutting, and sometimes it takes

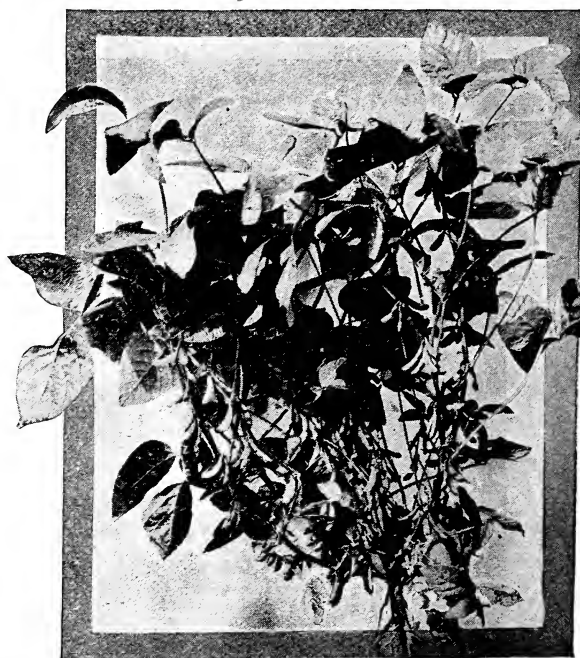
longer. After threshing, leave them in the sacks until they have thoroughly dried out, as they heat easily, and especially if desired for seed they will be damaged by this heating.

Varieties Nowhere can you make an easier mistake than when choosing varieties of Soy Beans. Some of these are adapted to forage, others are adapted to grain. Many varieties will not mature grain north of the Ohio River. Some of them are weak stemmed, grow recumbent and are therefore difficult to handle. Furthermore, some varieties will thrive in Indiana, but will not do well, say, in New York state. Climatic conditions seem to affect them everywhere. There will always be found certain varieties adapted to your own state and not so well adapted to other states. It is therefore wise to pay particular attention to the varieties that you are sowing.

Wing's Mongol This variety is very similar to Wing's Mikado, but matures about a week earlier. It has been remarkably successful in Missouri, but does very well in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania and other states. Aside from its earliness there is not much to choose from between this and the Mikado. The beans are yellow. Sow about twenty pounds per acre

Ito San An old variety that we have grown for over fifteen years, and the best real early bean that we have found. Matures probably five days earlier than Mongol; is well adapted to Michigan and other states in that latitude; beans medium size, yellow. It branches reasonably well, stands erect and is a reasonably good yielder. Sow about twenty pounds per acre.

Mammoth We class this as a grain variety, although it will seldom mature grain north of the Ohio River. It is a good enough sort for plowing under, and south of the Ohio River it is an excellent grain variety; beans medium to large, yellow.



Wing's Mongol.



Forage or Dual Purpose Beans

Wing's Extra Select Sable This remarkable dual purpose variety has brought out enthusiasm everywhere that we have sent it. The original stock we called Sable pleased us very well, but our present stock, which we call Extra Select, is the progeny of special hand selected plants, every one of which was a heavy yielder. In our trial grounds the Extra Select has not only shown more desirable qualities, but also a yield of probably three bushels per acre more than the original Sable. The plants stand beautifully erect, branch very freely, the branches being very long and slender, heavily loaded with pods; is not inclined to lodge even on rich ground; beans smaller than the average in size, black; height 3 to 5 feet; a splendid bean for forage. Fifteen pounds seed is plenty for an acre. It matures with the Mikado.

Jet This might be called a dual purpose bean, as it is moderately good in yield of grain, and is also an excellent forage bean; grows about the same height as the Sable, with somewhat similar habit of growth and similar branches, but will not stand rich ground without lodging; beans fully as large as the average Soy, black. This variety is well adapted to New York state and Michigan. It matures with the Mongol and is therefore one of our earliest varieties. Use about eighteen pounds seed per acre.

Wilson This is one of the very best forage beans, comparable to our Extra Select or Pedigreed Sable varieties. In Indiana it yields grain very well. In Ohio



Wing's Pedigreed Sable.

it ordinarily is inferior to our other grain varieties. In Pennsylvania and a number of states east, it yields grain fully as well as other grain varieties; matures with the Mikado; ordinarily grows a few inches taller than the Extra Select Sable, but does not branch quite as freely as that variety. Sow about eighteen pounds per acre.

CLOVERS

WE went into the seed business fifteen years ago because of the insistent demand from friends and acquaintances as well as farmers who were strangers to us that we should do so and supply them with pure seed. For many years we have had continual requests that we supply granges and others farmers' co-operative associations, and most of the time we have refused to supply these co-operative associations because it involved a good deal of capital. We now feel, however, that we are in position to handle a good deal of this co-operative farmers' association business. We have more competent help than ever before and are better equipped in every way. We have our own seed testing laboratory and are in close touch with producing centers so that we can either furnish from our own warehouse or from stocks which we store in other cities or from stocks which we control throughout the country. We will continue to carry in our warehouse at Mechanicsburg the very highest grade of Clover seed as well as other grasses. What we call our W. B. Brand is without a peer anywhere, and in addition we will usually be able to offer several other lots of seed of exceptional purity and of the very best quality in every way. We do not intend to handle low grade seed of any kind.

Medium Red Clover This is the common or medium clover, the one most universally grown throughout the country. On fertile soil and especially where hay is desired, it has only one superior, and that is Alfalfa.
Biennial, 2 to 4 feet

Mammoth Clover For impoverished soils, or for pasture, we think this variety excels the medium. On impoverished soils it does not grow too rank or coarse, and in a pasture it retains its greenness throughout the summer much better than the medium does and also furnishes a larger amount of forage. It is also better adapted for fertilizing the soil than the medium, as it grows much ranker and coarser, making more to plow under. It is not nearly so valuable for hay when

grown on fertile soil as the medium, because it is too large and coarse.

Alsike Clover This plant ranks nearly as valuable as the medium for ordinary soils, and in special conditions is much better. The plants are smaller, and ordinarily it produces a somewhat lighter crop than the medium, but, as it is also much more closely eaten by stock, there is less waste. The quality of the hay is better. As the plant is a perennial, while the medium is a biennial, it makes more of a permanent meadow or pasture plant. It succeeds on impoverished soil or acid soil better than the medium, and on wet soil it is invaluable. It will not, of course, grow in water, but will stand more moisture than the other clovers. It is fibrous-rooted and will not heave out in winter.
Biennial, 1 to 3 feet



White Clover

Perennial, 4 to 9 in

This is the common little running clover found in most good pastures. Its chemical analysis shows it to be richer in protein than almost any other legume which we grow for forage. It is, of course, too small to grow for hay, but it is invaluable in all pastures, and no pasture mixture would be complete without it.

Crimson Clover

Annual, 1 to 3 feet

Throughout many sections of the country this plant has accomplished wonders, principally in building up poor soils. Its usefulness is mostly confined to its fertilizing value, as the hay is not very well relished by stock, although if cut green it makes a fair quality of hay. In the Atlantic and Southern States its usefulness can hardly be overestimated, as it has redeemed thousands of impoverished fields at an extremely moderate expense. It is usually sown in the fall, allowed to come into bloom, which it does quite early in summer, then either cut for hay or plowed under, and another crop grown the same year. It could be sown in the spring, when it would mature a crop before fall.

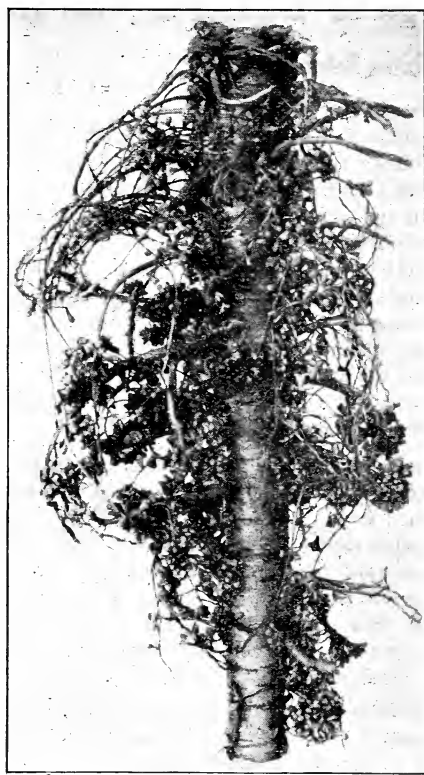
MELILOTUS, or SWEET CLOVER

It is rather pleasant to be progressive and have one's visions come true. When other seedsmen were barely mentioning this plant, we were giving up a page or two to it in our catalogue. As a matter of fact we congratulate ourselves that no farm crop of any importance has appeared ahead of our own development, and usually we have been a little bit ahead of the times. For a few years after we began pushing this seed, many farmers were skeptical concerning it and many of them even considered it a dangerous weed. Not only has this feeling very materially subsided today, but we believe the average farmer knows Melilotus to be a valuable plant and is thinking about sowing some. Furthermore, in the beginning many of us considered it useful only as a fertilizing plant, while today it is coming to be recognized not only as one of the most extraordinary fertilizing plants in America, but as the most wonderful pasture plant we have.

I find it difficult to cure for hay and greatly prefer pasturing it rather than cutting for hay. No plant which I



Melilotus Alba, 8 feet tall on land considered quite poor.



Inoculated Sweet Clover. Note the nodules.

have ever used equals it for pasture. It will easily carry one beef steer per acre throughout, probably, the entire summer. It suffers less from drouth than any other plant I know of, except Alfalfa, and stock rarely bloat on it sufficiently to cause any trouble. During the past summer I have pastured for much of the summer seventy-five head of beef cattle on it. The results were entirely satisfactory to me. It is equally suited to pasture with hogs. Orchardists find it valuable as a cover crop, and its use seems to be spreading out quite constantly.

Seeding Melilotus We have seeded this plant almost every month in the year and have never failed with it. However, we prefer sowing either on top the ground during the winter, letting the frost cover the seed, or very early in the spring, sowing with one of the Alfalfa drills. In our experience it has been necessary to have plenty of moisture to germinate this seed, and that is why we prefer winter or early spring seeding. We have, however, seeded almost every month throughout the summer and consider it entirely practical to do this. Melilotus prefers a hard seed bed and a very scant covering of earth over it: just barely covered is the best. If covered an inch deep much of it will not come up. It is like Alfalfa in absolutely requiring plenty of lime in the soil. It needs inoculation as badly as Alfalfa and this matter should not be neglected.

We have purchased a new machine called a "Scarifier," which simply sand-papers the seed, breaking up an impervious outside coat. Formerly we experienced some difficulty with hard seed in Melilotus which would lie in the ground probably a year before germinating. By the use of this new machine Experiment Station tests indicate that a perfect germination can be secured and in three days' time, instead of from five days to possibly a year with the hard seed. Our trial grounds' experience would indicate that the scarified seed should not be sown until April, if you expect the best

results; seeded prior to that time we had only fair stands. Seeded April 1st with scarified seed and the Alfalfa drill, ten pounds per acre is sufficient. If we wished to sow during the winter we would use unscarified seed. We can furnish either kind and make no difference in the price.

Varieties There are three common varieties of the Melilotus: Melilotus Alba, a white-flowered perennial, growing 4 to 8 feet; Melilotus Officialis, a yellow-flowered perennial, growing 3 to 5 feet; Melilotus Indica, a yellow-flowered annual, growing about one foot high. Melilotus Alba is, in our opinion, the best variety, although some people prefer Officialis for hay. We think that the Officialis probably is a little better for hay, but it makes somewhat less of it, is not so sturdy and vigorous, would not, in our opinion, make so much pasture nor nearly so much fertilizer. On that account we prefer to handle the Melilotus Alba and seldom have Melilotus Officialis to offer.

Melilotus Indica, we think, is of so little value north of the Ohio River that we have discontinued selling it.

Harvesting for Hay As already stated we do not care much for Melilotus as a hay crop, although it may be used for this if desired. Harvested for this purpose you can get a light cutting the first year. This should probably be taken off in September, cutting it close, as you would any other meadow. The second year you may harvest a crop of hay about June 1st to 10th, when the plants are in bud, but not in bloom. This crop must be cut at least a foot high, or else you kill the plants. It is difficult to cure this hay. My advice at this time is to cure it in the swath for one or two days. Rake when tough with dew, if possible, cure in windrow one or two days, and then in shock

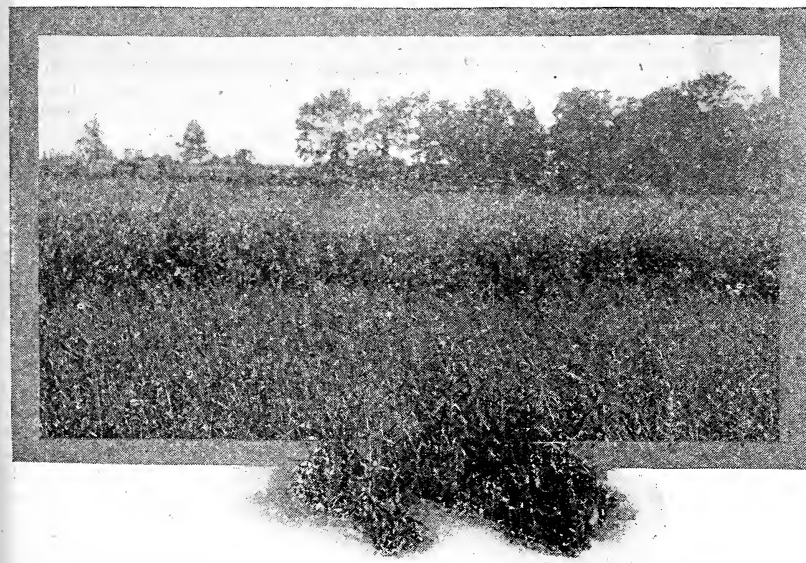
for a few days more. At the end of a week from time of cutting, if handled in this way and the weather is good, it should go into the barn without danger of spontaneous combustion.

Harvesting for Seed We have had some very unfavorable experiences in harvesting this plant for seed, and consider it the most difficult thing to do that we have ever undertaken in the field seed line. The proper method is to cut while the dew is on, preferably using a McCormick self-rake for this purpose, dropping the plants off in medium-sized bunches. We prefer not to touch these bunches until they are ready to thresh, which may be in a week's time or which may require longer after cutting. Either a threshing machine with a clover seed attachment or a Birdsell clover huller will do the work satisfactorily. The seed heats very easily, especially if any chaff or dirt is left in it. We have had it to start heating two hours after threshing, and we advise running it through a fanning mill immediately after threshed, then watch it for a week to see that it does not heat, and do not empty into a bin short of two weeks' time.

Used as a Fertilizer Plant Some of our customers have worn soil which they wish to renew with the minimum of labor. Those who have tried Melilotus Alba, seeded once and simply allowed to stand for three or four years, have been delighted with the process. The plants reseed themselves splendidly. Their decaying roots and tops rapidly restore the soil's fertility, and such land after being seeded down for three or four years will surprise the owner when plowed up and put into other crops.

GRASSES

THIS SUBJECT has, in our opinion, been neglected by the average American farmer. He has been deceived by some widely exploited new grasses which disappointed him, and sometimes he has tried new grasses of merit, but owing to conditions being unfavorable, drouth, improper seed bed, etc., total or partial failure has discouraged him. For a good many years we have been trying our various grasses which are not widely known. We find some of them to be extremely valuable and are now using them continually on our own farms. Our customers are also finding that the grasses which we like suit them, and are becoming as enthusiastic as we are. We would urge farmers generally to test some of these lesser used grasses, and believe that they will agree with us that they are far more meritorious than they ever supposed.



An old Blue Grass sod with one of our Dry Pasture Mixtures disked in. Contrast the new with the old, untreated part in the foreground.

Bromus Inermis or Awnless Brome Grass Perennial; height three to five feet.

We consider this one of the most important grasses that has ever been introduced into the United States. It was brought in by the California Experiment Station fifteen years ago. We tested it at that time and immediately adopted it as a permanent feature of our farms, where it has remained ever since. For a few years we sold the seed, but in a short time all commercial samples became contaminated with quack grass and we then refused to handle it. Now, however, we have pedigreed seed grown each year from our own stock and running absolutely free from this pest. We therefore feel warranted in advising our customers to use it.

It has been used nearly all over the United States for pasture, and others are just as enthusiastic over it as we are, and next to Melilotus Alba, which, by the way, is a good companion crop, we think no other grass that we have equals it for this purpose. Stock dearly

love it. It comes on early in spring, stays green all summer, and furnishes a wealth of feed. Where used extensively for pasture we would recommend sowing nothing but *Bromus* and *Melilotus Alba* together. If too many grasses are used the stock will pick out the *Bromus* and exterminate it. It is one of the very best grasses that we have used on low, wet or mucky grounds, where it yields enormously. It will stand some overflow of water without killing, and on the other hand it does admirably in dry soils, even the semi-arid states reporting very favorably on it. For hay it is fully equal to timothy and yields as much. We prefer sowing early in spring, using about ten pounds seed per acre. The seed must be sown by hand and it must be lightly covered.

Blue Grass, Canada Perennial; height ten to twelve inches. A less valuable grass than Kentucky Blue, but succeeds on soil too poor to support the former variety. It is well relished by live stock, but produces considerably less feed per acre than the Kentucky Blue Grass does. Sow, if alone, about forty pounds per acre.

Blue Grass, Kentucky Perennial; height ten to fifteen inches. This plant needs little description. It is the common "June" Grass or Blue Grass found so universally over fertile soils in the Corn Belt, and is the natural pasture grass throughout these states. Sow, if alone, about forty pounds seed per acre.

Fescue, Meadow Perennial; height eighteen to twenty-four inches. A valuable grass, especially in pasture mixtures. It does well on low, rather wet soils and also on dry upland. It is well relished by live stock and will stand a reasonable amount of punishment. Sow about forty-five pounds per acre.

Fescue, Tall Meadow Perennial; height three to four feet. Very similar to Meadow Fescue, but grows somewhat taller, a little coarser, and stands adverse conditions a little better. Sow about thirty-five pounds per acre.

Fescue, Sheep's Perennial; height fifteen to twenty-four inches. A grass peculiarly adapted to pasture mixtures and to lawn mixtures, owing to its mak-



Wing's Dry Pasture Mixture, June 4th. Some grass!

ing a dense mass of foliage close to the ground and to its being well relished by live stock. Sow about thirty pounds per acre.

Fescue, Hard Perennial; height six to twenty inches. A grass used mostly in lawns for shady places. Closely resembles Sheep's Fescue. Sow about fifty to seventy pounds per acre.

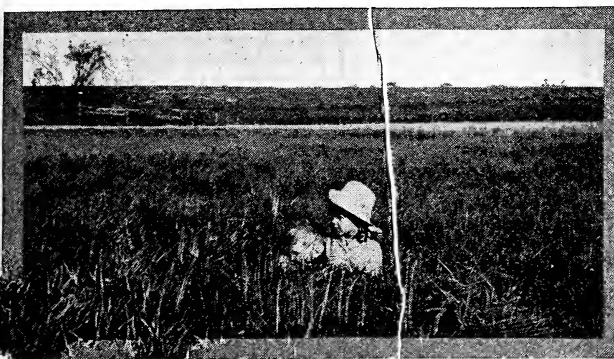
Orchard Grass Perennial; height two to three feet. This is a very necessary grass, and very useful. It is necessary because it stands all kinds of punishment better than most of our other grasses do. It catches well on a poor seed bed, grows on the poorest soil, stands all sorts of tramping and drouth conditions, and yields an excellent amount of forage. On the other hand we have other grasses that are better relished by live stock; especially is this true when the Orchard Grass is allowed to become rank without being mown or pastured off. Frequently, when it becomes rank and woody, it will pay very well indeed to mow it, after which it immediately starts up fresh and succulent. It thrives better in shady places than any other grass we know of. Sow, if alone, twenty or twenty-five pounds per acre.

Oat Grass, Tall Meadow Perennial; height three to five feet. We have used this grass for many years; have liked it very well and our customers are becoming very enthusiastic over it. Next to *Bromus Inermis* is about the way we would place it in value, and if it had the ability of running underground as the *Bromus* has, we would consider it fully as valuable as that plant. It does well on muck ground, thrives on poor or acid ground, stands tramping and heavy pasturing a good deal better than *Bromus Inermis* does. It stays more succulent and palatable throughout the entire season than Orchard Grass and is, in our opinion, a much more valuable grass. It must have, however, a good seed bed and be lightly covered when seeding. It makes as much hay as timothy and of about the same quality. Sow about forty pounds per acre.

Rye Grass, English or Perennial Perennial; height twelve to twenty-four inches. A very necessary grass for use in mixtures, succeeding under very adverse soil conditions such as on poor, newly filled lawns, or dry, hard pastures where other grasses have a hard struggle for existence; comes on early in the spring, makes a luxuriant growth of attractive and nutritious herbage. It does not remain permanently, and other grasses are always expected to gradually take its place in any mixture. Sow fifty to seventy pounds per acre.



Some Dry Pasture Mixture, July 5th, just thirty days after cutting.



Wing's Dry Pasture Mixture, May 1st. A first-class bite. (Children are sitting down.)

Red Top Perennial; height one to two feet. This grass needs little description. It is excellently adapted to wet grounds and thrives fairly well on hard, poor soil. Sow about ten pounds per acre.

Timothy Perennial; height four to five feet. Too well known to need description. We handle what we believe to be the very best seed on market and seed that invariably gives satisfaction. Sow twelve pounds per acre.

Bent Grass, Perennial; height six to fifteen inches. A valuable grass for lawns, succeeding well in shady places. Forms a rather slow growing, very fine leaved turf. Sow fifty to seventy pounds per acre.

Bent Grass, Creeping Perennial; height six to fifteen inches. A variety used for lawns and similar to Rhode Island. Sow fifty to seventy pounds per acre.

Wood Meadow Grass A variety used for lawns, especially for shady places. On account of the cost of the seed, other grasses somewhat superseded this variety. Aside from its expense it is very valuable.

PASTURE MIXTURES

For ten years we have worked in trial grounds and on our farms determining the best grasses to be used in mixtures. We have tried not to find simply a combination of cheap odds and ends that could be thrown together and which would naturally excite the derision of our customers, but we have made an effort to build up mixtures that would be the very best thing for the Corn Belt that could be devised. Each year we have learned more about them. Our first mixtures, well prepared theoretically, have been radically changed as the results of years of experience, and we now have mixtures which excite not only our own admiration, but that of everyone who sees them. Without meaning to do Kentucky Blue Grass, the great pasture plant of the Corn Belt, the slightest injustice, we all know that, measured in tons per acre, its production is invariably moderate; we know that if severely pastured it will be nearly killed out, and that in July or August, under heat and drouth, it withers and nearly dies. Our mixtures will, we believe, produce several times as many tons of feed per acre as Kentucky Blue Grass. They will be equally palatable, and

every year, whether rain or drouth, they will stay green all summer. Furthermore, we believe we are scientifically combining deep-rooted grasses with shallow-rooted ones, thus using all the soil; that we are combining tall-growing ones with those that form a close compact sward, thus forming ideal pasture conditions. Finally, we combine the clovers in liberal quantity with the non-leguminous grasses, and thereby retain the soil's fertility, make a more balanced ration and a much more nutritious diet than would be secured by the use of any one grass. The photographs which we show will bear us out in this theory, and the fact that we sell many thousand dollars' worth of these mixtures annually with scarcely ever a complaint, further bears us out. Our pasture mixtures all contain liberal amount of clover, therefore they must be seeded not too late in the fall, although excellent results may be obtained by sowing in August or first of September. We prefer, however, that they be seeded either in April or in August. As they contain liberal amounts of light weight and large seeded grasses, such as Bromus Inermis and Tall Oat Grass, they must be sown by hand. They do well if sown with a light nurse crop of Barley in April. They will, under favorable conditions, make a moderate amount of pasture late the first fall, but will increase in usefulness until two or three years old. The first season they must be lightly pastured only.

Dry Pasture Mixture This mixture is expected to be used either on rich or poor soil, and on any soil that has been reasonably well drained. It is not adapted to wet ground, but our designation of Dry Pasture simply means, adapted to drained soil. We recommend 20 pounds of this mixture per acre. It contains the following varieties of seed: Timothy, Mammoth Clover, White Clover, Melilotus, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oats, Tall Fescue, Sheep's Fescue, Canada Blue Grass, Kentucky, Blue Grass, English Rye Grass, Alfalfa and Bromus Inermis.

Moist Pasture Mixture This mixture is designed for wet grounds, or ground which overflows. We advise using twenty pounds seed per acre, sown in the same manner and at the same time as the Dry Pasture Mixture. This mixture contains Timothy, White Clover, Alsike, Medium Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Melilotus, Kentucky Blue Grass, English Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Sheep's Fescue, Tall Fescue, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Bromus Inermis. The amounts of the various grasses are altered to give a preponderance of those which will stand wet conditions.



Stump Mixture.



Stump Mixture Some of our customers want a mixture of grasses to sow on recently cleared land which cannot be plowed, and in many cases cannot even be harrowed. No mixture of grasses can be expected to do its best under these conditions, but from long experience we have been able to select certain ones which will succeed reasonably well, and we have combined these into our Stump Mixture. This mixture is composed of Orchard Grass, Medium Clover, Alsike, Melilotus, White Clover and English Rye Grass. Twenty-five pounds should be used per acre. If it were possible to harrow the ground, it would be much better to do so, but if it is impossible, you can count on fairly good results anyhow. We would sow this mixture about the first of April, using twenty-five pounds per acre.

LAWN MIXTURES

Preparing the Lawn Sometimes in America we do things so hurriedly that we ask the impossible of our plants. Soil excavated from the cellar of a newly constructed house is about as barren by nature as the desert, yet we sometimes sow delicate Lawn Grass on this harsh undecomposed and unaerated soil, expecting the result to be a beautiful lawn. Sometimes the Lawn Grass achieves the impossible, but it is safer and better not to ask so much of it. When you make your fill and level off the lawn, if you will leave four inches of surface soil on the top, you will be very much more likely to succeed than if this precaution is not taken. If you cannot leave four inches, then leave two inches. If you cannot do this, then haul one inch of good, rich dirt and place over the top of your filled ground. Make the surface about as rich as convenient.

Well-rotted manure is good if it does not contain weed seeds; bone meal is splendid; wood ashes are good; thoroughly air-slaked lime or ground limestone rock are excellent. Apply all of these materials liberally; the ground limestone at the rate of ten pounds for forty square feet. Work the ground until you have a perfect seed bed. Sow fifty to seventy pounds of Lawn Grass Mixture per acre; one and a half or two pounds per thousand square feet. Sow the seed evenly, going both ways, and rake it in. Mow as frequently as necessary, using a sharp mower that will not pull the plants up. Best results, we think, will be obtained by sowing either early in April or about August 1st.

Wing's Lawn Grass Mixture For years we have worked with various Lawn Grasses and the mixture which we now prepare gives us, as well as our customers, excellent satisfaction. It is composed of the best of the fine-leaved, turf-forming grasses, the sorts that have given us the best results, as well as those recommended by the United States Government. Our regular mixture contains a small amount of white clover, but we can furnish this grass without the clover, if desired. We handle only one grade, the best. Sow fifty to seventy-five pounds per acre. 1 lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$1.85; 10 lbs., \$3.60; 20 lbs., \$7.15. Postage extra up to 10 lbs. Special prices on large amounts.

Shady Place Mixture This mixture is adapted to any sort of shady place where an ordinary mixture will not thrive. The grasses composing it are rather high priced, and consequently our prices must be a little higher than for our ordinary mixture. Sow the same amount and in the same manner that you would our regular mixture. 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.25; 20 lbs., \$8.00. Postage extra up to 10 lbs. Special prices on large amounts.

VETCHES

Vicia Villosa, Winter Vetch We have worked with this plant now for over ten years and find it to be very useful. It fills a place which

Hairy or Sand Vetch no other plant we know of does, that of winter cover crop which can be plowed under about May 10th in time for a corn crop. It thrives best, we find, on sandy soil, but we ordinarily do not have much trouble getting it to succeed on any soil we have, including our heaviest clays. The worst fault we have found with it so far has been that it did not produce seed satisfactorily. Ordinarily the seed comes from Russia, where it is produced in great abundance, the plants growing wild on great areas. There seems to be no good reason why it should not produce seed in America, but it has not made what we call satisfactory yields, the average being three or four bushels per acre.

As a cover crop and for plowing under the following spring, no other plant grown in the Corn Belt equals this one. By about May 10th the plants will be a tangled mass, the stalks three feet or over in length; and plowed under at that time we estimate that the plants will add to the soil fully ninety pounds of nitrogen per acre, enough to grow nearly ninety bushels of corn without drawing from the soil nitrogen at all. This plant is now being extensively used in orchards where Soy Beans are sown in the spring, cultivated all summer and followed with the Vetch, which is plowed under the following spring and again followed with Soy Beans. Winter Vetch is also an excellent pasture plant, giving late fall pasture as well as early spring, and animals like it and thrive on it. It analyzes practically the same as Alfalfa and would doubtless make good hay, but in the United States has not been used much for this purpose.

Seeding Our best results have come from sowing this plant in August, giving it plenty of time to become established before winter. Some of our customers have reported good success sowing clear up into October. The

plants are extremely hardy and retain many of their green leaves all winter. We have usually found thirty-five pounds of seed to be required and sometimes use forty pounds. We prefer sowing on a well-prepared seed bed, or sowing in the corn at last cultivation. We have tested sowing in corn without covering the seed at all, and in our trial grounds this succeeds nicely, so we think that if for any reason it is impossible for you to cover the seed, you can sow in the corn anyway and expect good results. We also sometimes sow this seed at the same time that we sow Soy Beans, using about twenty pounds Soy Beans and twenty pounds Winter Vetch mixed together. This method works well, making a good fertilizer to plow under after the Soys are removed and doing so at the minimum of cost. The Vetch grows slowly for the first few weeks and does not seem to mind the beans, which quickly grow away from it. Late in the fall when cool weather comes, the Vetch thrives much better and will frequently cover the ground by the time the Soys are ready to harvest.

Inoculation Winter Vetch frequently fails dismally if it is not inoculated. We did not succeed ourselves until we accidentally secured the inoculation, and we always recommended care in this matter in order to prevent failure. For the most part, at present, it is necessary to use the artificial culture for this purpose, as few men have inoculated soil for sale. We can furnish the artificial cultures ourselves just as we do for any other legume.

Harvesting for Seed As far as we have been able to learn, there is only one really successful method in use today for harvesting this crop for seed. In the first place bear in mind that the Vetch is naturally recumbent and that a companion crop of grain must be grown with it in order to hold it off the ground. Rye, Speltz, Sweet Clover and Timothy have all been used for supporting the plants, and we have enthusiastic customers who believe in each one of these. An old Timothy sod, thoroughly disked and seeded to Winter Vetch, is said to

make splendid conditions. Rye is probably used more than anything and works reasonably well. Sweet Clover should preferably be seeded in the spring, and the Vetch in the fall in order to have these two crops come together, and for ourselves we do not think we would like this combination, simply because the Sweet Clover seed itself is valuable and would not be ready to harvest at just the same time as the Vetch. When you come to cut the crop, it will probably be necessary to use a mowing machine and to have men follow the machine laying each swath (which will be pretty well

tangled and tied together with the Vetch) over to one side where horses and machine will not run over it with the next swath. This may seem primitive, but apparently is the best way to do at present. Some loss may be expected from shattering, although our customers say that it is not necessary to have much. The seed is cured in shocks for a few weeks and then threshed out with an ordinary grain thresher. Care must be taken that it and its accompanying grain do not heat after being threshed, as this, of course, ruins the germination.

WING'S SELECTED GRAINS

BARLEY

Champion Beardless Modesty is one of our chief virtues, but some way it seems as if we have always been either first or mighty close to it on the good things in agriculture. Over fifteen years ago we read somewhere about Beardless Barley. We had been growing Oats for a nurse crop for Alfalfa and had found them unsatisfactory. We secured some of the Barley, and the very first crop delighted us so that we have used it continually ever since. Beardless Barley has stiffer straw than any oat; it stools less vigorously, has fewer leaves, and therefore does not crowd the young meadow so much, and finally, it comes off the ground for grain about July 12th, nearly a month before common varieties of oats. We have found really no comparison between oats and Beardless Barley as a nurse crop. As a grain, Beardless Barley has a feeding value about the same as corn. Hogs like it very well if it is soaked, or if ground and fed in connection with tankage or mill feed. It is not safe to feed to horses except in very small amounts. It makes good cow feed; is not very good for poultry. As a nurse crop sow three to five pecks per acre; for grain sow two bushels.

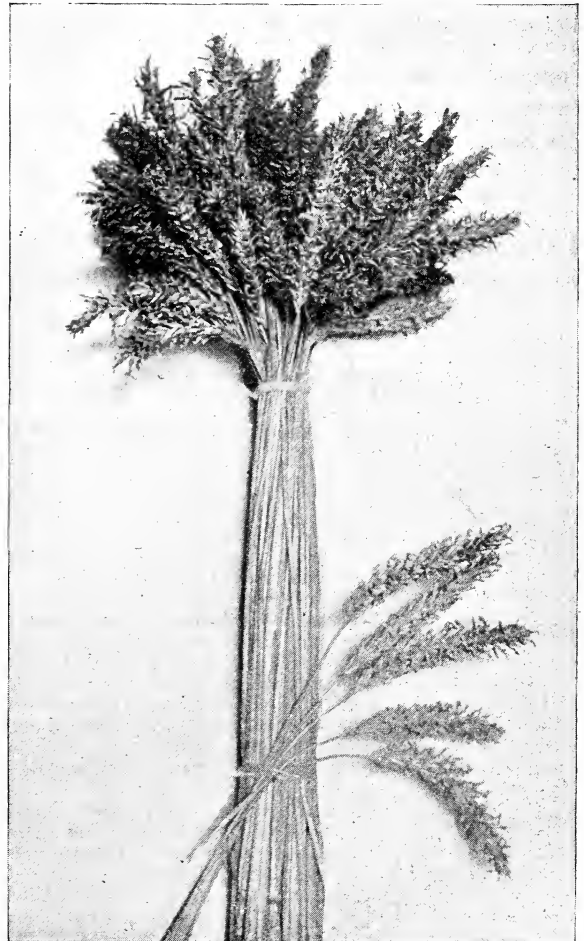
Seed Ever since we began growing Beardless Barley, the stocks have contained a trace of beards. For some reason the percentage of beards increase, and a few years ago we found our own, as well as all other commercial stocks, running fully twenty per cent beards. We went to great labor and expense with a fair sized field pulling out these beards, attempting to get some really pure seed. The expense was greatly increased from the fact that the season was extremely wet and we had the greatest difficulty in saving the seed after we had rogued it. However, we did obtain a start in this way, and now we sell no Barley of the old mixed stock whatever. Our ordinary Beardless Barley will carry not more than about two per cent of beards. In comparing our prices with those of other seedsmen, please bear this point in mind. It certainly is worth something to have seed that is practically pure.

Wing's Pedigreed Beardless Barley No. 1 For several years we have noticed that the ordinary fields of Beardless Barley did not show up a uniform type or impress one as being high bred. In fact, they looked like mongrel plants for the most part.

A number of years ago we very carefully selected from a good field of Barley, perhaps 250 heads, all of which showed promise of a very heavy yield. We planted each head separately in our trial grounds, watched them throughout the season, and harvested each one, carefully threshing and weighing the grain. The first year we eliminated two-thirds of the plants as showing no particular desirability. The next year we eliminated more, and finally we discarded from this one selection all but two. One of these stood out pre-eminently better than the rest the very first year, and every one who saw the plot picked it out as a winner. This one yielded thirty fold the first year. The second year it did the same. By this time we had increased it sufficiently to put it in the field under regular field conditions, and the third year it produced thirty fold. Two years ago we grew about

forty acres of it on Woodland Farm, on very fertile ground; ground which is really too fertile for any small grain. We sowed one bushel per acre. At the most critical time during its development, we had one severe storm, immediately followed by another, and I do not believe that any grain on this field could possibly have stood up under these conditions. Our Pedigreed Barley, after each storm, would look as if it had been rolled, and we feared that we would lose the entire crop. However, we were able to cut it with a binder and probably secured three-fourths of the grain. The crop had been so punished by storms that we felt anything but enthusiastic over it, and were astonished when it finally threshed out 35 bushels to the acre.

You must remember that we sowed this Barley only one



Wing's Pedigreed Beardless Barley No. 1.



bushel per acre. Had we been sowing it for grain alone, we should have sowed one and a half to two bushels. You must also remember that we certainly did not get all of the grain when harvested. In fact, the ground was green with growing Barley, and under these conditions, we consider the yield to be very heavy indeed, fully equal to any crop of Beardless Barley ever seen growing in this vicinity, and perhaps about double the yield that we would have expected to receive from common Beardless Barley under like conditions. Not only has Wing's Pedigreed Beardless Barley No. 1 demonstrated each year its being able to yield heavily, but year after year it has shown itself to be a splendid nurse crop. This point was very strongly brought out in our trial grounds this season. The trial grounds, of course, went through the same deluge of rains that the main fields did, and our Barley plots in the trial grounds lodged over after each storm. When harvest time came, however, Wing's Pedigree No. 1 has stood clear at the head of the list in its stiffness of straw, and we scored it 47 per cent ahead of the common Beardless Barley growing alongside of it in these test plots.

We firmly believe this Barley to be twice as valuable as common Beardless Barley. We are asking a little higher price for it than usual, but the expense of isolating and breeding up any new plant is much greater than you would suppose. When we had two or three quarts of this Barley, we estimated that we had spent about \$350.00 on it. We are not asking a fabulous price for this seed, and everything considered, we believe even at the price we are asking that Wing's Pedigreed No. 1 Beardless Barley is the cheapest thing that is being offered on the market today, even cheaper than our own common Beardless.

Comparison Between Bearded and Beardless Barley

Bearded Barley ordinarily yields more heavily of grain than the Beardless. We think our new Pedigreed Beardless will yield as heavily as the Bearded. Bearded Barley has somewhat weaker straw than common Beardless Barley, but even so is usually better than Oats as a nurse crop.

Wisconsin Pedigreed Barley This variety is, as far as we can find, the heaviest yielding Bearded Barley grown anywhere in the Corn Belt. Our stocks come from the most reliable sources, and we believe are sure to give satisfaction. Sow for grain two bushels per acre.

SEED WHEAT

The Ohio Experiment Station has made such careful and long continued tests of Seed Wheat that we think it unnecessary to do anything more than sell the varieties which they most recommend. These varieties at present include Gypsy, Poole, Gladden and Portage. Because of too little warehouse space, we are not handling the Gypsy. The Gladden is a single plant selection out of the Gypsy, and we consider it better, so see no use of handling both. The Portage is a single plant selection out of the Poole.

Gladden Wheat This is a single plant selection from the Gypsy put out a few years ago by the Ohio Experiment Station. By our tests it is as hardy as its famous parent, withstands winter killing admirably, and so far by our tests it is outyielding the Gypsy several bushels per acre, one of our fields this year making about seven bushels more than the Gypsy on the same farm. It is bearded, with moderately heavy straw which stands up very well.

Portage Wheat This variety is a single plant selection from the Poole, and by the Ohio Experiment Station tests, it is quite superior to it. We are growing it ourselves for the first time this year.

ROSEN RYE

This variety of Rye so far excels the common varieties that have been used in former years that there is no com-

parison. Rosen Rye, which was originated by the Michigan Experiment Station, seems to be adapted to a wide range of soils, and has the good characteristic of being disease resistant in every instance. We have been growing this variety on our farms for the last few years, and each year tends to give us a better opinion of it. This year we had a yield of 24½ bushels per acre, in a field of 18 acres, which was contingent to a field of wheat that made 24 bushels per acre. The straw is moderately tall and of good strength. There is no noticeable rust or blight in the crop which we have been growing, and the scarcity of Ergot is surprising. Our strain has been kept very pure by propagating it on our farms.

BUCKWHEAT

We handle both Japanese and Silver Hull and can give you close market prices on strictly choice seed.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Most of our readers already know this plant fairly well, but it should be of greater importance than it is, as we consider it one of the best forage plants for very early spring use. Its seed should be sown in March for best results, as it dearly loves cold weather. Some of our best results are obtained by scattering the seed on top of the ground and plowing under to a depth of about four inches. In connection with this plant Oats are usually grown and sometimes Spring Vetch and Dwarf Essex Rape. When properly handled Canada Peas should grow four to five feet tall, produce an abundance of forage, and later on some peas.

Good seed is of great importance. We have proved this conclusively in our tests. Plants grown from stocks that we carried when the test was made yielded twice the hay that other inferior seeds yielded. The cheaper seed has a muddy appearance and is composed largely of hybrids.

We advise using one bushel Canada Field Peas, one bushel Oats per acre, and if Rape is added, we would use five pounds Rape. The crop should be ready to pasture about May 15th, or to reach about its full growth by the middle of June to the first of July. At this time it makes an excellent soiling crop. It is sometimes cut for hay, but is rather difficult to cure.

COW PEAS

These plants are practically always used either for fertilizer or for hay. As a fertilizing crop they are inferior to Soy Beans; that is, their analysis is lower, carrying a smaller per cent of nitrogen, but it rather seems as if they do a little better in thick standing corn than Soy Beans do and, therefore, in this respect they are better. As a hay plant, especially for the south, they are to be recommended. It is rather difficult to cure them, but they make excellent nourishing feed. They are more recumbent in their nature than Soy Beans, and therefore more difficult to harvest. We are ordinarily able to furnish three varieties.

New Era This Pea is standard everywhere. Grows much like the Whippoorwill, and matures at about the same time. Its seed is smaller than Whippoorwill and requires less of it. Probably one bushel per acre will produce about as many plants as one and a half bushels of Whippoorwill.

Whippoorwill This is a standard variety all over the Corn Belt as well as Southern states. It is nearly as quick maturing as the Michigan Favorite and produces forage very well indeed. Sow one and a half to two bushels per acre; time, immediately after corn planting.

Brabham This new Cow Pea is, in our opinion, the most valuable one that we have ever tested out, and we certainly have tried a large number. It grows the most erect of any variety that we know; produces an abundance of forage; is much more easily harvested than any other variety we know. It also appears to be an excellent yielder of seed. The seed is so small that it requires only about half as much of it as Whippoorwill. It matures in about the same time as Whippoorwill.



SORGHUM

This plant has been grown for years, both for its syrup and for its forage. We handle the Early Amber variety, which is well adapted to both purposes. When grown for forage it should be sown solid, using seventy-five to one hundred pounds seed per acre. Handled in this way the stalks are small and slender, very leafy, and the yield per acre is very large. The feeding value is about the same as that of corn stover. It may be placed in shocks after harvest, where it will keep for several weeks. The stock relish it, probably, a little better than they do corn stover. It should not be harvested until reasonably ripe. It should be sown immediately after corn planting time. It is dangerous to pasture Sorghum, but it is perfectly safe to feed when cut. For syrup use two to four pounds seed.

Since the war much business has sprung up growing Sorghum for syrup, and this is both pleasant and profitable. The Early Amber is one of the very best varieties for this purpose here in the central corn belt, and is used more than any other. When sowing for syrup we advise planting reasonably early, May 10 to 20, on good fertile ground, sod ground being excellent and on a well prepared seed bed. Do not choose ground that is naturally foul with weeds, as the young Sorghum plants may be choked by them. Use drill, rows the same width as your corn rows, sow about one and one-half pounds of seed per acre, drill five or six seeds to a hill, and after it comes up good, thin to one hill every two feet, give careful cultivation throughout the season much as you would corn.

MILLETS

Japanese Millet This is the tallest growing and coarsest variety of Millet that we handle. Our illustration shows the comparative sizes of the different varieties, and also a comparison with Sorghum and Sudan Grass. A great many of our customers prefer the Japanese to any other form of Millet. It is economical, requiring only ten or twelve pounds seed per acre, and it is a good yielder.

Golden Millet Tennessee grown. This variety is next to the Japanese in coarseness; by our tests makes as heavy a yield as the Japanese does. The best seed necessarily comes from Tennessee, and such seed always commands a somewhat higher price than seed grown elsewhere. Sow about fifty pounds seed per acre any time between May 1st and June 15th.

Hungarian Millet This is the smallest and earliest maturing variety that we handle. It makes hay of the finest quality of any Millet, but with us produces less of it than the other varieties. It may be sown clear up to the middle of August. Use about forty-eight pounds seed per acre.

SUDAN GRASS

We wish to be very frank with our customers and we think this plant has been over-advertised. It does make a vigorous growth and a pretty good yield per acre of hay that compares favorably with the Millets, not much better. The seed is frequently contaminated with Johnson grass, and frequently hybridized with Sorghum. We take great care to keep our seed pure, have it grown in territory that is free from Johnson grass. We advise using from five to twenty pounds of seed per acre unless you wish to cultivate, in which case five or six pounds per acre would do; sown broadcast fifteen to twenty pounds would be better. Sow on a well prepared seed bed immediately after corn planting time and cover the seed lightly.

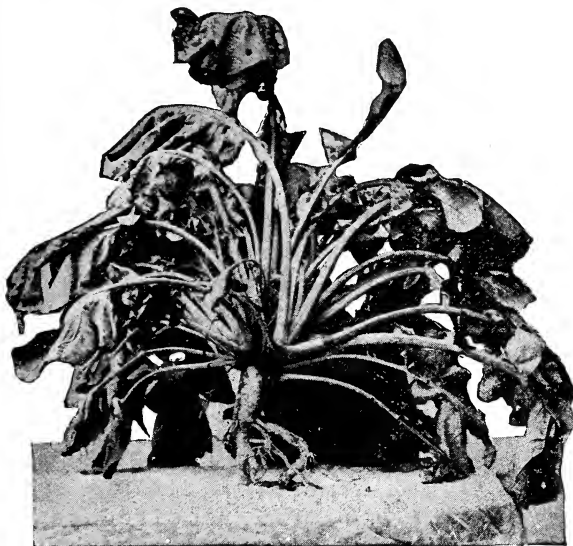
DWARF ESSEX RAPE

This plant belongs to the cabbage family, tastes like and resembles cabbage, except that it forms no head. Its seed is very inexpensive, costing ordinarily only about 35c per acre. It grows well in standing corn, succeeds on almost any soil, and is so well relished, especially by hogs and sheep, that we rather wonder why more of it is not used. It is an extremely quick-maturing crop. Sown the first of April, it is ready to pasture before the first of June, and succeeding crops may follow as you wish clear up until frost. After being frozen hard it is unsafe to feed. The Dwarf Essex variety is biennial.

This plant should be sown on well prepared seed bed, using three to five pounds seed per acre, the seed being lightly covered.

There are many varieties of Rape, including Dwarf Essex, Sowing Rape, Bird Seed Rape, Turnip Rape, and perhaps some others, and some of these are annuals which will form seed the first year and become a weed.

Dwarf Essex Rape will not blossom the first year, and in our climate winter kills, so that there is no danger of its becoming a weed. Ordinarily, we obtain our Rape Seed from Holland, but since the war the Dutch government has embargoed this seed and will not allow it to leave the country. This has wrought considerable confusion in the trade and has been instrumental in causing a good deal of impure seed to be sold.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

In our trial grounds we have made careful tests to determine the comparative value of different kinds of Rape, including Turnip Rape, Dwarf Essex and Imported Sowing Rape. We have also tested to determine the difference between Dwarf Essex seed coming from Japan, from France and from England. Not much seed comes from France on account of war conditions. Most seed in America comes from Japan, and for the most part the Dwarf Essex and the Imported Sowing Rape are being offered. Our tests prove conclusively that Turnip Rape is a nuisance, pure and simple. Imported Sowing Rape gives good results much of the time about the same as the Dwarf Essex. It comes from Japan. Our tests, however, showed us conclusively that English or French grown Dwarf Essex seed will produce about twice as much forage as the same seed coming from Japan. The English seed costs about twice as much money as the Japanese, and even so if you figure the use of your land it is cheaper. We try to keep a supply of English seed on hands at all times, and will continue to do so, although sometimes there is a scarcity and we sell out.



FINDLAY, OHIO. Apr 17 1918 No. _____

THE BUCKEYE NATIONAL BANK 56-191

PAY TO THE ORDER OF The Wing Seed Co. \$5891²⁵
Fifty eight hundred and ninety two ²⁵/₁₀₀ DOLLARS
 FOR Seed corn

Ralph W. Moore
Cashier

COLUMBUS BANK NOTE CO. COPI. 0

DOING OUR BIT WHEN SEED CORN WAS SCARCE.
 A Check Received for a Single Shipment of Our Pedigreed Corn

34477

THE BUCKEYE NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$100,000.00
 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$150,000.00

E. C. EDWARDS, PRESIDENT
 A. E. DORSEY, VICE PRESIDENT
 RALPH W. MOORE, CASHIER
 C. W. SHIREMAN, ASST CASHIER
 F. J. ELSEA, ASST CASHIER

FINDLAY, OHIO

January 25, 1919.

The Wing Seed Co.,
 Mechanicsburg, O.

Gentlemen:

I received your Spring catalogue and in looking it over was somewhat surprised to see a familiar looking check which proved to be a copy of mine. I can readily see why this would make a good advertisement for you.

This corn, I am pleased to say, gave better satisfaction than any other seed corn which was shipped to our County last year. Only this morning a man was in the bank who had tried it and he was more than pleased with the results.

With best wishes, I remain,
 Very truly yours,

RWM-OSW

R W Moore
 Cashier.

THE LETTER RECEIVED THIS YEAR IS IN RECOMMENDATION OF
 THE CORN PAID FOR BY THE CHECK AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE.



INSURE YOUR ALFALFA AND OTHER LEGUMES

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process



The Nobbe-Hiltner Improved Method of packing NITRAGIN Pure Culture and sending it to the farmer in ventilated tin cans is the only safe and certain way. Because of this method and the nature of the medium, the manufacturers are enabled to guarantee life, strength and virility of germs for six months from packing date.

Soil inoculation by NITRAGIN Pure Culture simply means seed safety and crop insurance. It is not expensive, but an investment which will yield twenty-fold returns. No mystery about it. Simply billions of strong, healthy germs guaranteed for six months. Your legumes must have these germs to draw nitrogen from the air. Easy to apply—a boy can do it. Just add water and mix with seed—let dry—plant as usual.

Remember each legume requires its own particular kind of bacteria. A special strain of NITRAGIN Pure Culture is prepared for each legume. In ordering be sure to name the crop for which the culture is to be used.

NITRAGIN Pure Culture is packed in a granular medium in a ventilated tin can. Packing date is marked on each can.

Owing to the appreciation of this product by the farmers, the volume of business has been greatly enlarged within the last year, and of course the cost of manufacturing has been reduced. We can offer the following prices:

Garden size can for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, only 30c. One-half acre size for any legume, 50c; 1-acre size, \$1.00; 2-acre size, \$1.80; 5-acre size, \$4.00; 10-acre size, \$7.50.

No Charge for Transportation when Shipped with Seed. Otherwise, add Parcel Post Charges. Weight per Acre, 1 Pound.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Mulford Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Mulford Cultures are scientifically prepared and tested with the utmost care and skill. Enormous numbers of these very valuable and desirable bacteria are thus available to you in every package of Mulford Culture, and may readily be applied to your seed. The sealed bottle insures purity.

Legumes offer the best known names of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil and thus increase your crop yield of wheat, cotton, corn and other non-legume crops.

The United States Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase your yield.

Mulford Cultures are prepared for

Alfalfa,	Cow Peas,	Garden Peas,
Lucerne,	Soy Beans,	Garden Beans,
Crimson Clover,	Peanuts,	Lima Beans,
Sweet Clover	Vetch,	Lespedeza,
Red Clover,	Velvet Beans,	Beggar Weed,
Alsike Clover,	Sweet Peas,	And Others.
Burr Clover,		

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

PRICES

5-acre size\$5.00 (a dollar per acre)
1-acre size..... \$1.50
1/4-acre size..... .50
Small size (supplied only in four varieties for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas). .25

These prices include delivery on freight shipments.
FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE SENT UPON REQUEST.

PRICE LIST OF BOOKS

(Postage Extra)

Books on Agriculture, Farming and Special Farm Crops

Alfalfa in America By Joseph E. Wing, 480 pages, cloth. Price, \$2.00. The most modern, comprehensive, practical and valuable work on Alfalfa ever written. The writer had much experience with the plant, growing it on his own farm and observing it in every state in which it can be grown. The book treats of the history, varieties and habits of Alfalfa; describes the conditions required by the plant and how to produce them where they do not exist naturally; tells how to prepare the soil; how to sow, care for and harvest the plant, the proper tools to use; how to erect suitable buildings for storing the hay. It describes the enemies of Alfalfa and how to combat them and discusses the soil in its relation to Alfalfa, its different constituents, and what fertilizers to use. Weight, 2 lbs.

Alfalfa By F. D. Coburn, 400 pages, cloth. Price, \$2.00. This is a standard work on Alfalfa growing by a well known authority; a very valuable book. It covers the ground thoroughly, discussing at length the plant, its culture and uses. Weight, 2 lbs.

Alfalfa By F. D. Coburn, 160 pages, cloth. Price, 75 cents. This book covers the same ground as the larger one by the same author, but in a condensed form. Weight, 1 lb.

Farm Grasses of the United States By Spillman, 248 pages, cloth, \$1.60. This book covers every grass of any importance grown in the United States and shows its proper place in American agriculture. Weight, 1 lb.

Book of Corn, The By Herbert Myrick, 372 pages, \$1.75. This book is written by a large number of the world's corn experts. It is comprehensive and complete. Weight, 2 lbs.

Book of Vetch, The By Wm. C. Smith, 157 pages, cloth. Price, \$1.25. All we need to say about this book is, that taken in connection with our own modest article in this catalogue, it contains

practically all that is known about the Vetches today. The writer has had large experience with this plant, and values it as highly as we do ourselves. Weight, 1 lb.

Feeds and Feeding By W. A. Henry, 613 pages, cloth. New edition just out. Price, \$2.75. This book is a cyclopedia of animal nutrition and rational feeding of farm animals. It shows how plants grow and elaborate food for animals, the functions of different nutrients, the production of flesh, fat and energy, how to calculate rations for farm animals. It gives the food values of the different feeding stuffs, the grains and grasses, mill and factory by-products. It sets forth the results of the tests of American and European experiment stations in feeding farm animals. Weight, 3 lbs.

First Principles of Soil Fertility By Alfred Vivian, 265 pages, cloth, \$1.25. In this book the author has given the gist of the very important subject of soil fertility in plain language, particularly devoid of technical and scientific terms. It is pre-eminently a "first book" and will be found especially valuable to those who desire an introduction to the subject and who intend to do subsequent reading. The book is nicely illustrated. Weight, 2 lbs.

In Foreign Fields By Joseph E. Wing, 549 pages, cloth. Price, \$2.00. In 1911 Mr. Wing was sent over a large amount of South American territory to collect wool statistics for the Tariff Board. "In Foreign Fields" gives in entertaining form the varied experiences which he had while on this trip, and also useful comment upon farm conditions as compared with our own. Weight, 2 lbs.

Meadows and Pastures By Joseph E. Wing, 418 pages, cloth. Price, \$2.00. Describes the best methods of making and maintaining meadows and pastures. Contains full descriptions and illustrations of all the agricultural grasses, with directions for planting and caring for them when established. Profusely illustrated and beautifully printed. Weight, 2 lbs.



Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture

By C. G. Hopkins, 653 pages, cloth, Price, \$3.25. If there is anything you want to know about feeding, consult "Feeds and Feeding" above. If there is anything you want to know about soils, consult this book. It is the most scientific and complete and at the same time easily understood book on soil fertility that we have ever seen. It tells what soils are composed of, what food plants require, the effect upon soils of different fertilizers, different plants and different rotations, and clearly explains why these things are so. It is so tabulated and compiled that a busy man can ascertain anything that he wants to know in the minimum amount of time. Weight, 3 lbs.

Story of the Soil By C. G. Hopkins, 350 pages, cloth, Price, \$1.70. Dr. Hopkins, in giving us that book, has done inestimable good to permanent agriculture. This book gives simply, clearly and with remarkable logic, fundamental principles and theories which must be understood and applied to every soil in the country. It covers the entire ground, giving full scientific reasons for every deduction, but giving them

in such a clear and easily comprehended form, that anyone can understand it. Weight, 2 lbs.

Soiling Crops and the Silo By Thomas Shaw, 364 pages, cloth, \$1.75. The simplest and most comprehensive book that has ever been written on this subject. Weight, 2 lbs.

The Book of Wheat By Peter Tracy Dondlinger, 370 pages, cloth, \$2.00. This is an exhaustive treatise covering thoroughly the entire subject of wheat production, containing the most up-to-date and practical information on cultivation, harvesting, improvement, fertilizing, etc. Weight, 3 lbs.

Home Fruit Grower By M. G. Kains, 331 pages, cloth, \$1.50. Everything an amateur should know about fruit growing is contained in this book. Weight, 17 oz.

The Winter Lamb By Joseph E. Wing, 78 pages, price, 60c. This book gives condensed and invaluable instructions on rearing of any kind of sheep with particular advice concerning the Dorset. It gives the art of keeping sheep from A to Z. Mr. Joseph E. Wing never wrote anything that was not valuable. Weight, 8 oz.

BOOKS ON VEGETABLES

Asparagus By F. M. Hexamer, 174 pages, cloth, 75c. This is the first book published in America exclusively devoted to this subject. The author not only shows how easy it is to grow the crop, but gives full instructions for the entire handling of it, with an appeal for the more general use of this delicious vegetable. Weight, 1 lb.

Bailey's Principles of Vegetable Gardening A very comprehensive and practical treatise on garden making. Tells how to lay out the ground, how to manage hothouses and frames, how to grow, market and store all vegetable crops. The book is nicely illustrated, copyrighted, and contains 450 pages of valuable information. Cloth, price, \$2.00. Weight, 2 lbs.

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables By C. L. Allen, 128 pages, cloth, 75c. The author has had a lifetime's experience with these plants. This book treats very fully on the requirements and proper method of cultivating and general management of the entire cabbage crop. Weight, 1 lb.

Culinary Herbs By M. G. Kains, 150 pages, cloth, \$1.00. This is the only book we know of devoted to this class of plants. The writer, who thoroughly understands the subject, not only tells how to grow the most popular varieties of herbs used in America and Europe, but how to make money out of them, and how to use them to the best advantage in your own family. Weight, 1 lb.

Celery Culture By W. B. Beattie, 150 pages, cloth, 75c. A book both for beginners and experts, containing the most complete information for handling crop, either in a small or large way. Detailed instructions for every phase of this work. Weight, 1 lb.

Home Vegetable Garden, The By Adolph Kruhm, cloth, \$1.25. A book both for the beginner and small home gardener, and also for commercial gardeners. Absolutely up-to-date and full of valuable information, both as regards proper methods and also a valuable discussion as to very best varieties. Weight, 1 lb.

Home Vegetable Gardening By Adolph Kruhm. (New.) The writer has had many years' experience with vegetables under many different conditions, and he is conceded to be an authority on this subject. The book is not a scientific discussion, but car-

ries everyday facts, showing everything that should be done about gardening or growing vegetables under glass. This book differs from all others on the subject by going into detail on varieties, telling what may be expected from each, what the amateur should grow as well as the large grower, what soils are best for each variety, etc. Nearly 300 pages, \$1.50.

Melon Culture By James Troop, 100 pages, cloth, 75c. This is a comprehensive book, giving full cultural instructions as well as descriptions of most varieties now under cultivation. Weight, 1 lb.

Weeds of the Farm and Garden By L. H. Pammel, 300 pages, cloth, \$1.75. Weeds cause a loss of several hundred million dollars annually in the United States. This book tells how to treat and remove them. Suitable for any farmer, gardener, or park superintendent. Weight, 2 lbs.

Mushroom Growing By Duggar, 260 pages, \$1.75. The most complete and up-to-date book on this subject in America. Anyone interested in growing this crop should certainly have this valuable work. Weight, 2 lbs.

New Onion Culture, The By T. Greiner, 140 pages, cloth, 75c. This thoroughly up-to-date book tells exhaustively of the new methods of growing onions, and also, in order to enable the reader to compare it thoroughly, describes the old method. Weight, 1 lb.

Peas and Pea Culture By Glenn C. Sevey, 120 pages, cloth, 75c. This valuable little book gives in a condensed but complete form, everything that either the student or practical farmer needs to know about handling this crop. Weight, 1 lb.

Tomato Culture By Will W. Tracy, 150 pages, cloth, 75c. This book is invaluable for the man who wants the latest and most complete information on this subject. It is comprehensive and complete. Weight, 1 lb.

Vegetable Gardening By R. L. Watts, 550 pages, cloth, \$2.00. This is a thoroughly complete, up-to-date book, adapted either to small or large growers. It gives not only a general discussion of proper methods for growing all classes of vegetables, but specific instructions with regard to all the important varieties. Weight, 2 lbs.

BOOKS ON GROWING FLOWERS

The Garden You and I By Mabel Osgood Wright. A delightful book by the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife." Instructions for growing all kinds of outdoor plants, the preparing of the seed bed, the proper placing of the different kinds, are told in a series of letters from "Barbara" to her friend, "Mary Penrose," who wishes to beautify her home, and whose "family pocketbook" has collapsed. A pretty story runs throughout the book, and there are many humorous and delightful happenings. Price, \$1.75. Weight, 2 lbs.

Garden Guide 331 pages, cloth, \$1.50. This book was written expressly for amateurs by eight experts. It will answer any question about flowers, fruits or vegetables. A. J. Rockwell is the author of the part

devoted to vegetable growing, and Prof. Alfred C. Hottes of the flowers. Weight, 17 oz.

Milady's House Plants By F. E. Palmer, 176 pages, paper, 60c. Tells how to take proper care of all kinds of house plants. Weight, 8 oz.

Practical Flower Garden, The By Helena Rutherford Ely. In this charming book Mrs. Ely gives complete and practical instructions for the culture of all the important flowers. In her lucid and delightful style she tells her experiences in her own gardens where grow all the flowers she describes. The book is beautifully gotten up, with eight colored plates and many other illustrations, and would make a splendid gift. Cloth, 12 mo., \$2.25. Weight, 2 lbs.

Have a Flower Garden

INTRODUCTION

The poet, Bryant, expresses with only a few words a thought which most of us who bungle with words would say poorly, even when using many more words. In his poem, *Thanatopsis*, he says:

*"To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware."*

OUR pastor recently stated that communion with nature draws men closer to Divinity, and I think all of you who are nature lovers will thoroughly agree with both of these statements. Perhaps it is because children have more recently come from association with angels that they instinctively love the birds, butterflies and flowers which older people may overlook. I may be wrong, but somehow it always seems to me that most of the beautiful things of nature were put here for man's delight, and that they are beautiful because they came direct from Divinity. Who but an angel could teach the wood thrush its notes? Who that was not under Divine guidance could give us the beauty of the butterflies, and who but the angels could give us the purity and delicacy of coloring in the flowers together with their exquisite forms? Almost every child instinctively loves the things of nature, and if this feeling is allowed to continue, I think that nearly every one will come to look upon these beautiful things as individual friends, whether they be the flowers, birds, or whatever they be among the beautiful things which we include in the word "nature." Friends are always waiting for an opportunity to help us, and perhaps we can all of us be benefited by considering these creatures as friends, and allowing them to help when they can.

I wonder if the principles of unselfishness, contentment, and simplicity are not the predominating things about nature, and I wonder if we would not perhaps be happier if we applied these same principles to our own lives. Our friend, the robin, builds her humble home in the fork of an apple tree, subject to all of the dangers of storm, of marauding cats, and perhaps of children, but in spite of this, I am not sure that she is not happier than we who are compelled to worry for fear that our crops do not yield, or because our neighbor makes money faster than we do. I have not the least doubt that the robin does worry for fear that storms or enemies may destroy her young, but, judging from the ease with which she breaks into song, one would hardly think that the cares of life bore very heavily on her, and, as a matter of fact, if you are

very troubled and would take a walk among the wild things, I believe if you are in touch with them, you will feel that each and every one, the birds, the butterflies, the trees and flowers are doing their level best to cheer you.

I believe also that unselfishness is a most prominent trait among the wild things. What flower is there that will not struggle bravely to bloom, even under adverse circumstances? This principle is peculiarly brought out among desert flowers. In looking over my mounted specimens which I brought with me from the deserts of Utah about twenty-three years ago, I find my recollection verified by some remarkable little desert plants. Here is what the cowboys call "Dog Daisy," a little plant with a whorl of leaves flat in the sand, the entire plant rising $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and with a flower which measures today $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. If this little plant were not unselfish, would it have expended its energy so lavishly on its bloom? Here is another characteristic desert plant, *Aster Ericaefolius*. This little plant rises 3 inches out of the sand. My specimen contains fourteen flowers that were open at once, the whole forming a bouquet that measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Most wonderful of all, however, in the desert plants which I met is a Primrose, *Oenothera Caespitosa*. This plant grows in the sand amongst the rocks; my two specimens are a fair average. Each one has seven small leaves about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. From among these leaves rises a magnificent flower, white tinted rose. Its pedicel is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and the flower itself opens out in my specimen to a diameter of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This flower bloomed at night and closed when the sun struck it in the morning. It was the most sweet scented Primrose that I ever found, its perfume being noticeable at a distance of five or six feet.

Would it not be wise as well as pleasant for us to make friends with as many as possible of these living creatures who are eager to be friends, whose ministrations are purely beneficent, and who smile bravely up at us, only waiting to be noticed?

Chas. B. Shing



ASTERS

CULTURE—Seed may be sown outdoors in spring as soon as the ground is warm and dry, or for earlier blooming, may be started indoors or in a cold frame, and transplanted to open ground after danger from frost is over. For most varieties, the rows should be eighteen inches apart with a distance between plants of sixteen inches. In dry weather, a thorough watering two or three times a week is desirable.



Peony-Flowered

1. W. B. MIXED ASTERS—We build this mixture ourselves, using a large variety, including both early and late seed, all of the different colors and the different types of Asters. It includes named varieties that are of the very best, and in fact it is just as good as we know how to make any mixture. The most fastidious taste will be pleased with the flowers produced from this seed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—The standard early Aster. Largely grown by commercial florists for cut flowers for early market. Plants eighteen inches high, of graceful spreading habit, strong and hardy. The flattish flowers are good sized, borne on long, graceful stems and of a wide range of colors. Profuse bloomer, very good for early cut flowers. If started in the house, they will bloom the middle of July; sown outdoors, early in August. 5. Scarlet—Pkt., 10c. 4. White, 3. Pink, 2. Rose, 6. Crimson, 7. Lavender, 8. Light Blue, 9. Dark Blue, 10. Mixed—Each, Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.

TRIUMPH COMET—In the Comet type the petals are long, narrow, gracefully twisted and curled, forming large fluffy flowers. Our strain is midseason, with tall upright plants, and extra long stems. 11. White, 12. Shell-Pink, 13. Rose, 14. Lavender, 15. Purple, 16. Lavender-Pink, 17. Mixed—Each, Pkt., 10c.

GIANT OSTRICH PLUME—A magnificent class, rivalling the Chrysanthemums. Plants branching and of medium height. The flowers are borne on long, slender stems, and are of the Comet type, but much larger, often four to six inches in diameter, and produced much more profusely. The petals are longer, narrower and more twisted. 18. Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 25c.

VICK'S PERFECTION—Splendid, erect midseason Aster. Flowers average four inches in diameter, and when first opened the entire flower is strongly whorled. The broad petals are slightly folded lengthwise, making them appear long and narrow. Plants are strong and vigorous, with strong stems and very broad, dark green leaves. Plants carry about twelve large flowers on long stems free from side branches. 19. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

20. ROSE PERFECTION—Plant with the same long, slender stemmed habit as the White Perfection. Flowers of bright rose and with the same pronounced twist to the petals. Pkt., 10c.

21. BLUSH PERFECTION—Plant similar in habit to White Perfection, but with more slender stems; flowers extremely delicate shade of flesh-pink. Pkt., 10c.

22. SHELL PINK PERFECTION—The Shell Pink Perfection makes a tall, slender growth similar to the Blush Perfection, but the flowers are beautiful shell-pink distinctly deeper than the Blush Perfection. Pkt., 10c.

23. CRIMSON PERFECTION—Pkt., 10c.

24. LAVENDER PERFECTION—Beautiful light lavender. Pkt., 10c.

25. PURPLE PERFECTION—Rich purple with beautiful shadings. Pkt., 10c.

26. WHITE PERFECTION—Pkt., 10c.



Branching Aster



VICK'S LATE BRANCHING—Flowers are of extraordinary size, borne on stems fifteen to twenty inches long. The plants often cover a space two and a half feet square. They begin blooming about August 15th if sown outdoors, but may be made to bloom earlier by starting seed in the house in March or April. They yield profusely. 27. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c. Separate colors—28. **White**, 29. **Shell Pink**, 30. **Lavender**, 31. **Rose**, 32. **Crimson**, 33. **Claret**, 34. **Rosy-Carmine**, 35. **Purple**, 36. **Dark Violet**, 37. **Rosy-Pink**. Each, Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 20c.

VICK'S EARLY BRANCHING—The plants are similar to the Late Branching, but the large, perfect flowers come ten days to two weeks earlier. 38. **White**, 39. **Rose**, 40. **Lavender**, 41. **Shell-Pink**, 42. **Purple**, 43. **Dark Violet**, 44. **Lavender-Pink**, 45. **Crimson**. Each, Pkt., 10c. 46. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 25c.

47. **VICK'S PINK ENCHANTRESS**—A wonderfully beautiful variety, between midseason and late. Plants upright, tall and strong. Flowers are as large as the Late Branching, color of the "Pink Enchantress" Carnation. The petals are medium length, broad and loosely arranged, giving a soft and pleasing effect, which adds much to the charm of the delicately colored flowers. The blossoms are very lasting. It is a good variety to grow under glass. Pkt., 10c.



Vick's Pink Enchantress

48. **BRANCHING, SCARLET GEM**—A very effective bedding variety. Plants of the branching type. The color is the nearest approach to true scarlet that has been produced in Asters. The flowers are larger than that of the Cardinal, not so double, and of a brighter, more fiery color. Pkt., 10c.

49. **VICK'S AUTUMN GLORY**—The last of the Asters to bloom. New, very late Branching Aster, coming after the others are past their prime. Plants large and strong, flowers large and perfectly formed, color pure soft shell-pink. Pkt., 10c.

50. **BRANCHING PEACH BLOSSOM**—A splendid Late Branching variety. Plants non-lateral, few long, graceful stems, crowned by very double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

51. **HEART OF FRANCE**—A splendid novelty, with large full flowers of rich ruby red, with a warm velvety texture. The plants are of branching type and very robust habit, with long, strong stems. The flowers open with the midseason varieties and bloom over a long period. Pkt., 20c.

52. **VICK'S PEERLESS YELLOW**—Pale, sulphur yellow. Flowers large and remarkably full, ball shape, center deeply covered with curled and twisted florets. The plants are of branching type, very vigorous, growing to great size. Extremely profuse bloomer. Pkt., 10c.

53. **VICK'S SILVERY ROSE**—Deep lilac rose, delicately threaded with white, giving to the petals a silvery sheen. The flowers are extremely large and double, while the plants are strong and vigorous, with long stems. Pkt., 10c.

CREGO ASTERS—Beautiful late Aster of the Comet type. The plants have the size and vigor of the Late Branching, and the same habit, growing from two to two and one-half feet tall. The flowers are four to five inches across, with stems twelve inches or more in length. They have long petals beautifully curled and twisted.

54. **CREGO PINK**—This is considered by some to be the most beautiful Aster grown. Its color is distinct, best described as pure shell-pink. Pkt., 10c.

CREGO 55. White, 56. **Lavender-Pink**, 57. **Purple**, 58. **Crimson**, 59. **Rose**—Each, Pkt., 10c.

DAYBREAK—The beautiful Daybreak class is early mid-season. The plants are upright and bushy, eighteen inches high. The flowers are globe shaped, two and one-half to three inches in diameter, quaint and lovely, produced in such profusion as to almost cover the plants, A valuable bedding variety. 60. **DAYBREAK**—Pale flesh-pink. Pkt., 10c. 61. **PURITY**—Snow-white. Pkt., 10c. 62. **BLUEBIRD**—Beautiful azure-blue. Pkt., 10c. 63. **ROSE**—Silvery-rose. Pkt., 10c. 64. **LAVENDER**—A delicate shade of palest lavender. Pkt., 10c. 65. **PURPLE**—Deep, rich purple. Pkt., 10c. 66. **LILAC**—Distinct and pretty color. Pkt., 10c. 67. **YELLOW**—Pale lemon-yellow flushed pink. Pkt., 10c.



Daybreak



Vick's Mikado

68. VICK'S ROCHESTER—The official flower of the city of Rochester, New York. It is a Mikado Aster, mid-season, coming just a little later than the White Mikado, and the largest Aster in cultivation. Plants about eighteen inches high, unusually vigorous, each plant frequently having a dozen long graceful stems. The flowers are from four and one-half to six inches in diameter with long narrow twisted petals. The color is an exquisite shade of lavender-pink. Pkt., 10c.

69. VICK'S SHELL-PINK ROCHESTER—This new Aster is similar to the original Rochester in habit and type of flower, but in color it is a lovely shell-pink. Pkt., 10c.

70. VICK'S WHITE ROCHESTER—Large fluffy white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

71. VICK'S LAVENDER ROCHESTER—Clear light lavender, just the shade in greatest demand by florists. Pkt., 10c.

VICK'S MIKADO—One of the earliest of the midseason varieties. Plants of medium height, branching habit, long, stiff stems. Great fluffy flowers of the Comet type, with long, narrow, gracefully reflexed petals, of great substance. One of the best for cut flowers; a good keeper and shipper. **72. White, 73. Rose, 74. Violet, 75. Shell-Pink, 76. Lavender, 77. Mixed**—Each, Pkt., 10c; 1/8 Oz., 25c.

ROYAL—A charming new Aster, early midseason, coming soon after Queen of the Market and ahead of the Late Branching. The plants are very graceful, strong and vigorous, resembling the Late Branching, but not so tall, branching close to the ground. The flowers are of the size of the Late Branching. The petals are broad, incurved or shell-shaped, giving a lovely effect of shading. This is considered by many to be the best general purpose Aster, its vigor enabling it to stand conditions that would be sure death to other kinds. **78. White, 79. Shell-Pink, 80. Lavender-Pink, 81. Lavender, 82. Purple, 83. Rose, 84. Mixed**—Each, Pkt., 10c; 1/8 Oz., 25c.

VICK'S LATE UPRIGHT—A new strain combining the upright growth of the earlier varieties with the flowers of the Late Branching; they bloom with the latter. They may be planted more closely than the Late Branching. **85. White, 86. Lavender-Pink, 87. Peach Blossom, 88. Rose, 89. Crimson, 90. Amethyst, 91. Purple, 92. Mixed**—Each, Pkt., 10c.

KING ASTERS—A very striking and handsome class. The King Asters bloom with the Late Branching, and the plants are similar in habit, but have exceptionally long stems; they attain a height of two and a half feet. The very large flowers are distinct, and different from any other variety, being composed of long, narrow petals folded lengthwise, giving a quilled appearance to the flower. They are of great substance, and last longer when cut than almost any other Aster.

93. VICK'S VIOLET KING—Immense flower, very full and thick, center of freshly opened flowers twisted into strong whorl. Color rich violet-purple. Pkt., 10c.

94. VICK'S ROSE KING—Differs from Violet King in color only, being a deep brilliant rose. Pkt., 10c.

95. VICK'S WHITE KING—Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

96. VICK'S LAVENDER KING—Deep lavender. Pkt., 10c.

97. VICK'S SHELL-PINK KING—(New). Soft pleasing blush-pink. Pkt., 10c.

98. VICK'S CRIMSON KING—A strikingly handsome Aster, in color rich and brilliant crimson, upright type. Pkt., 10c.

99. KING MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

100. AMERICAN BEAUTY—A splendid new Aster. In habit of plant and type of flower it is similar to the Late Branching, but is characterized by much longer and stronger stems, two feet in length. The flowers are beautiful bright carmine-rose, almost the shade of the rose of the same name. They are very double and freely produced. Pkt., 10c.



Queen of the Market

01. VICK'S LAVENDER GEM—Blossoms between Queen of the Market and the midseason Asters. Plants erect, about eighteen inches high, branching close to the ground. Flowers average four inches in diameter, of the Ostrich Plume type, with a large proportion of partly tubular florets, giving to the flower the appearance of a ragged Chrysanthemum. In color it is a beautiful pale-lavender, deepening with age. Pkt., 10c.

02. BRANCHING PEERLESS PINK—Blossoms just a little ahead of the other Late Branching, but has the same characteristics. Perfect double flowers of pale shell-pink, delicate and beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

03. CARDINAL—Splendid bedding Aster, with a long season of bloom. The buds are rosy-carmine, flowers brilliant glowing cardinal, fading to deep crimson. A bed of these is brilliant and beautiful in the sunlight. Pkt., 10c.

ACROCLINIUM

15. DOUBLE ROSE—A beautiful everlasting. The flowers, measuring an inch across and of very pretty form, are composed of dry scales of a pretty satiny-rose in color, surrounding a flat yellow disk. Two feet. Sow outdoors in spring. Pkt., 5c.

16. DOUBLE WHITE—A white flowered variety. Pkt., 5c.

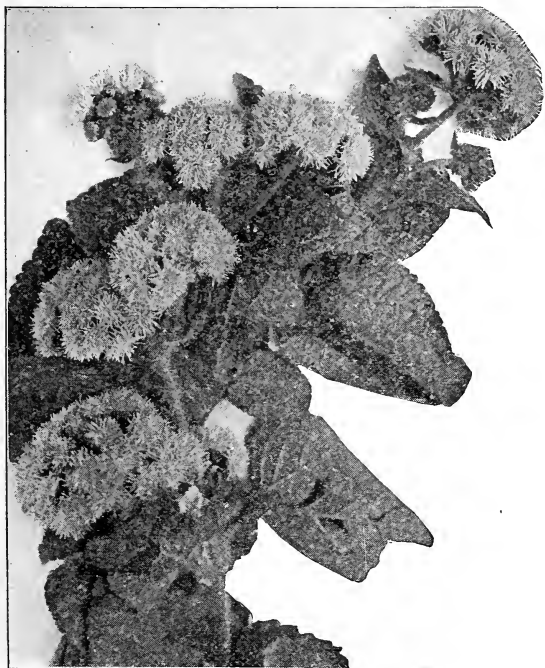
ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA

(Allegheny Vine)

117. A graceful climber, hardy perennial, with very slender stems, finely cut foliage of lively green and oddly shaped tubular flowers of soft rose. This vine does best in shade or partial shade. Ten feet. Pkt., 10c.

AGERATUM

Hardy annual. One of the best summer blooming plants, beginning to flower early and continuing until heavy frost. These plants do best in hot sun, and can stand poor soil. The tiny flowers are assembled in almost globe-shaped clusters, forming a many branched corymb. Leaves rough and hairy. Sow under glass early or outdoors as soon as ground is warm.



Ageratum

118. AGERATUM MEXICANUM—Plants one and one-half to three feet tall, flowers soft sky-blue. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 10c.

119. BLUE PERFECTION—The deepest blue Ageratum. Plants nine inches tall. Splendid clusters of flowers forming dense half globes. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 25c.

120. LITTLE BLUE STAR—A charming new variety. The plants are not over four or five inches in height, and the small light blue flowers are produced in great profusion. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET ALYSSUM

One of the best annuals for edging, neat, thrifty and healthy. The grayish-green foliage is very finely cut. The tiny white fragrant flowers are arranged in clusters, compact at first, then elongated. A continuous bloomer until late frost. For borders sow in open ground in spring; for winter bloom sow late in August.

121. ALYSSUM MARITIMUM (Sweet Alyssum)—Of trailing habit, one foot in length. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c; Oz., 25c.

122. LITTLE GEM—Compact growth. Six inches high. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; Oz., 35c.

123. CARPET OF SNOW—This beautiful little plant is very dwarf and forms a close mat completely covering the ground. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c; ½ Oz., 40c; Oz., 75c.

AMARANTHUS

Robust annuals, very showy in the garden. They make charming specimens when grown in small pots under glass.

124. CAUDATUS (Love-Lies-Bleeding)—Plant three feet in height. Foliage lively green, the very small flowers disposed on cylindrical spikes, which form branching, drooping panicles, amaranth in color. Pkt., 5c.

125. TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat)—Two and one-half feet. Color of foliage remarkable; the young leaves are deep carmine and transparent bright yellow, the older leaves deep crimson tipped green, both with bright green stems. Flowers very small and numerous, disposed along the stem. Pkt., 5c.

126. SALICIFOLIUS (Fountain Plant)—Three feet. The plants form pyramids of willow-like drooping foliage, at first greenish-brown, changing to beautiful shades of red, crimson and carmine. A striking and beautiful plant of great decorative value. Pkt., 5c.

127. AMARANTHUS MIXED—Pkt., 5c.

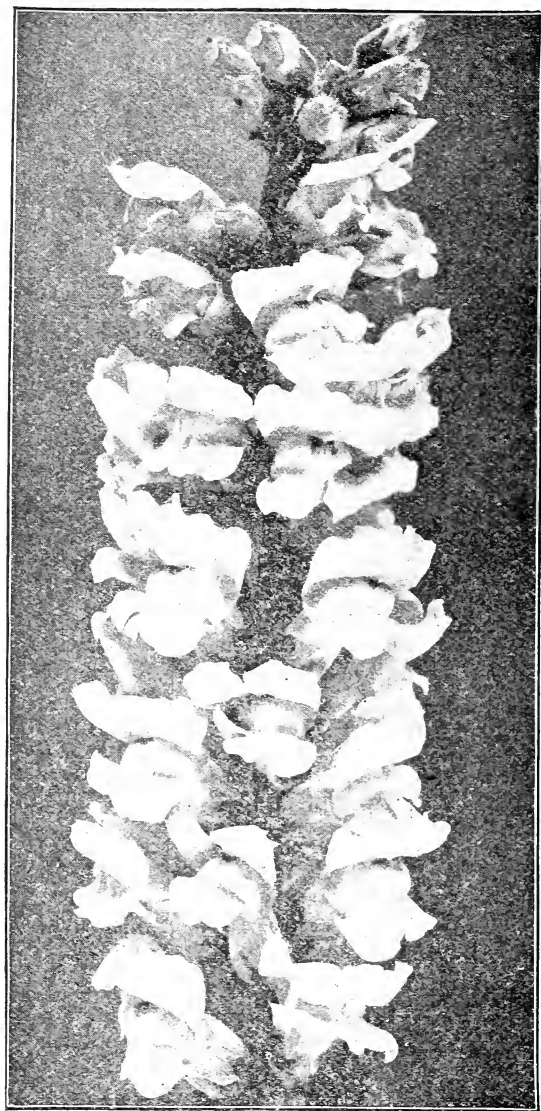
AMMOBIUM

128. A pretty white Everlasting. Plant covered with silky, silvery hairs; stiff, branching winged stems. Leaves all from the root. Flowers one inch in diameter, formed of pearly-white scales around a conical yellow disk. Sow outdoors in spring. It does best in sandy soil. Two and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon)

The beautiful new hybrid Antirrhinums are vastly superior to the old-fashioned "Snapdragon." They are very healthy, free blooming over a long season, easily grown, and not affected by heat and drought. They are perennial in the South and not hardy in the North, but may be grown as annuals, blooming in July from Spring-sown seed. The plants are smooth, branching from the base, one and one-half feet in height, very bushy. The rich spikes of brilliant, curiously shaped flowers are borne well above the handsome, glossy, dark green leaves. The flowers are twice the size of the old varieties, from one and one-half to two inches in length, with large tubes and two-lipped border. For early flowers, sow under glass in warm, moderately enriched soil. For summer blooming, sow outdoors in spring.



Antirrhinum

Tall Varieties

- 129. **DEFIANCE**—Bright scarlet and orange.
- 130. **WHITE QUEEN**—Pure white.
- 131. **DELICATA**—Soft pale rose and white.
- 132. **BRIGHT ROSE.**
- 133. **PURE YELLOW.**
- 134. **CARMINE.**
- 135. **MAHOGANY**—Very bright shade.
- 136. **BRILLIANT**—Scarlet, gold and white.
- 137. **PAPILIONACEA**—Blood red, with white throat.
- 138. **DALILA**—Carmine, with white throat.
- 139. **SILVER PINK.**
Each, Pkt., 10c.
- 141. **TALL MIXED**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.

Intermediate Varieties

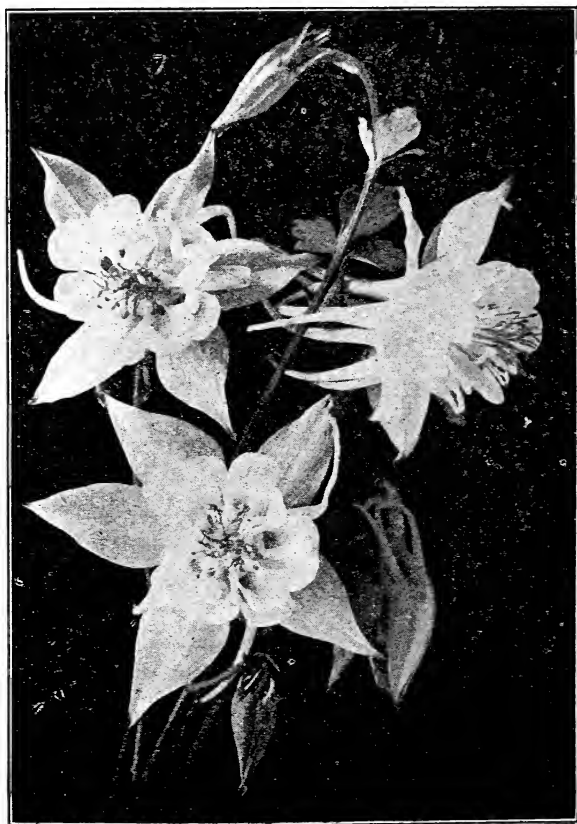
Twelve to eighteen inches in height.

- 145. **AURORA**—Coppery-red.
- 146. **BONFIRE**—Orange-scarlet.
- 147. **BLACK PRINCE**—Very dark velvety crimson with blackish reflections, dark foliage, splendid.
- 148. **DAPHNE**—Bright carmine with white throat.
- 149. **GOLD ORANGE DEFIANCE**—Mingled orange-pink and gold.
- 150. **GOLDEN MORN**—Buff tinted mauve and rose.
- 151. **ROSE.**
- 152. **QUEEN OF THE NORTH**—Pure white.
- 153. **MAUVE QUEEN**—Beautiful lilac:
Each, Pkt., 10c.
- 154. **INTERMEDIATE MIXED**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.
- 160. **TOM THUMB MIXED**—Eight inches.
Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 15c.

AQUILEGIA

(Columbine)

A beautiful hardy perennial blooming profusely through May and June. The plants are very graceful, the foliage is ornamental enough in itself to justify the existence of the plant. The gray-green leaves grow from the root in tufts. The beautiful and graceful pendent flowers are borne on slender stems well above the foliage. The calyx has five colored sepals, the corolla five petals, cornucopia-shaped and prolonged into spurs. The colors are white, purple, violet, rose, lilac, mauve, salmon and yellow, the flowers variegated, striped, bordered or tipped with a second color.



Aquilegia

165. COERULEA (Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine)—One of our most beautiful native flowers. Sepals deep blue, petals white. Plants three feet high, very graceful, with light foliage. Pkt., 10c.

166. ROSE QUEEN—Beautiful, long-spurred flowers ranging from bright to dark rose, with white centers and yellow anthers. Pkt., 15c.

167. CHRYSANTHA—Blossoms later than Coerulea, and has smaller leaves. The stems are very slender. The flowers are very large, long spurred, bright yellow in color. Three feet. Pkt., 10c.

168. MRS. ELLIOTT'S LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS—A magnificent strain with very large, long spurred flowers of wonderfully beautiful coloring. Foliage small and graceful. Pkt., 15c.

169. CLEMATAQUILA, or SPURLESS AQUILEGIA—A new strain. The plants are delicate and graceful, with small foliage and pretty, spurless flowers resembling those of the Clematis. The colors are blue, pink, purple, black, lavender, bluish-white, rose, pure white and violet. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

170. SINGLE MIXED AQUILEGIA—All colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 20c.

171. DOUBLE MIXED—All colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 20c.

ARABIS ALPINA

180. A hardy perennial six inches in height. One of the earliest flowers to bloom in the spring. The blossoms, which resemble those of Sweet Alyssum, are very fragrant and completely cover the plant. It is of the easiest culture, and one of the best plants for rock work. It requires some protection in winter. Pkt., 10c.

ARGEMONE

(Prickly Poppy)

181. Tender annual. A very decorative plant and easily grown. Plants grow three feet tall, are very branching, and cover a space of three to four feet. The prickly, thistle-like leaves and the seed pods are silvery-green. The lovely flowers are like Single Poppies with crinkled petals, snow-white and of various shades of yellow, with a mass of golden stamens, surrounding an amaranth-colored pistil. Sow outdoors in spring. Pkt., 10c.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS

182. BLUE-EYED AFRICAN DAISY—A very attractive annual, fine for cutting, and easily grown, blooming from early summer until hard freezing weather. Plants two and one-half to three feet tall, bushy, with silvery, deeply cut foliage. Daisy-like flowers two and one-half inches across, having narrow rays, white with lilac reverse, around a disk of clear blue, with yellow zone. This pretty plant deserves to be grown more frequently. Sow outdoors in spring. Pkt., 5c.

BALLOON VINE

(Cardiospermum)

183. A graceful, quick-growing annual climber, with pretty fern-like foliage and tiny white flowers, followed by curiously inflated seed vessels, from which the name is derived. The foliage is pretty in bouquets. Six feet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c.

DOUBLE BALSAM

(Touch-Me-Not)

Plants very strong and vigorous, very bushy, one and one-half to two feet high. The beautiful double flowers are borne in the axils of the lanceolate leaves, in the greatest profusion, forming massive spikes, in very pure and brilliant shades of crimson, fiery-red, lilac, chamois, flesh, violet, carmine and white, many of the flowers being beautifully marked and spotted with another color.

DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED—184. White, 185. Rose, 186. Scarlet, 187. Lilac, 188. Red and white Spotted, 189. Mixed, all colors. Each, Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 15c; ½ Oz., 25c.



Double Camellia-Flowered Balsam

BARTONIA AUREA

196. Hardy annual, twelve inches in height. Pretty five petaled flowers two inches across, clear golden-yellow with touch of deep orange at the base of each petal, and a mass of beautiful golden stamens. Valuable for rockeries. Gray-green foliage finely cut. Pkt., 5c.

BRACHYCOME

(Swan River Daisy)

Dainty, pretty little annuals, forming tufts seven to eight inches in diameter and about twelve inches in height, with thread-like foliage, covered with countless small daisy-like flowers about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It blooms all summer, and is a fine little edging plant. 197. Blue, 198. White, 199. Rose, 200. Mixed—Each, Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 15c.

BEGONIA SEMPERFLOREUS

(Fibrous Rooted Begonias)

Begonias of this section have small but extremely brilliant flowers, borne all through summer and autumn in the greatest profusion. They are fine bedding plants. Plants from spring-sown seed will bloom during summer and fall, plants from seed sown in summer will bloom during winter. Sow seed thinly in box filled with three parts rotted sod and one part sand. Cover lightly. Place glass over box, put in light place, avoiding direct sunlight. When plants appear, take off glass. When they show two leaves, they may be transplanted to another box.

201. GRACILIS LUMINOSA—Large, bright scarlet flowers. Pkt., 25c.



202. GRACILIS PRIMA DONNA—Brilliant clear pink shading to carmine-rose. Pkt., 25c.

203. GRACILIS WHITE—Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

204. DWARF VERNON—Bright orange carmine, flowers dark red foliage. Pkt., 15c.

BROWALLIA

A pretty annual, popular and useful for bedding. Plants one to one and one-half feet in height, stems slender and very branching, leaves very abundant. The dainty flowers, of intense blue, with a touch of white at the throat, are thickly borne in irregular clusters at the tips of branches. Corolla salver-shaped, one to one and one-half inches. Plant blooms until hard freezing weather.

210. BROWALLIA ELATA (Blue)—Pkt., 5c.

BELLIS PERENNIS

(Double Daisies)

Charming little hardy perennials, growing in tufts, six inches in height. Double composite flowers formed of very narrow petals. They are very good for edgings and small beds, and for growing in pots. They will flower the same season if seed is sown early. Seed may be sown indoors or in the open ground in spring, or it may be sown in the fall and the plants wintered in cold frames.

211. LONGFELLOW—Dark rose. Pkt., 10c.

212. SNOWBALL—Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

213. DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

CALENDULA

(Pot Marigold)

Hardy annual, one foot in height. Strong, bushy plants. Very showy, large, double composite flowers, ranging in color from ivory to deep orange. They bloom all summer and fall until cut down by frost, and are very cheerful in late autumn. Sow in open ground in spring.

215. MIXED. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS

(Annual Coreopsis)

One of the daintiest and prettiest annuals. The graceful plants are slender and branching. The composite flowers are of warm and harmonious tints of yellow, rich red-maroon and purple-brown. They will grow anywhere, and are beautiful and ornamental planted in masses in the gardens, or used as cut flowers in the house. The *Drummondii* and *Coronata* are dissimilar to the others in having larger leaves; the flowers also have broader rays, and resemble the *Cosmos*. Sow thinly in the spring where the plants are to remain.

216. CORONATA (Crown of Gold)—Flowers two to three inches across, of bright golden-yellow with a touch of reddish-brown at the base of each petal, somewhat resembling a crown; central disk yellow, leaves oval-spatulate. Flower stems long and wiry. Pkt., 5c.

217. TIGER STAR (New)—Eight inches tall. The flowers are strikingly handsome. The rays are narrow and twisted, in color purple-brown with reddish suffusion, tigered bright gold. Finely cut foliage. Pkt., 10c.

218. RADIATA—Fifteen inches. Flowers one and one-fourth inches, rich purple-brown. Foliage finely cut. Pkt., 10c.

219. DRUMMONDII GOLDEN WAVE—Twenty-two inches. Leaves of dull green, sometimes divided into three or five oval-oblong lobes. Flowers one and one-half inches across, having rays of deep yellow, and a circle of rich crimson-brown around the disk. Pkt., 5c.

220. TALL PURPLE—Twenty-nine inches. Flowers one and one-half inches. Rays broad, rich deep purple-brown with dull gold reverse. Finely cut foliage. Pkt., 5c.

221. MIXED—Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 10c.

222. SEMI-DOUBLE MIXED—Very pretty semi-double flowers in all the *Calliopsis* colors. Pkt., 10c.

223. DWARF PURPLE—Flowers like those of the Tall Purple. Plants fifteen inches tall. Pkt., 5c.

224. GOLDEN RAY—Six to eight inches. Flowers one and one-half inches in diameter, rays narrow and toothed, outer half bright golden-yellow, inner half purple-brown. Foliage finely cut. Pkt., 10c.

225. TOM THUMB BEAUTY—Thirteen and one-half inches high, flowers one inch across, bright gold with rings of purple-brown around the disk. Very good for edging. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

COREOPSIS

(*Lanceolata Grandiflora*)

226. Beautiful hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed if sown early. Strong, vigorous and bushy plants, two to three feet tall. The flowers are composite, very large, of extremely graceful form, having broad and fluted rays, four-toothed at tips, purest golden-yellow in color; they are borne on very long slender wiry stems. This is one of our very best yellow flowers, and blooms freely and continuously from June until late autumn. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 20c.

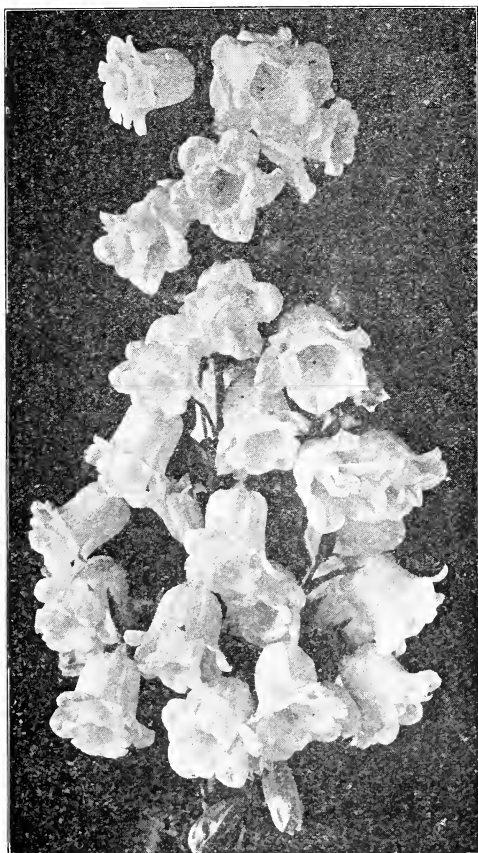
CAMPANULAS

230. CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA (Peach-Leaved Bell Flower)—Hardy perennial, with superb spikes two to three feet high, composed of cup-shaped flowers of pale blue or white. Pkt., 10c.

231. CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS (Chimney Bell Flower)—Hardy perennial. Four to five feet. Splendid for the garden and also for decorative work in the house. Plants tall, erect, pyramidal in effect, with spikes three to four feet long of bell-shaped flowers of pale blue or white. Mixed, Pkt., 10c.



Bellis Perennis



Double Canterbury Bell

CAMPANULA MEDIUM (Canterbury Bell)—Hardy biennial, of easiest culture, blooming the second year from seed. Two and one-half feet in height. Of all the Campanulas this one has the largest and loveliest flowers. Plants with pyramidal branches covered with the beautiful flowers, which are bell-shaped, two to three inches long, one to one and one-half inches broad, in white, pale blue, rose, lilac, violet and striped. **Single, 232. Blue, 233. White, 234. Rose, 235. Lilac.** Each, Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 20c. **236. Mixed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 10c. Double, flowers having one bell inside the other. 237. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.**

CAMPANULA CALYCANTHEMA (Cup and Saucer)—A variety of the Canterbury Bell with very curious and pretty flowers, having the calyx developed into a collarette, of the same color as the corolla, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer. The flowers are usually three inches in length, with saucers three to four inches across. The colors are white, lilac, rose and violet. **238. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.**

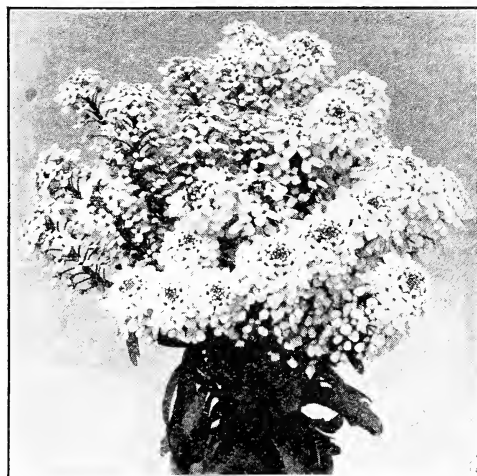
CANARY BIRD CREEPER

(Nasturtium Peregrinum)

245. A graceful and dainty vine, with twining stems and palmate leaves of very tender green. The small flowers are elegantly fringed, the two upper petals lifted and extended like wings, giving to the flowers the appearance of tiny birds nestling among the foliage. It does best in a cool situation. Height eight to ten feet. Pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT

Well known annual, useful for bedding. It will grow anywhere, but needs plenty of moisture. Sow outdoors in April.



Candytuft

246. GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED—This variety has white flowers in full cylindrical spikes seven inches long by two and one-half inches in diameter. These spikes are arranged in the form of a candelabrum, and when seen from a distance have the appearance of double white Hyacinths. To produce the finest spikes the plants should be transplanted. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c.

247. MIXED ANNUAL SORTS—White, crimson and pink mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 15c; Oz., 25c.



Single Canterbury Bell



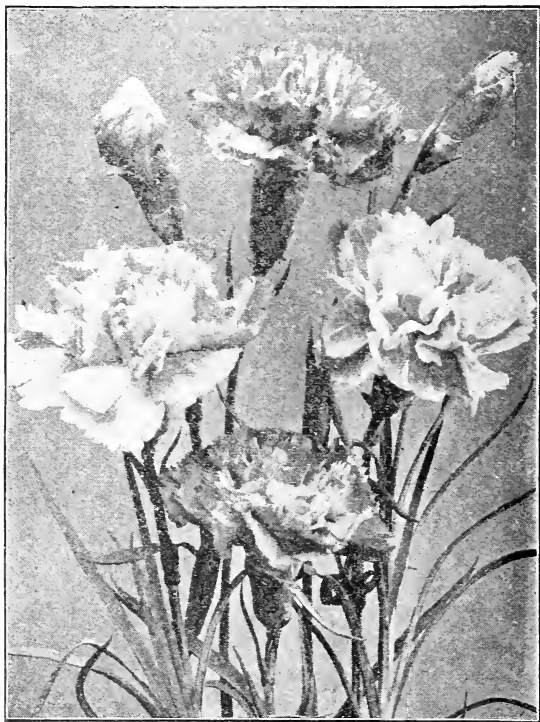
HARDY CANDYTUFT

248. **SEMPERVIRENS**—A very pretty little evergreen, forming large compact tufts one foot in height. It is a hardy perennial, and very useful and ornamental used as an edging for beds of taller plants. The leaves are a beautiful green, and the plants are covered in spring with umbels of small silvery-white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CARNATIONS

249. **GIANT MARGARET MIXED**—A very beautiful rapidly growing race, flowering all summer and autumn from seed sown in spring. The flower stems are erect, covered with large flowers often three inches across, very double, with petals frilled and sometimes deeply toothed, delightfully fragrant. The colors are extremely varied, including white, blush, deep pink, salmon, carmine, crimson, yellow and scarlet, often combined with another color. Seed may be started in greenhouse or sown in the open ground in spring. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

250. **CHAUBAUD PERPETUAL**—The flowers resemble those of the Giant Margaret, but are larger, more durable, more fragrant and surpass all others in richness and variety of coloring. Plants thick-set and bushy. Flowers sometimes with fringed edges, sometimes smooth, sometimes of solid color, sometimes beautifully variegated and marked. They will bloom in five months from seed, which may be started in the house or in open ground. They will bloom until very hard freezing weather; first frosts do not harm them. All colors mixed—Pkt., 15c.



Margaret Carnations

CELOSIA

CRISTATA (Cockscorb)—Well known annual. Seed may be started in the house and transplanted, or sown directly in the ground. The flowers are arranged in dense crests. The colors are amaranth, fiery-red, golden-yellow, rose and orange.

255. **Tall Mixed**—Two and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c.

256. **Dwarf Mixed**—Eight inches. Pkt., 10c.

257. **Dwarf Fiery Red**, 258. **Golden Yellow**, 259. **Bright Rose**—Each, Pkt., 10c.

260. **PRESIDENT THIERS**—Fine dwarf habit, bronze foliage, large combs of deep velvety crimson. Pkt., 10c.

- CELOSIA PLUMOSA (Ostrich Plume)**—Plants very branching, reaching a height of two and one-half to three feet. Branches long and flexible. Flowers in plummy panicles, giving a picturesque and elegant effect. The principal colors are crimson, fiery-red, orange and yellow. 261. **Crimson**, 262. **Golden Yellow**, 263. **Mixed**—Each, Pkt., 5c.

264. **THOMPSON'S MAGNIFICA MIXED**—A choice strain of the Ostrich Plume Celosia. Pkt., 10c.

- CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (Celosia Childsii)**—This remarkable Celosia has plants two to three feet in height and very bushy, each branch terminating in an immense roundish flower head of deep rich crimson, and having in addition numerous laterals with smaller heads of bloom, the whole forming an extremely ornamental object. It is very decorative in the garden, whether grown as specimen plants or massed. 265. **Crimson**, 266. **Yellow**, 267. **Pink**, 268. **Mixed**. Each, Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA

Hardy annuals good for cutting, with attractive flowers on long stems. Free bloomers of the simplest culture. Sow in open ground in spring. They self-sow very freely.

- CENTAUREA CYANUS (Corn Flower, Ragged Sailor, Bachelor's Button)**—Beautiful full composite flowers with florets shaped like tiny trumpets, with the border cut into seven or eight minute divisions. The plants grow two or three feet, very broad and branching. The leaves are grayish-green. The colors of the flowers are bright blue, rose, violet or white, second color, with very pretty effect. 269. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c.

270. **BLUE EMPEROR**—Deep rich blue. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c.

- CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS (Imperial Sweet Sultan)**—Plants two and one-half feet in height, with stiff branching stems and soft green leaves. Large finely fringed composite flowers three to four inches across, full and double, and very fragrant. The colors are lilac-rose with fine white center, brilliant rose, deep rose, white and mauve. 271. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 15c.

272. **SUAVOLENS (Yellow Sweet Sultan)**—Large, fragrant flowers of clear yellow. Pkt., 5c.

273. **MIXED IMPERIALIS AND CYANUS**—A mixture of all the annual Centaurea. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c.

274. **CENTAUREA AMERICANA (New)**. Plants three feet in height. Strong stems, erect, slightly branching. Fringed flowers very full and double, three to three and one-half inches in diameter, beautiful pale lilac in color. This is a very attractive novelty, easily grown, free blooming and reliable. Pkt., 10c.

275. **CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA (Dusty Miller)**—A pretty bedding plant, twelve to fifteen inches high, with thick, much divided silvery-white leaves. Half hardy perennial. Start indoors in spring. Pkt., 10c.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN MIXTURE

276. A mixture composed of bright and easily grown annuals in great variety. This is useful not only for children's gardens, but for brightening waste places. Try a packet and you will be surprised at the variety of flowers it will give you. Do not sow too thickly. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Annual Chrysanthemums bloom freely from early summer until fall. Perennial varieties in the fall only.

- ANNUAL**—Plants average one and one-half feet. Flowers of bright and beautiful colors, very showy and effective for borders and cut flowers, and very useful for brightening shrubberies and drives. Sow under glass or in open ground. To make compact, bushy plants, pinch back early growth.

277. MIXED ANNUAL, SINGLE AND DOUBLE—Pkt., 5c;
¼ Oz., 15c.

278. JAPANESE HYBRIDS—Gorgeous and magnificent plants, ranging in height from two to three and one-half feet. If not disbudded each separate plant will produce from two to four hundred flowers. Colors, white and all shades of lemon, yellow, orange, pink, rose, bronze and rich crimson. Sow seed under glass in February or March, keep as cool as possible and harden off in cold frames before setting out in open ground. Treated in this way they will begin blooming the latter part of August and continue until quite heavy frosts; light frosts do not harm them. Pkt. of 100 seeds, 15c.



Cineraria

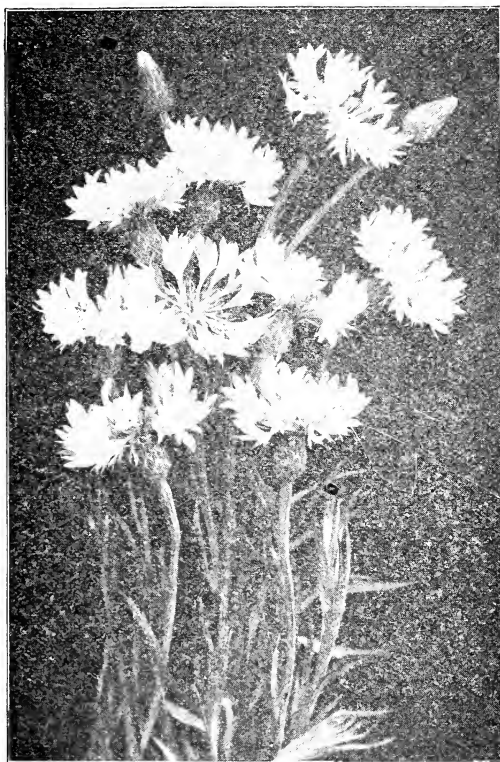
CINERARIA

Handsome and decorative greenhouse plant, with composite flowers two to three inches across, with very wide rays. They completely cover the plant. The colors are usually white, royal blue, violet, crimson and striped. Must be grown in cool greenhouse. **French grown seed,**

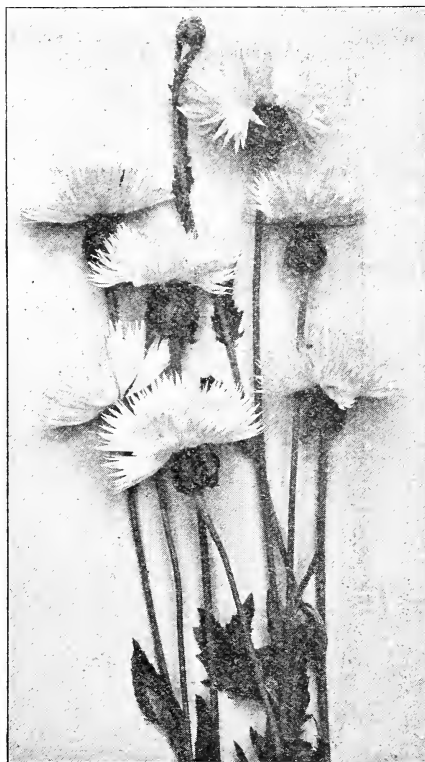
279. Mixed—Pkt., 25c.

CLARKIA

The Clarkia is one of the loveliest of annuals. The plants are one and one-half feet in height and branching. The flowers are formed of three or four rows of petals, slightly fluted, of lovely texture and very clear pure colors of bright rose, violet-rose, rosy-white, flesh, violet and pure white, sometimes variegated, blotched and striped, and are arranged in leafy spikes, very full and long. They are beautiful for cut flowers, lasting a long time in water. Sow outdoors in spring. **280. Salmon Queen,** soft salmon-rose; **281. Coppery-Red,** **282. Double Carmine-Scarlet,** **283. Rose,** **284. White**—Each, Pkt., 10c. **285. Elegans Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.



Cornflower



Sweet Sultan



COIX LACHRYMAE

(Job's Tears)

288. Annual, cultivated principally for the hard gray seeds, which are sometimes strung like beads. Two to four feet. Pkt., 5c.

CONE FLOWER

(Echinacea Purpurea)

289. Showy perennial border plant, three and one-half feet, stem stout, leaves rough and hairy; flowers composite, three to four inches across, with broad rays of dull lilac-rose, high rounded central disc of golden-brown. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS

LATE FLOWERING COSMOS

Tall growing autumn flowering annual, forming plants eight to ten feet in height and very symmetrical, clothed in graceful, finely cut foliage and masses of brightly colored and elegant composite flowers, often four inches across, of pure white and shades of rose and crimson, with yellow disc. The flowers are borne on very long stems, and are unsurpassed for cutting. Seed should be started in boxes in March or April and transplanted to the open ground in full sun.

290. **LATE FLOWERING LADY LENOX PINK**—Lovely shell-pink flowers of great size and substance, having unusually long stems. Pkt., 10c.

291. **LADY LENOX WHITE**—Pkt., 10c.

292. **KLONDYKE**—Brilliant orange flowers; foliage distinct, more coarsely lacinated. Pkt., 10c.

293. **LATE FLOWERING WHITE**, 294. **ROSE**, 295. **CRIMSON**, 296. **MIXED**—Each, Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 10c.

COBAEA SCANDENS

Handsome and rapidly growing tender perennial climber, blooming the first year from seed, which should be started very early either in greenhouse or in a box of soil in a window; the latter method succeeds very nicely. The smooth and glossy leaves are ornamental, and so are the seed pods. The flowers are very large and bell-shaped. The vine is sturdy and a very vigorous grower, attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet in a season, and it will stand quite hard frosts in autumn.

286. **VIOLET**—Flowers at first green, gradually becoming vinous bluish-violet, the uniform tint of the adult flower. Pkt., 5c.

287. **WHITE**—Pkt., 5c.

EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS

The early Cosmos form compact bushes four feet in height, and have flowers averaging three inches. They begin blooming in July. Seed may be started in boxes or open ground.

297. **EARLY FLOWERING MIXED**—Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 20c.

DOUBLE COSMOS

A beautiful novelty with full round double flowers.

298. **SNOWBALL**—Pure white. Pkt., 15c.

299. **EUREKA PINK**—Pkt., 15c.

300. **EUREKA CRIMSON**—Pkt., 15c.

CYCLAMEN

Bulbous greenhouse plants with lovely flowers and very ornamental leaves, thick, kidney-shaped, marbled light and dark green. They are easily grown from seed which may be started in boxes of soil in the window. The seed is long in coming up, at least two months, and the soil must be kept moist. Seed may be sown in spring, the little plants carried over summer in a cool and shady place; they should begin to bloom the following spring.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM—French grown. Flowers of rare beauty, two and one-half to three and one-half inches in length; they are of extremely varied coloring, going from pure white to the deepest red, through the prettiest shades of rosy-white, pale and bright rose; there are also salmons, bright reds, cherry reds and dark purples. 306. **Mixed**—Pkt., 20 seeds, 25c.

307. **WHITE WITH CARMINE CENTER**—Pkt., 20 seeds, 25c.

308. **SALMON-ROSE**—Pkt., 20 seeds, 25c.

309. **CARMINE-RED**—Pkt., 20 seeds, 25c.

CYPRESS VINE

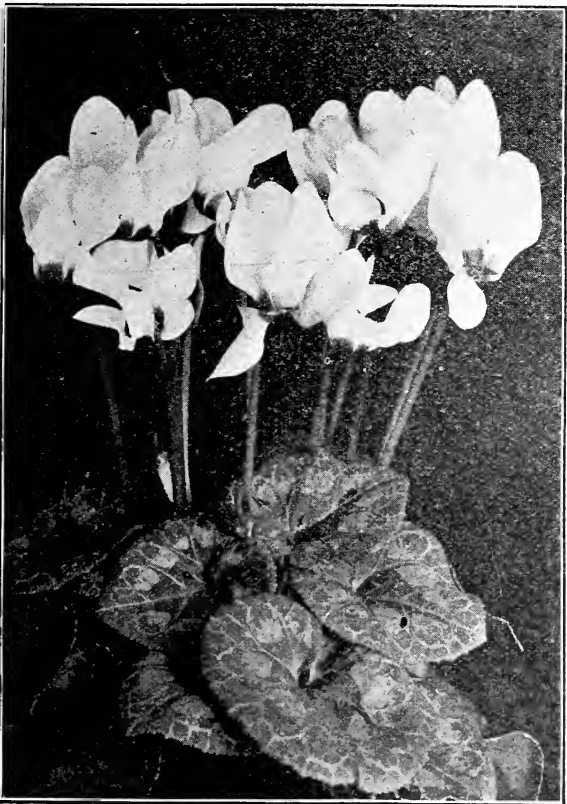
(Ipomoea Quamoclit)

Well known annual climber, ten feet in height, foliage finely cut and delicate. The flowers have long slender tubes and star-shaped borders. Soak seeds in hot water before planting, and sow in spring where the plants are to remain, keeping the soil quite moist until the plants come up.

312. **WHITE**, 313. **CRIMSON**—Each, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c.

314. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c.





Cyclamen

315. CARDINAL CLIMBER—A new and very fine annual climber of very quick and luxuriant growth, attaining a height of twenty feet. The leaves are deeply cut and abundant, the salver-shaped flowers are one inch across, rich cardinal-red, freely borne in clusters of five to seven. Altogether this is a decided acquisition to the list of annual climbers. It requires a warm sunny location and rich soil. Pkt., 15c.

DELPHINIUM

(Larkspur)

ANNUAL VARIETIES

We do not believe that the delicate beauty of the improved forms of the annual Larkspur are as well known to flower lovers as they should be. Nearly everyone is familiar with the old single-flowered kinds which are found in old gardens, coming up year after year, but the varieties with double flowers are very superior to these old single-flowered kinds, and come in a much greater variety of pure bright colors. Seed may be sown in the open ground in spring or fall. The plants do best in cool, moist, very rich soil.

316. TALL BRANCHING LARKSPUR—Plants two and three feet in height, stem branching, leaves finely cut. Flowers very large and double, arranged in loose panicles at ends of branches and stem, in color white, flesh, dregs of wine, lilac, mauve-rose, coppery-rose, red and violet, sometimes variegated in three colors. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.

317. DWARF CANDELABRA-FLOWERED—This very pretty dwarf plant forms a tuft fifteen inches in height and of about equal circumference. The numerous branches grow in all directions, at first horizontally, then straighten themselves so as to carry in a vertical position the terminal spikes of large double flowers; the result is in the form of a candelabrum with many branches. **All colors mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

318. TALL ROCKET—Stem nearly always single, three and one-half feet in height. Large double flowers in a single, elegant, compact spike, five to seven inches in length. The colors are white, brown, flesh, flax gray, dregs of wine, lilac, mauve, ashy gray, rose, coppery-rose, red, reddish-violet and bright violet. **All colors mixed**—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.

319. EMPEROR—Branching plants, two feet tall, bearing ten to twenty slender spikes of bright and showy single flowers in pink, blue and white. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.

320. DWARF ROCKET—Stem in the neighborhood of twenty inches in height. Flowers very double and arranged in a dense spike generally cylindrical, round or flattened at the summit, in the following colors: White, brown, flesh, peach blossom, flax gray, lilac, pale lilac, bright mauve, rose and violet. **All colors mixed**—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.

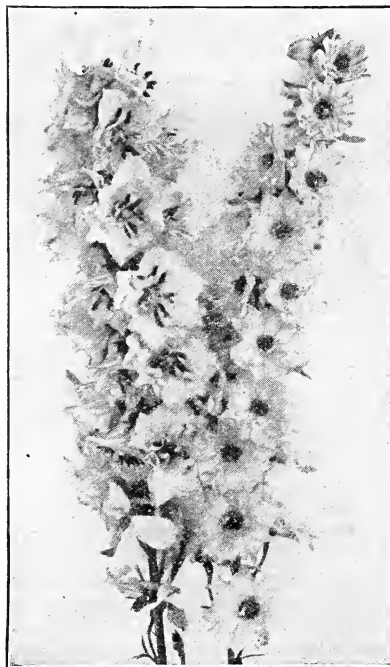
321. GIANT HYACINTH FLOWERED—Plants branching fifteen to eighteen inches in height. Very double flowers like large Hyacinths, borne on long spikes. Colors varied and beautiful. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.

PERENNIAL DELPHINIUMS

Stately and noble plants, with spikes six to eight feet high, covered for half their length with the beautiful flowers. Sometimes forty spikes are produced from one root. The flowers are double or semi-double, with a blunt plaited spur, and in the throat a curious arrangement of velvety hairy petals, white or blackish. The color varies from the palest blue and almost white to deep violet and smoky-violet, sky-blue and indigo.

Anyone can have a bed of Delphiniums; they are easily started, perfectly hardy even under the most severe conditions, and increase in size and beauty from year to year. Seed may be started in boxes or open ground in spring. The plants will bloom the second year from seed, but will not be at their best until the third. They require a soil deep, rich and mellow. The blooming season is from the end of May to August. When the first flowers fade, the plants should be cut to the ground; a crop of fresh green leaves will at once start, followed by more flower spikes, although not so large as the first ones.

322. DELPHINIUM, Kelway's Hybrids—All colors mixed. Pkt., 25c.



Annual Delphiniums

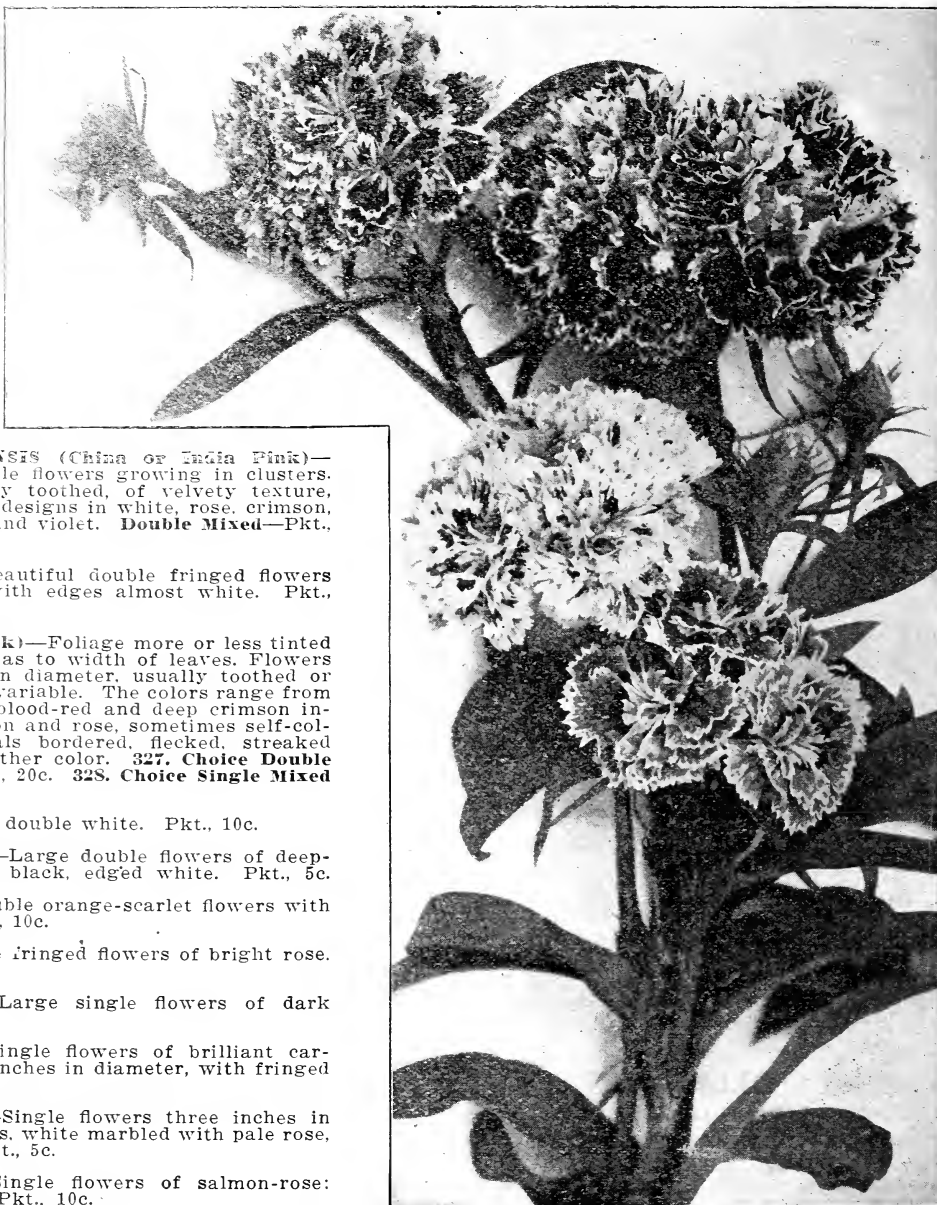


DIANTHUS

(Pinks)

ANNUAL VARIETIES

The so-called annual Pinks are for the most part biennials; they will bloom the first year from seed, go through the winter, and flower quite early the next season, some of them lasting for many years. They will flower all summer and autumn from seed sown in late May in open ground. The plants are strong, erect, bushy, loaded with flowers. They are brilliant and beautiful grown in masses, and make lovely bouquets.



325. DIANTHUS CHINENSIS (China or India Pink)—Of old gardens. Double flowers growing in clusters, with petals irregularly toothed, of velvety texture, variegated in striking designs in white, rose, crimson, maroon, scarlet, flesh and violet. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; 1/4 Oz., 35c.

326. DIADEM PINKS—Beautiful double fringed flowers in deep rich colors, with edges almost white. Pkt., 10c; 1/8 Oz., 25c.

HEDDEWIGH (Japan Pink)—Foliage more or less tinted bluish-violet, variable as to width of leaves. Flowers three to four inches in diameter, usually toothed or fringed, coloring very variable. The colors range from purest white to dark blood-red and deep crimson including carmine, salmon and rose, sometimes self-colored, often with petals bordered, flecked, streaked and marbled with another color. **327. Choice Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; 1/4 Oz., 20c. **328. Choice Single Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; 1/4 Oz., 15c.

329. SNOW QUEEN—Best double white. Pkt., 10c.

330. MOURNING CLOAK—Large double flowers of deepest mahogany, almost black, edged white. Pkt., 5c.

331. LUCIFER—Large double orange-scarlet flowers with lacinated petals. Pkt., 10c.

332. MALMAISON—Double fringed flowers of bright rose. Pkt., 10c.

333. CRIMSON BELLE—Large single flowers of dark blood-red. Pkt., 5c.

334. VESUVIUS—Large single flowers of brilliant carmine-lake, about two inches in diameter, with fringed petals. Pkt., 10c.

335. EASTERN QUEEN—Single flowers three inches in diameter, fringed petals, white marbled with pale rose, points bright rose. Pkt., 5c.

336. SALMON QUEEN—Single flowers of salmon-rose; very deeply fringed. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS LACINIATUS—Immense flowers, very deeply fringed. **337. Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c. **338. Single Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

339. W. B. MIXTURE ANNUAL PINKS—This mixture, which we blend ourselves, contains the best of the Annual Pinks, and we recommend it to those of our customers who do not wish to purchase separate varieties. Large packet, 10c.

HARDY PINKS

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Clove or Grass Pinks)—This beautiful hardy perennial, which was one of the choice flowers of old gardens, has been greatly improved. The stems are numerous, attaining a height of eight to twelve inches, forming very heavy, compact, leafy tufts. The beautiful evergreen foliage is covered with a silvery bloom, the flowers are abundant, very fragrant. The divisions of the flowers are sometimes almost entire, more often variously and elegantly fringed; colors but slightly varied, ordinarily white or rose, sometimes shaded or zoned with crimson,

Double Japanese Pinks

cerise or blackish brown, the center showing an eye. **340. Double Mixed**—All colors. Pkt., 10c. **341. Single Mixed**—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

DICTAMNUS

(Fraxinella or Gas Plant)

A very ornamental perennial. The plants grow to a height of three feet, are branching, and have stems strong and slightly woody. The leaves are very pretty, dark green and glossy, in shape resembling those of the ash tree. The flowers have five unequal petals, and five drooping styles longer than the petals, producing an unusual and attractive appearance. The oddly shaped seed pods are very fragrant when handled. This is a very lasting plant, and should be left undisturbed for years.

350. WHITE—Pkt., 5c.

351. ROSE—Flowers of rose marked and striped darker, stamens and pistil the same color. Pkt. 5c.



Escholtzia

DIGITALIS

(Foxglove)

Handsome and dignified hardy perennial. The stems are very robust, four to five feet in height, single or slightly branched. The whole plant is covered with a whitish down. The pendent, thimble-shaped flowers an inch to an inch and a half in length are disposed in compact spikes two to three feet long. In the Monstrosa type the spike bears a large cup-shape flower at the summit. Colors, purple-rose, soft rose, spotted and tigered brown or purple, white spotted carmine, soft yellow, etc. The Digitalis makes a splendid background for lower plants. It is most satisfactory treated as a biennial, sowing the seed every year in rich, deep soil. Seeds must be kept moist until they germinate. **Mixed**—All types and colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.

DIMORPOTHECA AURANTIACA

355. GOLDEN ORANGE DAISY, or Golden Star of the Veldt—A showy annual from South Africa. Plants branching, about twelve inches high. Pretty Daisy-like flowers two and one-half to three inches across, of lustrous orange-gold with dark colored disk zoned black. Height one foot. Sow outdoors in spring. Pkt., 10c.

356. AURANTIACA HYBRIDS—Flowers are pure white, bluish-white, sulphur, lemon, orange, salmon, many of them zoned with another color. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

DOLICHOS

(Hyacinth Bean)

A rapid growing and free flowering climber ten feet in height, useful for screens, with foliage and flowers resembling in shape those of the garden bean.

357. PURPLE SOUDAN—Very decorative. The flowers are bright violet shaded darker, the very broad pods are glistening purple-violet; the stems are also purple-violet. The leaves are deep green veined dark purple-violet. Pkt., 5c.

358. DAYLIGHT—Snow-white flowers followed by white seed pods. Pkt., 5c.

359. WHITE BUSH—Bushy plants eighteen to thirty inches tall with long flower spikes of creamy-white. It is a very ornamental plant, and has a long blooming season, being constantly in flower from the middle of July until frost. Pkt., 10c.

360. MIXED—Pkt., 5c.

ESCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

A bright, free flowering annual of low spreading habit, growing in tufts, with finely cut grayish-green foliage, and rich poppy-like flowers. Sow the seed in spring or late in autumn where the plants are to remain. Thin six to eight inches apart. Height one to one and one-half feet.

361. CALIFORNICA—The true wild Escholtzia. Extra selected seed from the plants having the largest flowers and the finest deep rich orange color. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 15c.

362. GOLDEN WEST—Very large, orange-colored blossoms, shading to creamy-yellow at the edge. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.

363. CARMINE KING—Deep carmine. Pkt., 5c.

364. ROSE QUEEN—A charming variety, milk-white on the inside of petals, soft rose on the outside, sometimes bright rose. Pkt., 10c.

365. MANDARIN—Bright red. Pkt., 10c.

366. MIXED SINGLE AND DOUBLE—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

Showy and easily grown plants fine for bedding and for cut flowers. They like a good light soil and plenty of sun, but are not at all particular. The flowers are freely produced from July until freezing weather. The plants are hairy, robust and erect, with stem branching at the summit. The composite flowers are carried on long stiff and slender stems.



Annual Gaillardias



367. GAILLARDIA PICTA—Single composite flowers, two to three inches across, rays broad and toothed at the tips, purplish-brown bordered yellow; disk greenish-yellow with center of blackish-purple. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.

368. GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA—Double flowers with funnel-shaped florets, forming almost globular heads, of deep brown bordered yellow, maroon bordered yellow, lemon-yellow, deep yellow, etc. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.

PERENNIAL GAILLARDIA

(Kelways's Exhibition)

Very stout plants of compact, bushy habit. The flowers are composite, four to five inches across, and semi-double. The rays are very broad and toothed at the tips, resembling those of the annual *Gaillardia Picta*, but with a much greater diversity of colors and markings, scarlet with gold edge, blood red with yellow edge, carmine tipped yellow, scarlet bordered pale yellow, etc. The plants form bold and handsome ornaments in the garden and bloom all summer if seed pods are cut off.

369. Mixed seed saved from twelve separate varieties.—Pkt., 25c.

370. GAILLARDIA PERENNIAL MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

GERANIUM

The Geranium is very easily grown from seed and the little plants are very pretty and interesting from the moment they appear above ground. The seed is variable as to time of germination, some sprouting in a few days, others requiring several weeks. Some of the little plants will be very sturdy, others very delicate. Remember that with seeds of this class sometimes the weakest seedlings are the choicest. Sow in greenhouse or in boxes of soil either in window or outdoors any time.

371. ZONALE EXTRA CHOICE MIXED—Pkt., 50 seeds, 15c.

372. APPLE-SCENTED—Fragrant leaves. Pkt., 25 seeds, 20c.

GEUM

373. MRS. BRADSHAW—Hardy perennial. A fine addition to the hardy border. The plants are thrifty, one to two feet in height, erect, slightly branching. The large double flowers are two and one-half to three inches across, with broad, beautifully ruffled petals, brilliant scarlet in color. Stamens conspicuous. The flowers are fine for cutting, retain their color in hot sunshine, and are borne in profusion throughout the whole summer. Seed sown early will bloom the first year. Pkt., 10c.

CODETIA

Free blooming annual. Plants one and one-half feet in height, compact, branching from the base. The flowers, three to four inches in diameter, composed of four large petals arranged to form a cup, are borne in the axils of the leaves, and form a leafy spike. They are very lovely, of beautiful satiny texture, and bright, dainty colors, many of them having a white ground beautifully marked carmine and rose.

374. CRIMSON GLOW—Deep rich crimson. Pkt., 10c.

375. DUCHESS OF ALBANY—Plants pyramidal in form, very large flowers of pure white. Pkt., 5c.

376. DUCHESS OF FIFE—White, red spotted. Pkt., 5c.

377. GLORIOSA—Very dark red—the deepest coloring of all. Pkt., 5c.

378. LADY SATIN ROSE—Bright carmine. Pkt., 5c.

379. MIXED—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.

380. DWARF MIXED—Ten inches. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.



Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw

GOMPHRENA

(Globe Amaranth)

385. One of the prettiest of everlastings, bearing great numbers of globe-shaped flowers resembling clover heads, of glistening violet, creamy-white, bluish-white, rose and white striped and veined violet. The plants are one foot in height, downy and branching. They bloom all summer and autumn. Sow seed outdoors in spring. **Mixed, all colors**—Pkt., 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

386. A choice mixture, including many curious and unique varieties. Pkt., 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

387. AGROSTIS NEBULOSA (Cloud Grass)—Delicate and graceful annual grass, with mist-like panicles, at first greenish-red, then violaceous. Very pretty for edging. One and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c.

388. BRIZA MAXIMA (Quaking Grass)—Annual. Plants in tufts; flowers in the form of oval spikelets, arranged in loose panicles, yellowish-white or straw-yellow, very graceful, swaying in the lightest breeze. One foot. Pkt., 5c.

389. GYNERIUM ARGENTUM (Pampas Grass)—Blooms the second season; half hardy, requiring protection in winter. Magnificent panicles, silky and silvery. Plant forms dense tufts. Three feet. Pkt., 10c.

390. GYNERIUM ROSEUM—Like the above, but the panicles are tinted rose. Pkt., 10c.

391. GYMNOTHRIX LATIFOLIA—Graceful pyramidal spikes, resembling *Erianthus Ravenna*, but more beautiful and more ornamental. Eight to ten feet. Pkt., 10c.

392. HORDEUM JUBATUM (Squirrel Tail Grass)—Hardy annual grass. Stalks terminating in oblique crest, gracefully curved, formed of spikelets arranged in the form of a fish bone. One and one-half to two feet. Pkt., 5c.

393. LAGURUS OVATUS (Hare's Tail Grass)—Pretty little silvery-gray plumes. Very pretty dried. One foot. Pkt., 10c.

94. ANIMATED OATS—An annual oat with full and graceful panicles. The spikelets are very curious, hairy, each with a long bent awn which is so sensitive to moisture as to be kept in motion by the ordinary changes of the air. Three feet. Pkt., 5c.

95. PENNISETUM RUPELLII (Fountain Grass)—Annual. Long feathery purplish spikes. Two and one-half feet. Pkt., 10c.

96. ORNAMENTAL GRASSES MIXED—Large packet, 10c.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA

(Silk Oak)

100. A beautiful foliage plant for decorative purposes. It grows from one to five feet tall, has silky fern-like, gray-green foliage. It is easily grown from seed, and is a fine house plant. Pkt., 10c.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA

(Baby's Breath)

101. Hardy perennial. The plants form elegant compact little bushes, two feet in height. The stems are very slender, very branching, with delicate foliage. The whole plant is so covered by the countless small white flowers as to present a mist-like appearance. The Gypsophila is very ornamental in the border, and useful for lightening bouquets of other flowers. It is easily grown from seed, which may be sown in open ground in spring. Pkt., 5c.

HELICHRYSUM

(Eternal Flower)

102. Everlasting. Plants branching, two to three feet tall. Flowers very large and double, composed of many rows of scales of various colors, white, yellow, rose, coppery-red, salmon and purple. Sow outdoors in spring. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.



Helichrysum

HELIOTROPE

Tender perennial. The Heliotrope, with its effective foliage and deliciously fragrant flowers, makes a fine bedding plant. The cost of buying many plants is considerable, but they are easily grown from seed, which may be sown either in a greenhouse or in boxes of soil in the window. Plants so grown will soon make fine large specimens, and will bloom all summer. They should

be pinched back to make compact, bushy growth. The delicate, beautifully shaded flowers are arranged in curved spikes.

403. MIXED VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCKS

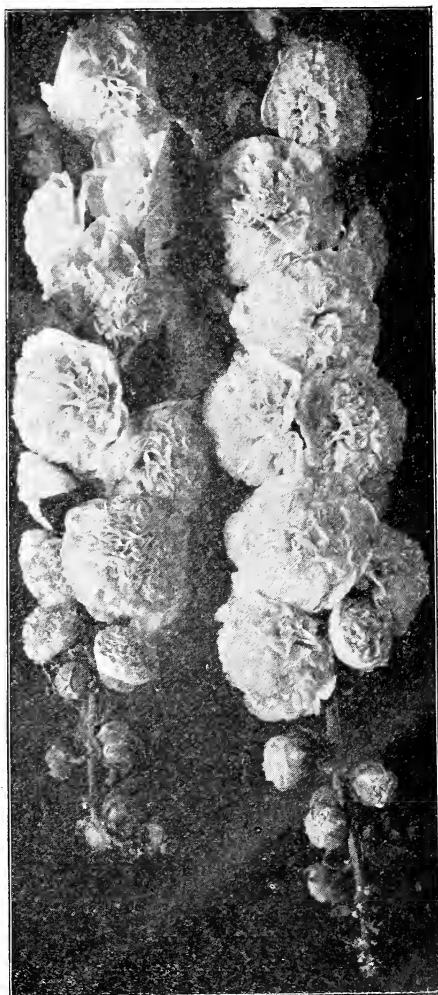
(Althaea Rosea)

Hollyhocks like a rich, well drained soil. The seed should be sown in April and May, not later than June, to flower the second year. **Chater's Superb Hollyhocks are the finest in the world.** The long spikes of great double bomb-shaped flowers come in wonderful shades of red and crimson, rose, yellow, ashen-gray, black, apricot, magenta, etc. The plants grow from five to eight feet tall.

404. CHATER'S SUPERB WHITE, 405. PEACH BLOSSOM, 406. CRIMSON, 407. YELLOW, 408. BRIGHT ROSE, 409. CARMINE, 410. GARNET, 411. SALMON, 412. MAUVE-ROSE, 413. PURPLE-ROSE, 414. DEEP ROSE—Each, Pkt., 10c.

415. CHATER'S SUPERB MIXED—Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c.

416. ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCKS—Plants five to eight feet tall with long spikes of large semi-double, fringed flowers. Pkt., 10c.



Chater's Superb Double Hollyhocks

IRIS

Plant outdoors in late autumn, in beds or in pots sunk in the ground. Many of the plants will bloom the second year. We offer seed from one of the great French hybridizers.

417. **IRIS PUMILA**—Pkt., 10c.
 418. **TALL BEARDED IRIS**—Pkt., 10c.
 419. **JAPANESE IRIS**—Pkt., 10c.

JAPANESE FLOWER GARDEN

420. A mixture of dwarf annuals and ornamental grasses, eight to twelve inches, for Japanese Gardens. This mixture is also well adapted to waste places. It will give a sheet of brilliant coloring all season, being planned for succession of bloom. It begins to bloom very soon after planting. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 35c.

KOCHIA TRICOPHYLLA

(Summer Cypress)

421. Quick growing annual, forming dense oval bushes, two to two and one-half feet tall, with very slender stems, and delicate leaves, at first light green, then purplish-red, becoming very deep towards the end of the season, when the minute purplish-red flowers appear in the axils of the leaves. Ornamental in the garden or as a pot plant. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 10c.

LOBELIA

Dainty annuals, blooming quickly from seed and continuing in bloom all summer, useful for beds, hanging baskets and pot culture. Everyone is familiar with the greenhouse grown plants used in porch boxes and hanging baskets, but the good qualities of the Lobelia as a bedder when grown from seed sown in open ground in spring, are not so well known. The compact bedding varieties begin to bloom early, and continue all summer and autumn. They do well on poor ground, and can withstand heat and drought. Wherever a dwarf blue edging plant can be used, the Lobelia will give satisfaction. The leaves are lanceolate, very slender, stems very fine. Small flowers, corolla having five irregular divisions, two of them minute, two larger, and a short tube.

422. **GRACILIS**—Useful for hanging baskets, of trailing habit. Flowers light blue with two white spots near the throat. Foliage lively green. Pkt., 5c.
 423. **COMPACTA BLUE EMPEROR**—Flowers a shade darker than Gracilis, with very minute white spots. Neat, compact little plants with bright green foliage. Pkt., 10c.
 424. **COMPACTA CRYSTAL PALACE**—Pretty little plants forming round tufts, covered with flowers of beautiful violet-blue, one-half inch across, with very minute white spots. Stems and leaves tinted dark violet-red. Six inches in height. Pkt., 10c.

LUPINS

ANNUAL VARIETIES MIXED—Free flowering and easily grown annuals. The plants are very sturdy, very hairy, silken, the stem usually simple, two feet in height, with leaves having finger-like oblong leaflets, and long graceful spikes of large pea-shaped flowers of azure-blue, white, pale rose, yellow, violet, self-colored or bi-colored. 430. **Tall Annual Mixed**—Pkt., 5c. 431. **Dwarf Annual Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

432. **TREE LUPINS**—Perennials. The Tree Lupins form large bushes like flowering shrubs, with slightly woody stems, and small abundant leaves, light and graceful in effect. The large spikes of showy flowers are of various colors. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

433. **SNOW QUEEN**—The beautiful white Tree Lupin. This variety as well as the other Tree Lupins make very beautiful specimen plants. Pkt., 10c.

434. **LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS**—Fine perennial. Plants in tufts with numerous stems and leaves of glistening green. Height, four feet. Flowers in magnificent spikes one and one-fourth feet in length. These plants may be used in borders with superb effect, and remarkable groups may be formed from the different varieties.

435. **WHITE**—Pkt., 10c.
 436. **MOERHEIMI**—Rose. Pkt., 10c.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA

(London Pride or Maltese Cross)

437. A very fine old hardy perennial. The stems are numerous and stout, bearing on their entire length the oval oblong leaves. The flowers are very numerous, of velvety texture, clear brilliant red in color, and elegantly formed, suggesting in shape the Maltese Cross. They are arranged in clusters borne on the tops of the stems. Easily grown from seed sown outdoors in spring. Pkt., 5c.

438. **LYCHNIS HAAGEANA HYBRIDS**—Colors ranging from white to scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

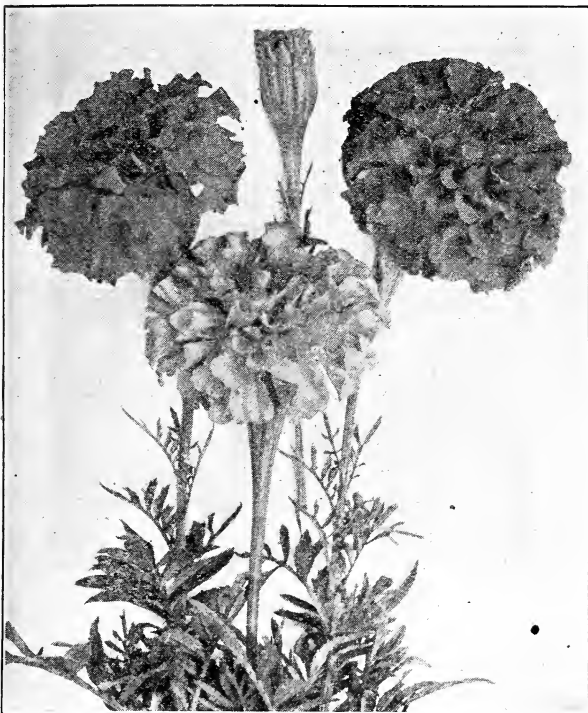
MARIGOLD

A sturdy and useful race. The plants are vigorous and bushy, foliage abundant and elegant, flowers profuse and showy. Marigolds are especially useful in late autumn. Seed may be sown in cold frame or open ground.

439. **TALL AFRICAN**—Large bushy plants, three feet in height. Big double flowers in shades of yellow and orange, two and one-half to three inches in diameter, pompon-shaped, with ruffled petals.
 440. **LEMON QUEEN**—Pkt., 10c.
 441. **ORANGE QUEEN**—Pkt., 10c.



French Marigold



African Marigold

442. **TALL AFRICAN MIXED**—Pkt., 10c.

443. **DWARF AFRICAN**—Plants eighteen inches in height; flowers like those of the Tall African. Two and one-half feet. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c.

444. **TALL FRENCH**—Elegant, medium sized flowers of velvety texture, in rich shades of reddish-brown, reddish-orange, bright orange, bright yellow and brown bordered with yellow, often striped and bordered with a second color. Plants two and one-half feet high. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c.

445. **DWARF FRENCH**—One foot. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c.

446. **DWARF LEGION OF HONOR**—Single flowers of bright golden-yellow, marked with reddish-brown. One of the best for edging. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c.

447. **TOM THUMB MARIGOLDS**—This is one of the very best of edging plants on account of the neat little plants ranging in height from four to six inches, and the very bright coloring of the flowers, which are exceedingly abundant and produced over a long blooming season. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c.

MARVEL OF PERU

(Four O'clock)

450. Tender perennial, blooming first year from seed. The roots may be kept over winter in the cellar. The plants are two feet high, strong and bushy. Funnel-shaped flowers, open in late afternoon, abundantly borne in terminal clusters, in white, yellow, violet-red, coppery-red and rose, sometimes self-colored, sometimes variegated two or three colors. Sow seed outdoors in spring. **Mixed, all colors**—Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c.

MATHIOLA BICORNIS

(Night-Scented Stock)

451. Annual, fifteen inches. Small lilac flowers of little beauty, but possessing an opulence of fragrance. Late in the evening they emit the rich and delicious odor, which is quite distinct. Pkt., 5c.

MAURANDIA

452. Tender perennial. Graceful, slender twining plants, with very dainty foliage, small triangular leaves of lively green. Pendent, trumpet-shaped flowers of dark violet, lilac or rose, with lighter throats; there is also a white variety. It makes a rapid growth, soon attaining a height of six to ten feet from spring sown seed. The flowers are very pretty, and very numerous, produced from July until frost. The effect of the whole plant is light and graceful. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

MIGNONETTE

(*Reseda Odorata*)

Plants branching, six to twelve inches in height. Very tiny flowers in terminal spikes, oval or conical. Stamens so prominent as to determine the color of the flowers. Seed may be planted at any time; it may be sown in the open ground in spring, and for succession during the summer, July sown seed making good winter pot plants.

453. **MACHET**—Plants strong and erect, pyramidal in shape, with broad thick leaves, and large compact spikes of reddish flowers. This is the best all around variety, suitable either for garden or pot culture. **Extra Select**—Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 35c.

454. **GOLDEN QUEEN**—Of very compact growth. Flowers golden-yellow, very ornamental and distinct. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 15c.

455. **MIXED**—A mixture of many choice kinds. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; Oz., 35c.



Mignonette



MOONFLOWER

(Ipomoea)

460. WHITE MOONFLOWER—A superb and vigorous vine, making a growth of sixty to seventy-five feet in a season. Foliage abundant. Funnel-shaped flowers having a very long slender tube and border broadly and abruptly widened, five to six inches across, of pure satiny-white, very sweet scented. The flowers early in their blooming season open in the evening, but on cold or cloudy days they remain open all day. Seed should be soaked in warm water before planting, and notched with a file. Start in the house and transplant to open ground. Pkt., 10c.

461. HYBRID MOONFLOWER—An improved variety, blooming earlier and producing larger flowers. Very valuable for the North. Pkt., 10c.

462. COCCINEA—Small flowers of brilliant cochineal-red, borne in terminal clusters. Pkt., 5c.

MORNING GLORY

(Convolvulus)

463. MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus Major)—The old-fashioned Morning Glory. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c.

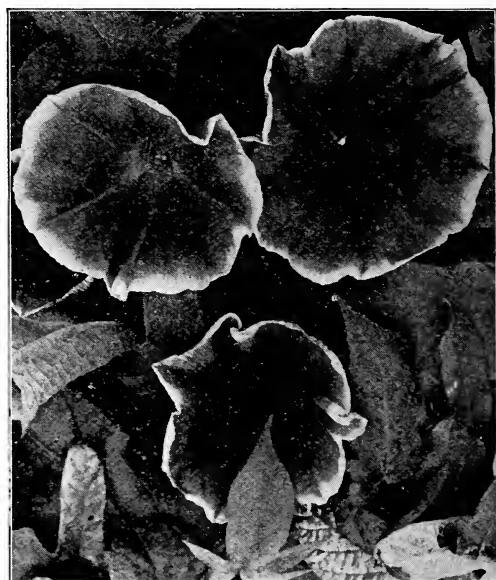
464. IMPERIAL JAPANESE—The flowers have a wonderful range of color and markings, ranging from pure white to carmine, through all shades of blue and red, bordered, fringed, mottled and striped. The leaves are diversified in shape and color, some being plain green, others blotched with white and yellow. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c.

465. SNOW FAIRY—A very beautiful new Morning Glory with very double snow-white flowers. In the center of the flower is a well defined single white Morning Glory, surrounded by numerous curled petals, giving a tassel-like effect to the flower. The vines are vigorous and the flowers freely produced. Pkt., 10c.

MYOSOTIS

(Forget-Me-Not)

Hardy perennial. Seed may be sown in spring indoors and transplanted, or in the open ground; it may also be sown in the fall. Forget-Me-Nots do well in partial shade, and require much moisture. The plants should be given a very slight covering of leaves during winter. The plants bloom very early in the spring of the second year from sowing, producing their pretty flowers in abundance. They are valuable for undergrowth for bulb beds.



Japanese Morning Glory

ALPESTRIS—Plant of trailing habit, with curved spikes of small five-petaled flowers of pretty azure-blue, having a tiny crown of white and gold around the center.

470. ALPESTRIS BLUE—Pkt., 5c.

471. WHITE—Pkt., 5c.

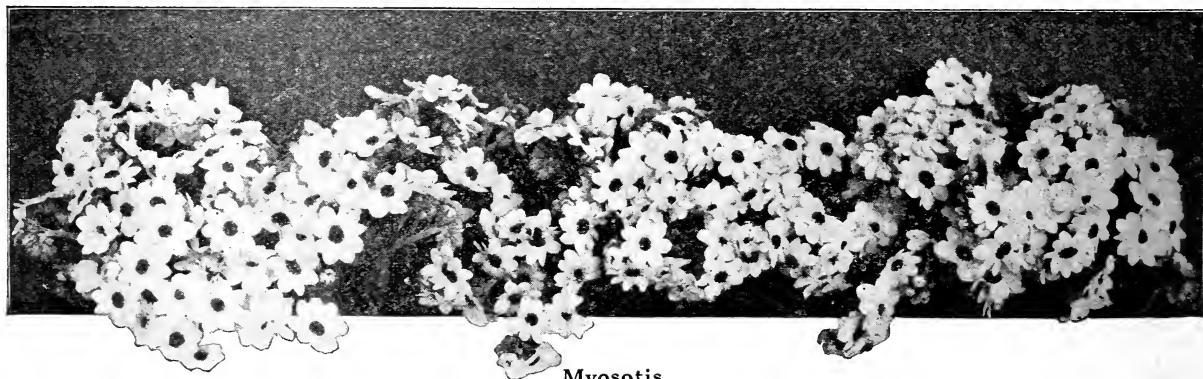
472. ROSE—Pkt., 5c.

473. VICTORIA—Beautiful little plant growing in dense tufts, literally covered with deep blue flowers. Flowering season long. Pkt., 10c.

474. PALUSTRIS—Large flowering true Forget-Me-Not, bright blue in color, flowering the first year from seed. Pkt., 10c.

475. SEMPERFLORENS—Dwarf blue, in flower from early spring until autumn. Pkt., 10c.

476. STAR OF LOVE—A distinct variety, dwarf habit, very large and beautiful blue flowers. Pkt., 25c.



Myosotis

NASTURTIIUMS

(Tropaeolum)

TALL NASTURTIIUMS

480. **BRIGHT ROSE**—Brilliant bright rose without any tinge of copper or orange.
481. **BRONZE**—Very distinct slaty mahogany.
482. **CHAMELEON**—Flowers of different coloring on same plant, passing from pale yellow to brown, with all sorts of combinations in stripes and spots.
483. **JUPITER**—Very large flowers, clear rich golden-yellow.
484. **KING THEODORE**—Very dark red, with a velvety overlay and blackish reflections.
485. **REGELIANUM**—Dark, carmine-red with violet suffusion.
486. **SUNLIGHT**—Flowers of medium size, very clear orange-yellow.
487. **VESUVIUS**—Salmon-rose with beautiful coppery old rose blotch on two petals.
488. **STARK'S HYBRIDS**—Beautiful flowers of all shades of scarlet, ruby, yellow and terra cotta. Foliage variegated green and white.
489. **TALL FINEST MIXED**—All colors.

All the above—Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c.

LOBBIANUM

This class is remarkable for the intense brilliancy and profusion of its flowers, which literally cover the vines, standing up well above the foliage. They are extremely ornamental on trellises.

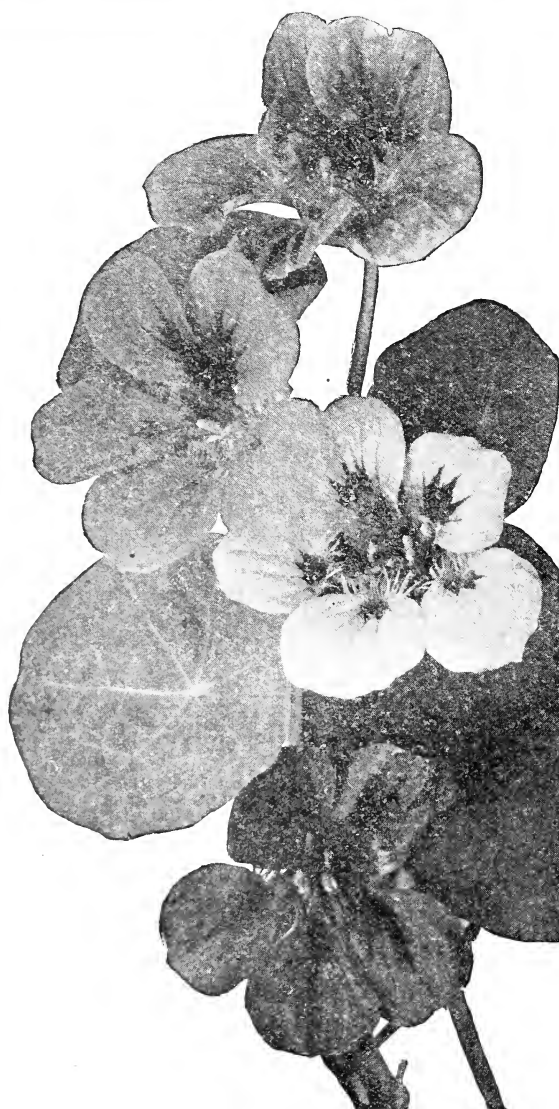
490. **LOBBIANUM BLACK PRINCE**—Striking velvety black flowers and dark foliage.
491. **LOBBIANUM CARDINAL**—Intense scarlet, the deepest, richest, most beautiful color imaginable. The reverse of petals is the same color as the face, and the spur and sepals are also tinted with the rich color.
492. **LOBBIANUM SPITFIRE**—Stems very long and twining; leaves small and round, bright green. Flowers small to medium, brilliant vermilion-red, slightly veined brown in the throat, borne so freely that the plants show almost as many flowers as leaves.
493. **VIRCHOW (Rose Queen)**—Deep rose.
494. **LOBBIANUM MIXED.**

All the above—Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c.

495. **IVY LEAVED MIXED**—Deep green leaves of Ivy form, with beautifully fringed flowers. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

496. **CHAMELEON**—Flowers the same as the Tall Chameleon.
497. **EMPRESS OF INDIA**—Small leaves, strongly tinted brown. A multitude of small flowers of brilliant scarlet-red.
498. **GOLDEN KING**—Beautiful rich golden-yellow.
499. **RUBY KING**—Flowers of a very peculiar and rich shade approaching strawberry-red with a very slight violet suffusion.
500. **VESUVIUS**—Salmon-rose blotched coppery old rose.
501. **DWARF MIXED**—All colors.



Nasturtiums

502. **TOM THUMB VARIEGATED LEAVED MIXED**—Plants about one foot in height and one foot across, with foliage variegated white. Flowers large and abundant, of brilliant and varied colors. All the above—Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c.

503. **QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS**—Flowers deep carmine; leaves white striped. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c.

NEMESIA

Half hardy annual. Plants from circular bushes six to eight inches in height, covered with brilliant flowers in an extremely wide range of colors, passing from white to poppy-red through carmine-rose, yellow and orange, many with contrasting blotch. The flowers have a short tube and two unequal lobes they are borne in terminal clusters. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

526. **BLUE GEM**—A beautiful little plant for beds or edging, with flowers of the loveliest azure-blue. Twelve inches. Pkt., 10c.



Nigella Miss Jekyll

NICOTIANA

(Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant)

Easily grown annual. Robust, bushy plants with very large leaves. The flowers have slender tubes three inches long, with borders usually two inches across, having five equal lobes. They open toward evening. Sow seed outdoors in spring.

527. AFFINIS HYBRIDS—Compact plants two feet high. The flowers are of pale rose, mauve, lilac, red, poppy-red and deep violet. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

528. SANDERAE—A very beautiful variety. Flowers of rosy-carmine, reverse of border dull carmine-lake, tube of greenish-white, tinted dull carmine-lake. Pkt., 5c.

529. SILVESTRIS—An elegant variety. Plants three feet across, two to three feet high. Gray-green leaves, and large, pure white, very sweet flowers, hanging in racemes. Pkt., 5c.

NIGELLA

(Love in a Mist)

An interesting and attractive annual. The flowers are veiled by the thread-like foliage, giving to the plants an unusual appearance. The plants are strong, usually growing one and one-half to two feet in height. The flowers are very good for cutting. Seed may be sown in spring or fall in the open ground.

530. MISS JEKYLL BLUE—Flowers usually semi-double, composed of petal-like divisions, convex on upper surface and cut into unequal sharpened lobes, clear blue in color. Seed pods balloon-shaped. Pkt., 10c.

531. MISS JEKYLL WHITE—Pkt., 10c.

532. HISPANICA ALBA—White Spanish. Flowers white with very conspicuous purplish stamens and anthers. The seed pods are very peculiar in shape, being prolonged at the tips into long curved points. Pkt., 5c.

OENOTHERA

(Evening Primrose)

Showy and beautiful plants, blooming freely all summer. The large, bright, poppy-like flowers open every evening and last well until the next day. They are of the easiest culture, doing well in sunny situations. Plant outdoors in spring.

533. LAMARCKIANA—Large yellow flowers. Three feet. Pkt., 10c.

534. DRUMMONDII—Light yellow. Pkt., 10c.

535. ODORATA—Yellow, sweet-scented. Pkt., 5c.

PANSY

(Viola Tricolor)

Seed may be sown during May and June in open ground for summer blooming, and during August and September in open ground or cold frame for flowers the following spring. May also be started in greenhouse in late winter.

536. ADONIS—Splendid light blue with white margin and dark spots. Pkt., 10c.

537. AZURE BLUE—Velvety violet-blue. Pkt., 10c.

538. BRONZE—Bronzy dark-brown. Pkt., 10c.

539. COAL BLACK—Immense flowers. Pkt., 10c.

540. COQUETTE DE POISSY—True mauve. Pkt., 10c.

541. BLUE EMPEROR—Large flowering, deep Cornflower blue. One of the showiest and best for bedding purposes. Pkt., 10c.

542. EROS—Dark velvety brown, edged golden. Pkt., 10c.

543. GOLDEN QUEEN—Beautiful bedding variety. Pure golden-yellow giant Pansy without blotch. Pkt., 10c.

544. INDIGO BLUE—Pkt., 10c.

545. KING OF BLACKS—Lustrous coal-black. Pkt., 10c.

546. LORD BEACONSFIELD (Improved)—Purple-violet, top petals shading into white. Pkt., 10c.

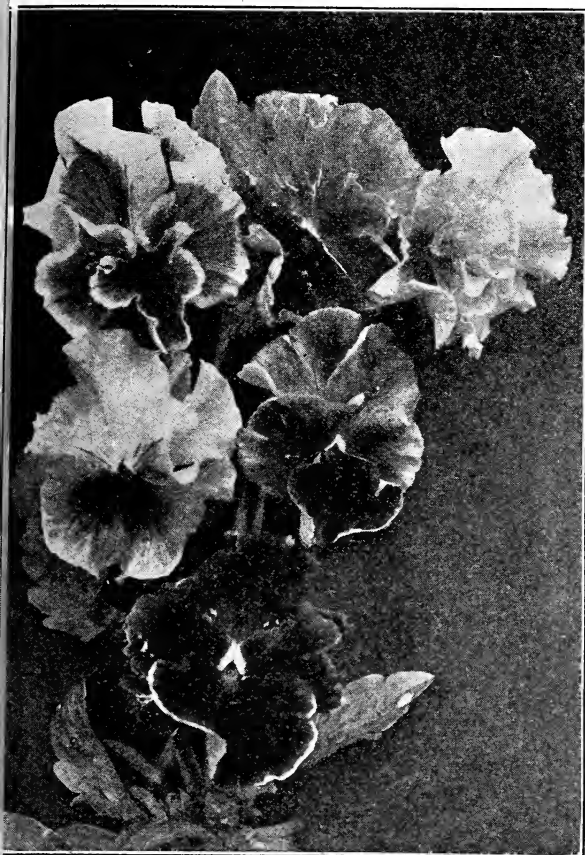
547. MERCURY—Superb velvety purple. Very large flower. Pkt., 10c.

548. METEOR—Bright red-brown with darker blotch. Very striking and handsome. Pkt., 10c.

549. MOURNING BRIDE—Intense velvet purple with narrow white edge. Refined and elegant flower. Pkt., 10c.

550. PEACOCK—Garnet, cream and blue. Pkt., 10c.

551. SNOW QUEEN—Very large flowers of purest white. Fine bedding variety. Pkt., 10c.



Masterpiece

PANSY MIXTURES

552. BATH'S EMPRESS—A splendid English strain. Very large ruffled flowers of heavy texture, deep rich colors, and curious markings, every petal having border penciled with contrasting color. Pkt., 25c.

553. MASTERPIECE—(See Illustration). A quite distinct strain, with petals so ruffled and curled that the flowers appear double. They have been called Spencer Pansies from their resemblance to Spencer Sweet Peas. The large flowers are of rich and varied coloring. Pkt., 20c.

554. CASSIER'S—Immense flowers, very rich and showy, each one three or five spotted. Pkt., 15c.

555. BUGNOT'S EXHIBITION—An incomparable strain, producing many rare and beautiful varieties. Flowers blotched and stained, shades of red, bronze and brown predominating. Plants very strong. Pkt., 20c.

556. MADAME PERRET—Large flowers of rose and wine shades. Pkt., 10c.

557. TRIMARDEAU OR GIANT PANSIES—Remarkably large flowers of rich and varied shades. Plants hardy and vigorous. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 50c.

558. PARIS MARKET—An improved strain of Trimardeau, with larger flowers and very vigorous plants. Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 60c.

559. W. B. MIXTURE—All types and classes. A blend of the choicest strains, including all our named varieties, mixed by ourselves. Pkt., 20c.

PENTSTEMON

Hardy perennial. Fine for beds, borders, rock gardens, and useful for cut flowers. Plants one and one-half to two feet in height, with stems somewhat wiry, heavy and erect, terminated by beautiful spikes of flowers ranging in color through all shades of roses, reds and violet, veined and dotted with a second color, and with a white spot in the throat. The flowers have a tubular corolla, one and one-half to two inches in length, the border having five round divisions, forming two lips.

570. PENTSTEMON HARTWEGII—A new, large-flowering strain, with flowers of beautiful and distinct coloring, beautifully marked. **Mixed**—Containing seed of many named varieties. Pkt., 15c.

ORNAMENTAL PEPPER

571. The plants usually average eighteen inches in height, with very small red or yellow fruits. They make very symmetrical specimens and are very charming and decorative when covered with the innumerable brightly colored little fruits, which remain fresh for a long time. Pkt., 5c.

PETUNIA

Care must be taken to have the soil for Petunia seed finely pulverized. Sow seed on surface, cover very lightly, and press down with a board. Sowings may be made in open ground, hot bed, cold frame, or boxes in sunny window.

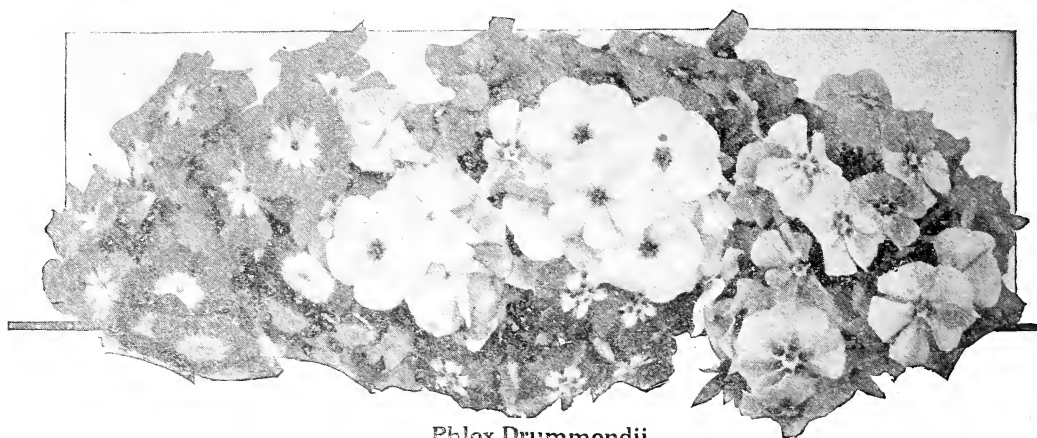
SINGLE SMALL-FLOWERED VARIETIES

(Height 1½ Feet)

572. INIMITABLE—Blotched and striped in finest mixture. Pkt., 5c.



Giants of California



Phlox Drummondii

573. HOWARD'S STAR—Flowers vary, but most of them show a five spotted star in white on a ground of bright crimson, or purplish-crimson. Pkt., 5c.

574. SINGLE MIXED—Mixture of the choicest kinds. Pkt., 5c.

SINGLE DWARF VARIETIES

575. ROSY MORN—Compact, bushy plants. Flowers small but very numerous, bright rose with white throat. Pkt., 5c.

576. SNOWBALL—Dwarf, bushy plants with snow-white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

577. DWARF MIXED—Pkt., 5c.

LARGE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

578. GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—Single flowers four to five inches in diameter, of very heavy texture, nearly all ruffled or fringed, in a great variety of colors, beautifully penciled and blotched. Pkt., 15c.

579. LARGE FLOWERING FRINGED MIXED—Elegant single flowers, finely fringed, with a wide range of colors. Pkt., 15c.

580. WING'S BEST MIXED DOUBLE PETUNIAS—A mixture of choice large flowered and fringed double Petunias. Double Petunias do not produce seed; this is obtained by pollenizing single flowers, consequently a proportion of the seed so secured will produce plants with single flowers. Our seed is a blending of several choice strains and should yield a good proportion of double flowers. Pkt., 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

One of the most beautiful and satisfactory annuals that can be grown, furnishing an abundance of flowers all summer and autumn, until hard freezing weather. The plants are strong and bushy, the flowers in broad clusters, in the purest and brightest of colors, glowing crimsons and scarlets, soft and delicate rose, lavender, white, chamois, deep violet and carmine, many of them showing an eye of contrasting color or delicately flushed and shaded. Seed may be sown early in spring in the open ground, or indoors and transplanted.

600. BRILLIANT OR LIGHT ROSE WITH CRIMSON EYE, 601. White, 602. Scarlet, 603. Rose, 604. Rose with White Eye, 605. Lilac with White Center, 606. Blood-Red with White Center, 607. Isabella or Pale Buff, 608. Rosy Chamois—Each Pkt., 10c.; ½ Oz., 30c.

609. TALL GOOD MIXED—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c.

610. TALL W. B. MIXED—Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c.

611. HORTENSIFLORA—A semi-dwarf race, with large umbels, very floriferous, splendid. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

612. NANA COMPACTA—Eight inches. Compact little bushes of very dwarf habit. Always covered with flowers. Fine for bedding. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c.

613. STAR AND FRINGED MIXED—In the Star Phlox each petal ends in a sharp point, giving a star-shaped effect to the flower. The Fringed Phloxes have each petal delicately fringed. Mixed—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c.

614. SEMI-DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX DECUSSATA

(Perennial Hybrids)

615. Beautiful hardy perennial. Large branching plants, from one to three, some four, feet in height, with large heads of flowers in pure white, shades of rose, lavender, purple, scarlet and crimson, nearly always showing a contrasting eye, and many of them shaded with a second color. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

PLATYCODON

CHINESE BELL-FLOWER—Hardy perennial. The plant is one and one-half to two feet in height, with stiff, slender, slightly branching stems. The flowers are large, broad, bell-shaped, of white, or intense glistening blue.

620. MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

POPPIES

(Papaver)

ANNUAL POPPIES

Sow seed in the spring in the open ground. May also be sown in the fall. Plants average two feet in height. The colors are as beautiful and as varied as can be found in any flower, all shades of red and violet, from the deepest and most brilliant to the palest rose and lilac and pure transparent white, nearly always bordered, zoned or blotched with a second color.

SINGLE ANNUAL

621. KING EDWARD—Beautiful deep scarlet flowers, shaded crimson, with black blotch at the base of each petal. Pkt., 5c.

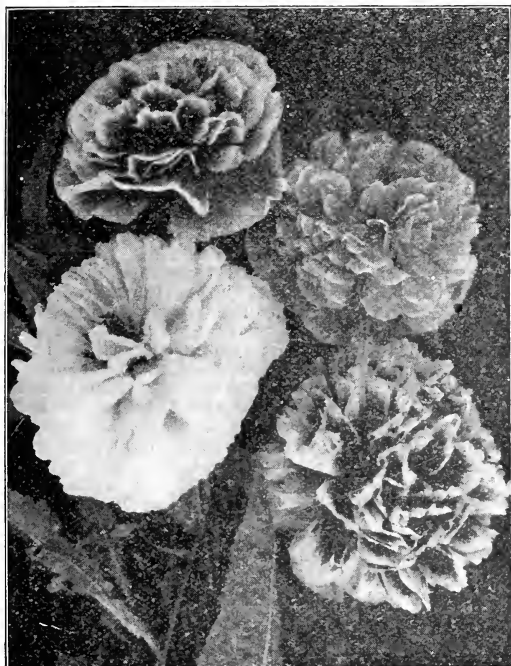
622. SHIRLEY—Delicately beautiful flowers with silky crinkled petals in shades of bluish, white, rose, crimson, salmon, carmine and scarlet, usually blotched and bordered with a second color. They make lovely cut flowers. **Reselected Delicate Shades Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c.

623. TULIP POPPIES—Large flowers, two fan-shaped outer petals and two smaller inner petals, of brilliant Poppy-red, with large purple-black spot at base of petal. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c.

624. SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 10c; Oz., 15c.

DOUBLE ANNUAL

6. **FAIRY BLUSH**—Great fluffy, globe-shaped flowers, pure white tipped delicate rose. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 20c.
7. **CARNATION-FLOWERED**—Large, finely formed fringed flowers of wonderful richness of color. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 10c; Oz., 15c.
8. **PEONY-FLOWERED**—Very large double flowers, resembling the Peony. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 10c; Oz., 15c.
9. **RANUNCULUS-FLOWERED**—Small, finely formed double flowers. Colors mostly slate, white, scarlet, scarlet bordered with rose, deep red and deep red bordered with white. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c; Oz., 25c.
10. **DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES MIXED**—Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c; Oz., 25c.

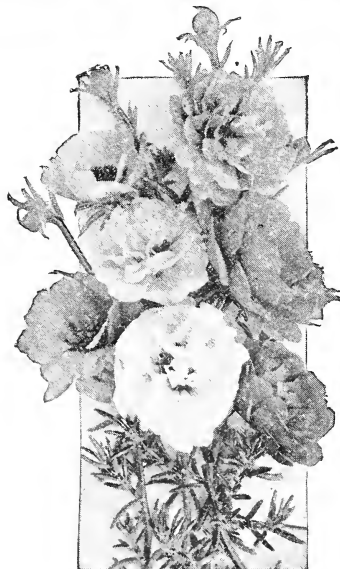


Ranunculus Poppies

PERENNIAL POPPIES

Seed of Perennial Poppies may be sown outdoors in the spring or fall.

330. **ORIENTAL POPPY, GIANT SCARLET**—Splendid plant growing three feet tall and forming large clumps. Large, hairy, dark green leaves and long strong stems, bearing enormous flowers of dazzling scarlet, with large black blotches. Pkt., 10c.
331. **ORIENTAL HYBRIDS**—Of the same character as the Giant Scarlet, but the flowers are of rare and beautiful colors, white, rose, bright red, scarlet, amaranth, Poppy-red, brownish-red, purple-violet, dregs of wine, mauve, lilac, etc. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.
332. **ORIENTAL VICTORIA**—Beautiful salmon, shaded rose. Pkt., 10c.
333. **ICELAND POPPIES**—Plants in tufts about one foot high. The delicate silken flowers resemble the Annual Shirley in shape and texture, have a delicate fragrance, and range in color from pure white to orange. They are perennials, but will bloom the first year from seed sown in spring. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.



Double Portulaca

PORTULACA

(Moss Pink)

Tender succulent plants with fleshy, cylindrical leaves, forming a dense mat, thickly set with the large and beautiful flowers, opening only in sunlight. The colors are bright and extremely dazzling and varied, being shades of scarlet, coppery-rose, violet-red, soft rose, also pure white, and white variegated with crimson, rose and purple.

SINGLE—Flowers composed of four to six petals, with a mass of beautiful golden-yellow stamens. **640. Rose, 641. Crimson, 642. White, 643. Coppery-Rose, 644. Yellow, 645. Striped**—Each Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 20c. **646. Mixed**—Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 15c.

647. DOUBLE—This seed will usually produce fifty per cent of double flowers and fifty per cent single. The double flowers are like little waxen roses. **Mixed, all colors**—Pkt., 10c.



Oriental Hybrids



PRIMULA

(Primrose)

GREENHOUSE SORTS

Culture—Seed should be sown indoors from April to last of July for flowering the following winter. Use soil composed of fine leaf mold, loam and sand in equal quantities. Cover lightly, keep in temperature of about sixty degrees, water with a fine spray, never allowing soil to dry out. Transplant into pots, and keep growing slowly in a cool place.

650. FORBESI (Baby Primrose)—A charming variety having flowers of soft rose with yellow eye, gracefully carried on erect stems. Pkt., 10c.

MALACOIDES—A new race. The plants form rosettes, and the flowers, one-half to three-fourths inches across, are carried in whorls on graceful wiry stems eight to ten inches in height. The flowers are borne in the greatest profusion. Easily grown from seed, flowering four months after sowing. This Primrose likes a cool situation.

651. PRIMULA MALACOIDES—Light lilac-rose. Pkt., 25c.

652. PRIMULA MALACOIDES ALBA—Pure white. Pkt., 25c.

PRIMULA OBCONICA—This pretty Primrose is distinguished by its vigor and by its long flowering season, which is prolonged during the greater part of the year. The leaves are heart-shaped or round, and the flowers in large full umbels are white, blue, pale rose, red, carmine, rosy-chamois.

653. APPLE BLOSSOM—Pkt., 25c.

654. PURE WHITE—Pkt., 25c.

655. CARMINE-RED—Pkt., 25c.

656. RED—Pkt., 25c.

657. ALL COLORS MIXED—Pkt., 15c.

658. PRIMULA OBCONICA GIGANTEA—This is a new race, with very ample foliage, heavy dark green leaves, often six inches in diameter. The flowers are from one and one-fourth to one and one-half inches in diameter, borne in broad umbels on tall strong stems. All Colors Mixed—Pkt., 25c.



Chinese Primrose



Single Pyrethrum

GIANT FRINGED CHINESE PRIMROSE (Primula sinensis Fimbriata)—The beautiful Chinese Primrose is one of the most valuable of winter-blooming plants. We offer a superior strain with large fringed flowers of brilliant colors and great substance, beautifully carried in clusters on straight and heavy stems. The colors range from pure white and fleshy-white through soft and deep rose, salmon and copper shades to bright red; there are also blue ones. The plants are sturdy and healthy, eight and twelve inches in height, and free from insects.

659. LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL—Pure white. Pkt., 25c.

660. BLUE—Pkt., 25c.

661. GLITTERING RED—Pkt., 25c.

662. MARQUIS OF LORNE—Rose. Pkt., 25c.

663. GIANT FRINGED MIXED—Pkt., 25c.

HARDY PRIMROSES

664. PRIMULA VULGARIS—The beautiful wild English Primrose. It grows best in shady places. The seed is very slow in germinating and may stay in the ground a year, but once established the plants are quite hardy. The oval oblong leaves are all from the root, the plants forming dense tufts. The flowers are salver-shaped, with five lobes of reversed heart shape, clear yellow with touch of orange at base. Six inches in height. Pkt., 10c.

665. PRIMULA ELATIOR (Polyanthus)—Munstead strain. Oval oblong hairy leaves forming rosettes; stems three to six inches in height, terminating in an umbel of from eight to twelve flowers, with funnel-shaped corollas. Colors are usually yellowish-white, pale yellow, red-brown and violet, more or less combined with other shades, producing in some flowers tints of copper-brown, brick-red, salmon, mahogany, maroon and purple-violet, many with contrasting central star. This charming and interesting little plant produces its bright blossoms very early in the spring, almost as soon as the snow is off the ground. It blooms the second year from spring sown seed, the flowers coming when the plants are two or three inches in height; after this the plants soon form good sized clumps. Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

PYRETHRUM

One of our most valuable hardy perennials. The charming flowers are very lasting when cut. They bloom in May and June and sometimes give a second crop in August and September. The foliage is finely cut and graceful. Average height two feet.

370. ROSEUM SINGLE MIXED—Composite Daisy-like flowers two or three inches across, with yellow central disk, and two to three rows of ray flowers of beautiful velvety texture, varying in color from pure white to rose, flesh and bright carmine, red and purple. Pkt., 15c.

671. DOUBLE MIXED—In the double forms the florets are arranged in bomb-shaped disk, surrounded by a row of tongue-shaped, drooping ray flowers sometimes cylindrical, sometimes lanceolate. Pkt., 25c.

RICINUS

(Castor Oil Plant)

Plant seed in open ground in rich soil, or start indoors and transplant. Allow at least four feet each way.

675. CAMBODGENSIS—Large palm-like leaves of darkest bronze-maroon. Stalks and stems nearly black; six to eight feet. Oz., 15c.

676. SANGUINEUS—Green leaves, red stem and seed; six feet. Oz., 10c.

677. ZANZIBARENSIS—Largest of all. The plants grow ten to twelve feet tall and form perfect pyramids. The beautiful lobed leaves measure two and one-half to four feet across. Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 55c.

678. MIXED—All sorts. Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 35c.

RHODANTHE

679. Delicately beautiful everlasting. Flowers shaped like inverted cones, made up of membranous scales, lower ones satiny, intermediate rosy-white; inner very beautiful rose. Flat central disk of golden-yellow. Pkt., 5c.

SALVIA

(Scarlet Sage)

A standard bedding plant; also useful for window boxes, pot plants and cut flowers. Start seed indoors and transplant to the open.

680. SPLENDENS—Branching plant two and one-half to three feet tall. Long spikes of intense scarlet flowers. Pkt., 10c.

681. FIREBALL—Bushy plant one and one-half feet tall, almost covered by the spikes of fiery scarlet flowers. Plants begin blooming the first of July and continue until frost. Pkt., 15c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Annual. Plants with slender, erect, slightly branching stems two to three feet in height, foliage rather scant. Large flowers, funnel-shaped, of beautiful velvety texture and wonderful richness of color, in yellow, reddish-brown, dark brown, crimson, scarlet, rose violet, slaty-purple, all with a sheen of gold in the throat, and exquisitely penciled and marked. Several colors are usually combined in one flower. Seed may be started in the house or outdoors. They begin to bloom early and continue until hard frost.

685. PURPLE VIOLET—Pkt., 10c.

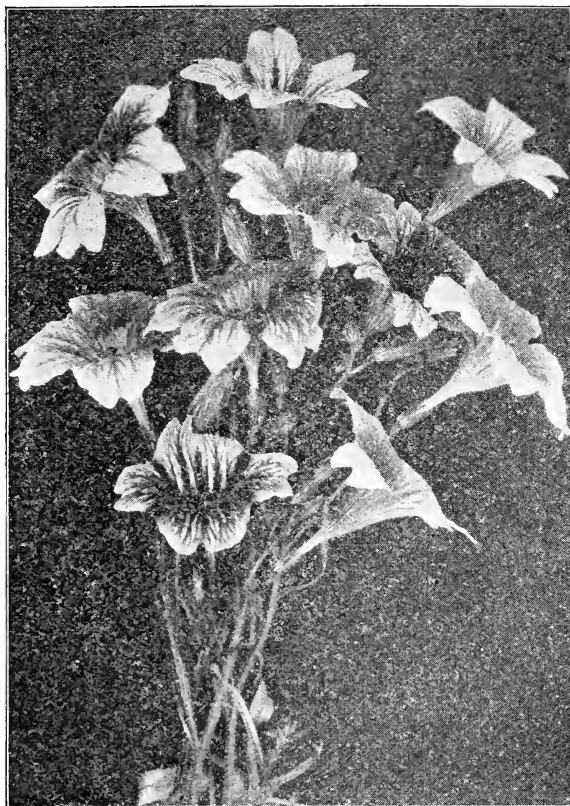
686. VIOLET VEINED WITH GOLD—Pkt., 10c.

687. BROWN AND GOLD—Pkt., 10c.

688. YELLOW—Pkt., 10c.

689. SALPIGLOSSIS EMPEROR FINEST MIXED—Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 20c.

690. SALPIGLOSSIS, GLOXINIA-FLOWERED—Pkt., 10c;



Salpiglossis

COLLECTION OF ANNUALS

ANNUAL COLLECTION No. 1

Nineteen Packets for 50c

Asters	Marigold Tall Mixed
Spencer Sweet Peas	Nasturtium Tall Mixed
Sweet Alyssum	Giant Pansies
Calliopsis	Petunia Mixed
Cornflower	Phlox Drummondii
Sweet Sultan	Annual Poppies
Cosmos Tall Mixed	Scabiosa, Tall Mixed
Annual Pink Mixed	Verbena Mixed
Gaillardia Mixed	Zinnia Tall Mixed
Mignonette Mixed	

ANNUAL COLLECTION No. 2

Six Packets for 25c

Asters	Nasturtium
Phlox	Verbena
Pinks	Zinnia

ANNUAL COLLECTION No. 3

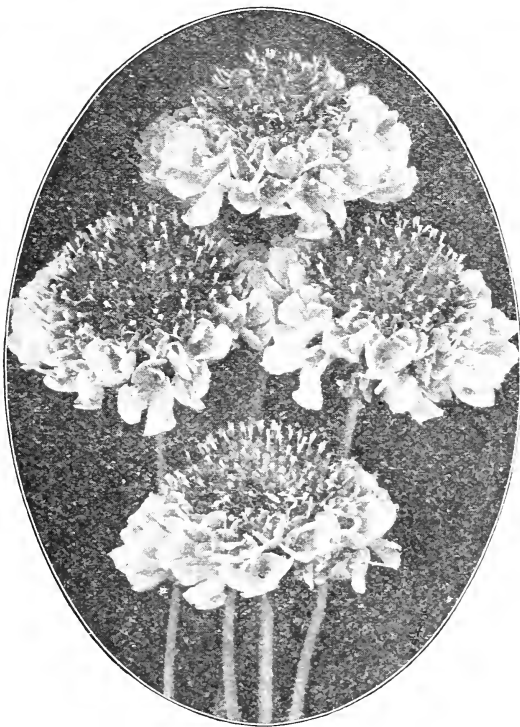
Six Packets for 25c

Snapdragon	Larkspur
Calliopsis	Poppy
Cornflower	Mignonette

ANNUAL COLLECTION No. 4

Six Packets for 25c

Balsam	Marigold
Four o'Clock	Petunia
Mourning Bride	Pansy



Scabiosa

SCABIOSA

A quaint and attractive annual, easily grown and unequaled for cutting. It is also bright and ornamental in the garden, blooming from early summer until winter, if the seed pods are kept picked off. The composite flowers form cushion-like heads two inches across, and are borne on very long, slender, wiry stems. The colors are white, fleshy-white, azure-blue, cherry and white, lilac, purple, purple and white, black-purple, rose, brick-red, violet-red and violet. The stamens are prominent, and add much to the beauty of the flowers. The foliage is handsome and always clean and fresh.

- 691. **TALL MIXED**—Two and one-half feet. All colors. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c.
- 692. **AZURE-BLUE**—Pkt., 10c.
- 693. **SNOWBALL**—Pure white large flowering. Pkt., 10c.
- 694. **FLESH**—Pkt., 10c.
- 695. **SCARLET**—Pkt., 10c.
- 696. **CHERRY AND WHITE**—Pkt., 10c.
- 697. **MOURNING BRIDE**—Black purple or dark maroon, with white stamens. Pkt., 10c.
- 698. **DWARF MIXED**—Plants more compact, more branching, and more free flowering, forming very elegant little bushes ordinarily one foot in height. The colors are white, azure-blue, carmine, flesh, fiery crimson, lilac, purple and rose. These plants are splendid for edging, and remain in bloom until cut down by frost very late in autumn. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c.

SCHIZANTHUS

A very dainty and pretty annual. Plants neat and compact, one foot in height, with fern-like and graceful foliage of tender green, completely covered by multitudes of elegant little butterfly-like flowers, in white, bright rose, lilac, carmine and violet. **700. Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

WISTONENSIS—Very decorative for the garden and unsurpassed for greenhouse growing. By successive sowings, plants may be had in bloom nearly all the year. The flowers are quite large and profusely borne. **701. Mixed**—Pkt., 15c.

SHASTA DAISIES

702. Very fine, perennial, blooming the second year from seed. The Daisy-like flowers of glistening white are borne on good stiff stems two feet long. Soak seed in warm water before planting. Pkt., 10c.

SILENE

(Catchfly)

703. SILENE ARMERIA—A very bright and showy early flowering annual. The small five petaled flowers of deep rose or pure white are arranged in flat-topped clusters. Plants of very slender habit, one to one and a half feet in height. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

704. SILENE PENDULA—Plants form round compact bushes, six inches high, covered with white, pink and yellow flowers. Fine for edging. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

SMILAX

705. A tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window gardens. Very useful for decorative purposes. Pkt., 5c.



Schizanthus

STOKESIA CYANEA

(Corn Flower Aster)

715. Hardy perennial. Plants one to one and one-half feet in height, slightly branching. The flowers are delicate and beautiful. They are four to five inches across, resembling the Cornflower, soft blue in color. It blooms from July until frost. It is easily grown from seed and does well in any open dry situation. Sow outdoors in spring. Pkt., 10c.

SUNFLOWER

(Helianthus)

716. MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Gigantic plants with enormous flowers one foot in diameter. Oz., 5c.

717. MINIATURE HYBRIDS—Plants three to four feet in height. Charming little flowers, single, semi-double and double, in cream, orange and golden-yellow. They are produced in great profusion, make a great display in the garden and are fine for cutting. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

718. DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED—Six feet in height. Rich golden-yellow flowers three to six inches in diameter, the topmost flower being the largest. The flowers are in the form of very full disks, formed of tubular florets. Plants five to six feet tall. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c.

719. SUTTON'S RED SUNFLOWER, or Gaillardia Sunflower—This is a new and very attractive variety. The majority of the flowers have broad rays, yellow at the tips, with a zone of chestnut around the dark central disk, forming a rich and harmonious combination. The plants grow five to seven feet tall and the flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

STOCKS

Stocks are adapted to all purposes, bedding, pot culture, and cut flowers. The entire plant is ornamental, and very symmetrical. The stems are woody at base, branching at summit, the branches leafy, leaves very abundant, of a whitish-green in color. The rosette-like flowers are arranged in spikes and have a spicy and delicious fragrance. Colors are usually white, sulphur, yellow, flesh, crimson, lilac, reddish-purple, bright rose, carmine, light violet and violet.

706. LARGE-FLOWERING DWARF TEN-WEEKS STOCKS—A fine bedding plant and the earliest to bloom. Height one foot. Start seeds indoors and transplant to the open ground in May. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c.

Perpetual, Beauty or Giant Nice Stocks

Splendid plants, either for bedding or pot plants. The flowers are unusually large and double, deliciously clove-scented. They require more time to come into bloom than Ten Weeks. Seed sown in early spring and transplanted to the garden in May begin blooming in July and continue until killed by frost. For winter flowering, for which they are well adapted, seed should be sown in July or August. These Stocks are unequaled for cut flowers.

707. MONTE CARLO—Canary-yellow. Pkt. 10c.

708. EMPRESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Delicate silvery-lilac. Splendid trusses. Pkt., 10c.

709. SOUVENIR DE MONACO—Carmine-red. Pkt., 10c.

710. COTE d'AZUR—Light violet. Pkt., 10c.

711. ROSE—Pkt., 10c.

712. MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

BROMPTON or WINTER STOCKS—Half hardy biennial. Winter Stocks require more time to grow than other kinds. They will flower in fall from seed started indoors early in spring, or in winter from seed sown outdoors in summer and the plants taken up in the fall. Plants are bushy and from eighteen to twenty-four inches tall.

713. BROMPTON or WINTER MIXED—Pkt., 10c.



Stocks



Sweet William

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatius*)

Hardy perennial. Plants form tufts one and one-half to two feet in height. Flowers borne in large clusters, either single five-petaled or double, in very beautiful shades, and very varied, ranging from rosy-flesh to the most intense blood-red; sometimes crimson, purple-violet or white, dotted, striped, bordered and shaded with charming effect.

- 720. **DOUBLE MIXED**—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.
- 721. **SINGLE MIXED**—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.
- 722. **DOUBLE AND SINGLE MIXED**—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.
- 723. **PINK BEAUTY**—Lovely salmon-pink. Pkt., 5c.
- 724. **SCARLET BEAUTY**—Intense scarlet. A bed of this variety is very striking. Pkt., 10c.
- 725. **PURE WHITE**—Pkt., 5c.
- 726. **HARLEQUIN**—Each head contains many shades of color. Pkt., 10c.
- 727. **NIGRICANS**—A very distinct and remarkable variety. The foliage is tinted blackish-brown; the flowers are almost black, with light stamens giving a velvety bloom to the cluster. Pkt., 5c.
- 728. **AURICULA-EYED**—Various shades, each flower having a clearly defined eye. Pkt., 10c.

TORENIA

A beautiful little tender perennial, which is best treated as an annual. It is useful for beds, pots, window boxes, and hanging baskets. In the south it is an excellent substitute for the Pansy, which it rivals in its beautiful velvety texture. The plants are bushy, eight to ten inches in height, and outdoors should be planted eight inches apart. The flowers have a cylindrical corolla tube with border in three divisions. They literally cover the plants. The *Torenia* likes shade, moisture, and a light rich soil.

- 730. **FOURNIERI GRANDIFLORA**—Flowers of beautiful light blue or royal purple, with bright yellow throat. Pkt., 10c.
- 731. **WHITE WINGS**—Flowers white with rose throat. Pkt., 10c.

TRITOMA

- 732. **EARLY PERPETUAL FLOWERING HYBRIDS**—This is a new strain of these showy border plants and one which is most interesting. If seed is started in heat in February or March, the plants will bloom the first year. Well established plants bloom from May until November. The colors embrace shades of yellow from lemon to orange, and coral and salmon to deep crimson. The height varies from eighteen inches to five feet in the spikes, and the foliage from quite fine grass-like leaves to stout leaves like the *Yucca*. Well established plants will throw as many as twenty spikes at a time. Be sure to cut off all old spikes. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.



Tritoma

VERBENA

The Verbena is an ideal bedder. It is a very graceful plant with handsome foliage, each specimen carpeting a space three to four feet in diameter. The large trusses of flowers are freely borne, and are of almost every color imaginable, varying from purest white to indigo-blue, or brightest red, passing through all the intermediate shades of rose, lilac, amaranth, purple, crimson, brown, etc. The flowers are usually self-colored, but many are striped, shaded and bordered with a second color, or have a contrasting eye or star.



33. FINE MIXED—Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 20c.
 34. BLUE AND PURPLE SHADES—Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 20c.
 35. DEFIANCE—Intense scarlet; small flowers. Fine for bedding. Pkt., 5c.
 36. PURE WHITE—Pkt., 5c.
 37. DWARF DEFIANCE—For edging. Pkt., 10c.
 38. PRINCE CHAMOIS—Plant dwarf, strong, very branching. Flowers of soft pink shaded chamois. Splendid bedder. Pkt., 10c.

MAMMOTH TYPES

739. AURORA BOREALIS—Fiery-red. Pkt., 10c.
 740. COMMANDANT MARCHAND—Dark purple. Pkt., 10c.
 741. MAYFLOWER—Bright pink, Arbutus scented. Pkt., 10c.
 742. STRIPED AND VARIEGATED—Splendid mixture. Pkt., 10c.
 743. MAMMOTH MIXED—Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 25c.
 744. LEMON-SCENTED VERBENA (*Citriodora*)—An old favorite greenhouse shrub with deliciously scented leaves. The plants may be kept in pots during winter and planted in the garden during summer. Pkt., 10c.

VISCARIA

Bright flowering and graceful annual, with slender plants one foot in height. The flowers are five-petaled, one and one-half inches across, resembling in shape those of its relative, the Corn Cockle, and freely produced until very hard frosts. The colors are white, ashy-blue, beautiful rose, poppy-red, fiery-red, flesh, etc., many of them eyed with a second color. 750. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

VIOLA CORNUTA

751. TUFTED PANSIES—Perennial. Two to six inches. The Tufted Pansies have smaller flowers than the regular Pansies, but they bloom so profusely that they are preferable for bedding purposes. The plants are hardy and vigorous, forming compact tufts, blooming all summer from seed sown in early spring. The colors are very clear and brilliant, mostly shades of light and dark blue, yellow, lilac and violet. The plants should be given some protection in winter. Mixed, All Colors—Pkt., 10c.

WALLFLOWER

Tender perennial, living outdoors in winter in a mild climate, but not hardy in the North, where they must be wintered in cold frames. The plants are one and one-half feet tall, and have woody stems. The flowers are of velvety texture, have a rich and spicy odor, and are borne on spikes. The colors are yellow, crimson, purple, apricot and reddish-brown. 752. Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c. 753. Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIAS

TALL DOUBLE GIANT

Vigorous branching plants two and one-half to three feet tall. Double flowers four to six inches in diameter in white and shades of crimson, yellow, scarlet, salmon, rose, carmine and purple. 754. Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 30c.

755. WHITE, 756. CRIMSON, 757. SCARLET, 758. ROSE, 759. GOLDEN-YELLOW, 760. ORANGE, 761. CARMINE-RED—Each, Pkt., 10c.

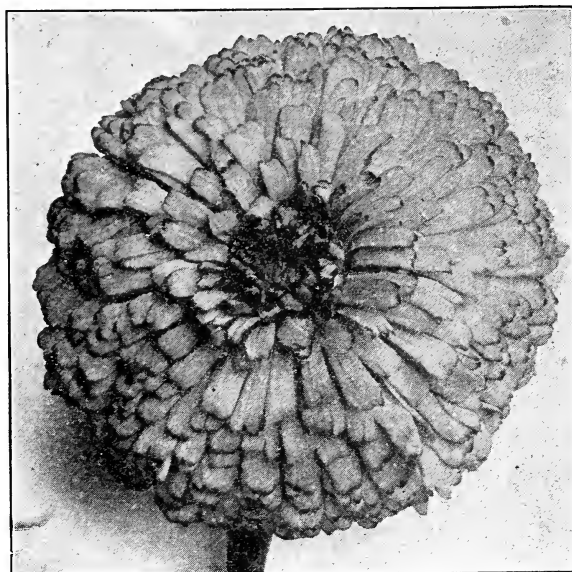
762. BLACK KNIGHT—Very dark red, one of the darkest and richest colored of Zinnias. Flowers two and one-half to three inches in diameter; very thick and double. This flower always attracts attention by its intense coloring and perfect flowers. Pkt., 5c.

763. BRONZE KING—A fine novelty, quite distinct. The flowers are bronze in color, large and full with quilled petals. Pkt., 10c.

764. BUTTERCUP—Deep Buttercup color. Pkt., 15c.

DWARF ZINNIAS

765. Plants and flowers intermediate in size between the Tall Double Giant and the Lilliput. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 15c.



Double Giant Picotee Zinnia



LILLIPUT ZINNIAS

Handsome little bushes, about one foot in height, compact and elegant in form, thickly set with the bright and charming very small flowers, which are very double and formed with the utmost regularity and nicety. They bloom from early summer until frost. A border of these beautiful little Zinnias always attracts attention. **766. Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.

LILLIPUT VERY DWARF SCARLET—This variety and the very Dwarf Golden Yellow are derived from the above, and have still dwarfer plants and still smaller blossoms. **767. LILLIPUT VERY DWARF SCARLET**—Pkt., 10c. **768. LILLIPUT VERY DWARF GOLDEN-YELLOW**—Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE GIANT PICOTEE ZINNIAS

769. A new distinct and striking class. The flowers are in shades of orange, flesh, lemon, pink and cerise, each petal distinctly tipped with various shades of darker color, making most attractive combinations. Pkt., 15c.

ZEA

780. GIGANTEA QUADRICOLOR—Annual. A variety of maize with leaves variegated yellow, green, rose and dark red. Four feet. Pkt., 5c.



Zinnias

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

The characteristics of Spencer Sweet Peas are: Vigorous vines, attaining a height of six to ten feet; very long strong stems; immense waved flowers; new and beautiful colors in wonderful combinations. The varieties listed below (with one or two exceptions where the flowers are medium in size, but esteemed for the beauty of their coloring) possess these characteristics. Cultural directions mailed free upon application.

781. AFTERGLOW—Standards violet-blue shaded rosy amethyst; wings electric blue. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

782. AMERICA—Carmine-red and white striped. Pkt. 10c; Oz., 25c.

783. APPLE BLOSSOM—One of the most charming varieties we have ever grown. Exquisite waved flower with standards of bright rose and wings of blush-rose. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

784. ASTA OHN—Pale violet-lake, very clear and lovely. Large beautiful flowers on long stems usually borne in fours. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

785. AURORA—Bright orange-rose mottled and flecked on white. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

786. BERTRAND DEAL—Giant pale rosy-lilac. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

787. BARBARA—Light salmon or shrimp-pink self. Pkt. 10c; Oz., 30c.

788. BOADICEA—Giant opal-pink delicately suffused pale cattleya-mauve. Flowers of great size and substance beautifully waved. Very strong grower with abundance of four-bloom sprays. Pkt., 15c.

789. CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—Large bold flowers of clear purplish-blue, brighter at edges. Pkt., 10c; Oz. 30c.

790. CHEERFUL—Beautiful and distinct, light apricot and mauve on a cream ground. Robust, free flowering plenty of four-flowered sprays. Pkt., 15c.

791. COUNTESS—The first of this lovely race, and still counted one of the best. A reselected strain. Color clear pale purplish-rose. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

792. CULEBRA—An entirely new variety. White, delicately striped and flaked pale blue and mauve, giving a general effect of light blue. It was named on account of its resemblance to the shadow lights of the Culebra Cut of the Panama Canal. The flowers are duplex, and of great size. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c.

793. DAINTY—Clear white with waved edges of bright rose. Very graceful and pretty. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

794. DECORATOR—New. Rich geranium-red. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

795. DORIS USHER—A lovely color, formed by a mingling of buff and bright rose on a cream ground. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

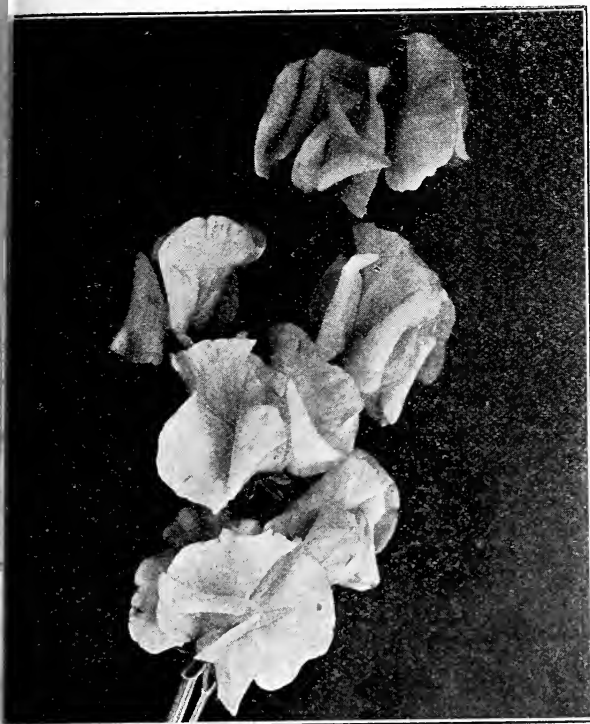
796. EDITH TAYLOR—Rosy salmon-cerise on cream ground. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

797. ELFRIDA PEARSON—Giant blush-pink flowers on extremely long stems, always borne in fours. One of the best in cultivation. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

798. FIERY CROSS—A striking novelty. Fiery orange-cerise. Pkt., 10c.

799. FLORA NORTON—While the flowers of the Flora Norton are not so large as Spencers usually are, it is still considered among the best on account of its beautiful pale blue color. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

800. FLORENCE MORSE—Deep blush-pink. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.



Spencer

- 01. GEORGE HERBERT**—Standards rosy-magenta; wings carmine-rose. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 02. HELEN GROSVENOR**—Salmon and orange-pink. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.
- 03. HELEN LEWIS**—Standards salmon-carmine overlaid deep cerise; wings a blending of rosy-scarlet and rose Neyron. Wonderfully bright and beautiful. It is impossible to describe this flower; one must see it to appreciate its soft and glowing richness of color. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 04. HELEN PIERCE**—White tinted and delicately penciled with blue. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 35c.
- 05. HERCULES**—Bright rose shaded mauve. A giant even among Spencers. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 06. ILLUMINATOR**—A new and almost indescribable combination of colors. The standards are salmon-carmine; wings deep rose tinted carmine-lake. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.
- 07. KING EDWARD VII**—Rich carmine-scarlet. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 08. KING MANOEL**—Very large flowers, dark glossy maroon. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.
- 09. KING WHITE**—Giant flowers of glistening immaculate white. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 10. MARGARET ATLEE**—Salmon old rose on cream-white ground. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 11. MARGARET MADISON**—Very pale clear azure-blue. An improved strain of this beautiful variety. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.
- 12. NEW MIRIAM BEAVER**—The new and fixed strain of this wonderful Spencer. The coloring is soft and lovely, and might be described as soft salmon-pink on cream ground, lightly overlaid with soft hydrangea-pink; color evenly distributed over both standard and wings. Flowers very large, often double, borne four to a spray. Pkt., 10c.
- 13. MRS. CUTHBERTSON**—Standards lilac-rose; wings blush-white. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

- 14. MRS. E. WRIGHT**—One of the most charming Sweet Peas ever introduced. Ground color is white, slightly flushed mauve and distinctly edged blue; wings very distinctly frilled. Flowers very sweet scented and very effective when bunched. An abundance of four bloom sprays. Pkt., 15c.
- 15. IMPROVED MRS. ROUTZAHN**—A giant creamy-pink, with the graceful habit and beautiful waved flowers of its parent. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.
- 16. MRS. ROUTZAHN**—One of the loveliest. Very pale apricot flushed delicate pink. Flowers arranged in most graceful sprays. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 17. OTHELLO**—Rich deep maroon. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 18. PRIMROSE**—Very pale primrose or amber-white. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 19. RAINBOW**—Soft rose flaked and lined on white. Exceptionally large and very attractive. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 20. ROBERT SYDENHAM**—Glowing salmon-orange with not the least tint of rose. Pkt., 10c.
- 21. ROSABELLE**—Brilliant carmine-rose. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.
- 22. ROSINA**—Bright rosy-heliotrope with a distinct wire edge of solferino-red on a cream ground. One of the largest Sweet Peas ever introduced and distinct from anything ever seen in this flower. Pkt., 10c.
- 23. ROYAL PURPLE**—Deep rich purple, gorgeous in bright sunlight. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.
- 24. SENATOR**—Seal-brown and claret striped on white. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 25. STIRLING STENT**—Salmon-carmine overlaid bright rosy-scarlet. One of the most brilliant. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.
- 26. TENNANT**—A large and noble flower elegantly formed. Bright rosy-purple, the best of this color. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.

- 27. THOMAS STEVENSON**—A gorgeous flower. Standards fiery madder-red; wings rosy-pink. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 28. WEDGEWOOD**—Very pale silvery aniline-blue. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c.
- 29. WHITE QUEEN**—Large elegantly formed flowers of great beauty and substance. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.
- 30. SPENCER MIXED**—A superb mixture, blended in proper proportions of light and dark, soft and brilliant shades. 10c. per pkt.; 3 pkts. for 25c. (75 to 100 seeds); 25c per oz.; 2 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., 65c, lb., \$2.20.

SPECIAL MIXTURES SPENCER SWEET PEAS

- 31. DEEP AND BRILLIANT SHADES**—Oz., 35c.
- 32. PINK AND ROSE SHADES**—From very pale to deep pink. Oz., 30c.
- 33. LAVENDER SHADES**—Oz., 35c.

New Early Flowering Long Season Spencers

The introducer of these fine novelties states that they begin to bloom exactly 106 days after planting the seed in the open ground; that one of their chief characteristics is their long season period of blooming, as they commonly stay in full bloom for four full months.

In our trial grounds these new Early Flowering Spencers bloomed three months after the seed was sown.

- 34. EARLY MORNING STAR**—We put this novelty at the beginning of our list because we think it the best and most distinct. The color is a deep orange-scarlet or flame color in standard with rich orange-pink wings. The flower is practically the same color as "Thomas Stevenson." It does not burn badly out in the open and under glass will be magnificent. The flowers are large and of best Spencer form and borne in threes and fours in wonderful profusion. Pkt., 15c.



- 835. EARLY SONG BIRD**—We are sure this will be the leading pale pink for florists. The flower is the same color as "Florence Morse Spencer" and "Lady Evelyn Eyre," and a bit lighter than "Elfrida Pearson." It has the same excellent form and features of "Mrs. Hugh Dickson," but is on white ground. Pkt., 15c.
- 836. EARLY MELODY**—This is a deeper shade of pink than "Early Song Bird" on white ground, closely resembling "Countess Spencer," and near "Hercules." It might be described as rose-pink on white ground. Pkt., 15c.
- 837. EARLY SPRING MAID**—The color is light pink on a cream ground, and the blossoms have the same splendid characteristics of "Mrs. Hugh Dickson" for a florist's flower. Pkt., 15c.
- 838. EARLY SNOWFLAKE**—This is the best early flowering white seeded white Spencer we have seen. The blossoms are very large and of the best waved Spencer form. The flowers are borne in wonderful profusion on long stems. Pkt., 15c.
- 839. EARLY SUNSET**—A pastel shade of great beauty especially when grown under glass. The color is a rich mauve pink on a white ground. Pkt., 15c.
- 840. EARLY HEATHER BELL**—The color is a rich but pleasing mauve, but after standing in water the color becomes a beautiful mauve-lavender. Pkt., 15c.
- 841. FORDHOOK ROSE**—Rosy-carmine. Large flowers borne in threes and fours on long stiff stems. Pkt., 15c; Oz., \$1.00.
- 842. MRS. SPANOLIN**—Black-seeded white. Pkt., 15c; Oz., 80c.
- 843. PRESIDENT WILSON**—Magenta-rose. Pkt., 15c; Oz., 80c.
- 844. YARRAWA**—A new early flowering or Christmas type. Seed sown in the greenhouse in early October will be in bloom at Christmas and continue to bloom for a long time. When sown outdoors it will bloom two weeks before the summer flowering kinds. The color is bright rose on a cream ground, wings lighter. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 80c.
- 845. EARLY LIBERTY**—Giant crimson. Pkt., 15c.
- 846. EARLY RED WING**—Crimson magenta. Pkt., 15c.
- 847. EARLY SONGSTER**—Giant early lavender. Pkt., 15c.
- 848. SUNSET**—Pastel mauve purple. Pkt., 15c.
- 849. WARBLER**—Rich mauve purple. Pkt., 15c.
- 850. MIXED**—Pkt., 10c; Oz., 75c.

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

The old-fashioned Grandiflora Sweet Peas have been overshadowed of late years by the Spencers. We give below a list of the best varieties:

- 851. GRANDIFLORA MIXED**—All the best colors in well balanced mixture. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c, Lb., 85c.
- Any of the varieties listed below: Pkt., 5c; 6 Pkts., 25c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c, Lb., \$1.25.
- 852. WHITE WONDER**—A lovely variety. Large, beautifully formed double flowers of pure white, on long stems. Usually borne four to a spray, produced in masses on the tall and vigorous vines.
- 853. HELEN PIERCE (Special)**—Extremely beautiful. Pure white ground, penciled blue, like Helen Pierce Spencer. Flowers are large and beautifully formed and cover the vines, which grow to a great height.
- 854. BLANCHE FERRY**—A delightful variety. The vines are literally covered by the charming flowers which have white wings and bright rose standards. Vigorous grower and always reliable.
- 855. AMERICA**—Bright red and white striped.
- 856. BLACK KNIGHT**—Deep maroon. Large flowers.
- 857. COCCINEA**—Pure bright cerise.
- 858. DAINTY**—Clear white with pink picotee edge.



Grandiflora

- 859. DOROTHY ECKFORD**—Pure white.
- 860. EMILY HENDERSON**—Pure white; very early.
- 861. KING EDWARD VII**—Bright carmine-scarlet.
- 862. LADY GRIZEL HAMILTON**—The best lavender Grandiflora. A beautiful flower, color clear and silvery.
- 863. LORD NELSON**—Navy-blue.
- 864. PRIMA DONNA**—Clear, lovely pale rose.
- 865. QUEEN ALEXANDRA**—Intense scarlet.

SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS

866. 75-CENT COLLECTION, VALUE \$1.50 FIFTEEN CHOICE SPENCERS

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| White—King White. | Bright rose—Hercules. |
| Crimson—King Edward VII. | Lavender—Asta Ohn. |
| Maroon—King Manoel. | Primrose—Primrose. |
| Picotee Edge—Dainty. | Red and white striped—America. |
| Carmine—George Herbert. | Salmon-carmine—Illuminator. |
| Orange and rose—Helen Lewis. | Rose and Blush—Apple Blossom. |
| Pale Blue—Wedgewood. | Rosy-purple—Tennant. |
| Blush-Pink — Florence Morse. | |

867. 50-CENT COLLECTION, VALUE \$1.00 TEN CHOICE SPENCERS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lavender—Asta Ohn. | Orange and rose—Helen Lewis. |
| Light blue—Flora Norton. | Blush-Pink — Elfrida Pearson. |
| White—King White. | Apricot and rose—Mrs. Routzahn. |
| Crimson—King Edward VII. | Carmine—George Herbert. |
| Maroon—Othello. | |
| Pale rose—Countess Spencer. | |

868. 25-CENT COLLECTION, VALUE 50 CENTS FIVE CHOICE SPENCERS

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| White—King White. | Maroon—Othello. |
| Crimson—King Edward VII. | Blush-pink — Elfrida Pearson. |
| Lavender—Asta Ohn. | |

GLADIOLI

This flower is certainly one of the most wonderful, and withal one of the most satisfactory that we grow. Wonderful on account of its wealth of color, embracing most of the hues of the rainbow, some rich, some brilliantly showy, and some combining the most delicate tints. Remarkable still for its great variety, both in color and form. We usually plant the bulbs in May, and about July 1st the blooms begin to open. We watch eagerly for each as it appears, and are sorry when the last spike is out, although this will not be until almost the beginning of winter. It requires an actual freeze to kill the plants, a frost doing little damage.

We love flowers in their natural state, yet it is a very great comfort to take these splendid spikes inside and watch them open out clear to the last bud, a vase full of them being more beautiful the second day than it was the first; and frequently lasting as much as a week without losing its charm.

Furthermore, the plant is satisfactory because it is so very easily grown, because it is inexpensive, and because there is such a wide range of form and color. Each year you can add a few bulbs of a variety which you have not hitherto grown and have no fear of even nearly duplicating something that you already have.

Photographs give only the faintest suggestion of the beauty of these flowers, and word descriptions, no matter how careful, prove inadequate. We advise you to use quite a little variety, not only because each one is beautiful, but because by so doing you can lengthen the blooming season from the last of June until the last of October, and this can be done without making successive plantings.

CULTURE

The culture of Gladioli is extremely simple and easy. They will grow on any good soil. Like many other plants, they resent coming into direct contact with fresh manure. They require only the ordinary rainfall for water, and only an ordinary amount of hoeing to keep them thrifty and vigorous. We advise planting in this latitude about May 15th, putting them in fertile ground, burying the corm about four inches deep. If you fertilize, we recommend bone meal, and this may be applied as heavily as you like without injury, preferably spading in just below the corm itself. Keep the ground mellow by digging it somewhat throughout the summer. When the first blooms appear, we prefer cutting the spikes and taking them inside the house to open in a vase. The colors are usually better handled in this way than if left to bloom on the stalk. In cutting, do not remove all of the foliage.

We make it a rule to always leave as much as three leaves to nourish the corm the rest of the season. If you leave the spike without cutting it, the corm will be exhausted by the flowering and seed forming process.

At the beginning of winter, say during the first half of November, dig the corms up, cut the tops off about a half inch above the corm and place in a cool cellar for winter. Do not let the corms freeze. If the cellar is too warm, they will grow too early in the spring. Ideal conditions are at a temperature of between forty and fifty degrees throughout the winter. Do not pile the corms up too deeply. About three inches is deep enough, and we much prefer having them in open baskets or trays rather than in paper sacks. The latter are inclined to produce mold.

PRICE

Certain varieties of Gladioli will always be high priced because they reproduce so slowly. The low-priced bulbs will usually reproduce fifty to one hundred times as fast as high-priced ones, and for some unexplained reason many of the most beautiful ones reproduce slowly. Our stock at present includes many varieties brought over from Europe, rare things even there, and almost

unknown in America. The new Government quarantine excludes all European Gladioli, and on that account it has been necessary for us to make many changes in prices on these very rare varieties. We believe, however, that they are not priced out of proportion to their beauty.

VARIETIES

Each year we spend much time and money testing out new sorts which we select from all sources in America and Europe. Each year we reject absolutely varieties which are so similar to those that we already have, or so little better than sorts that we already have, that we do not think it worth while to ask our customers to change

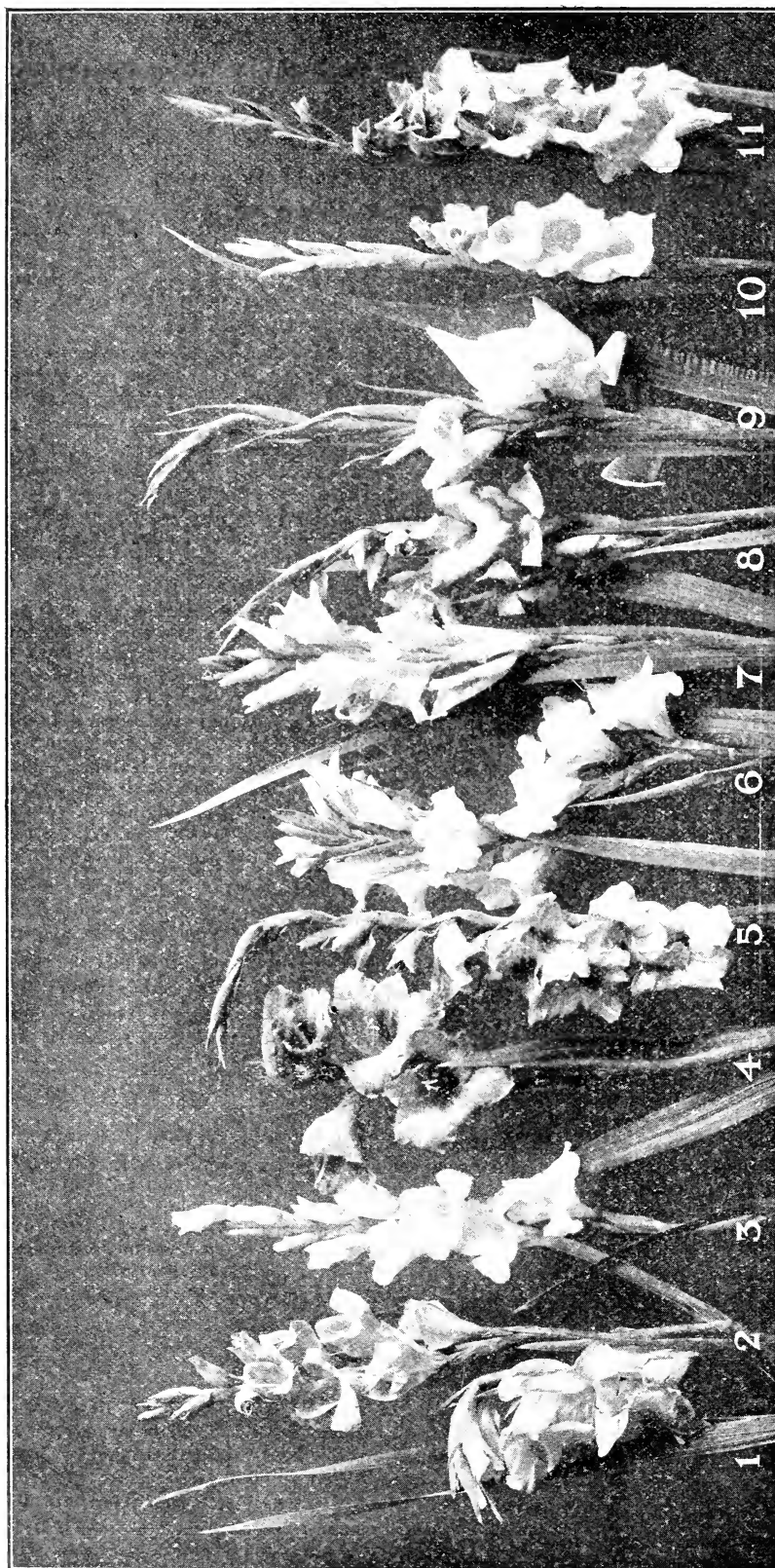
from sorts that they are already familiar with. By rigidly adhering to this principle, we keep a list that contains no duplicates whatever, and absolutely none that we cannot heartily recommend. You can purchase every variety that we have, knowing that when you get all but one, the last one will still be something new and interesting.

GLADIOLI PRICES ARE PREPAID

NEW RARE AND EXCEPTIONAL VARIETIES

5000. MARGUERITE WING—Much of the joy of life left us when in August our little girl, Marguerite, left us to permanently mingle with the fairies and angels. Her picture has occasionally appeared in this catalogue. A day or so after we laid her to rest, a very beautiful Gladiolus from a European grower opened out, and we said immediately: "There is a flower worthy to bear her name." We wrote to the originator, and he freely gave us permission to name this

bulb in America Marguerite Wing. We did not take color notes on it, but would describe it as an extremely rich velvety crimson red, with a few flakes of deeper color. The flowers are large, perfectly formed, the spike of good length and compact. The petals in the sun have a sheen like silk, more velvety in the throat. We have very few bulbs this year. Next year we may be able to offer it for sale.



1—Charles Berthier
2—Madame de Vilmorin
3—Barronne d'Ivoley
4—Emile Aubrun

5—Evelyn Kirtland
6—Fille de France
7—Easter Bells
8—Newport

9—Lutetia
10—Marquis de Camp
11—Gretchen Zang

001. ADELINA—Lovely rose Neyron, shading from light to deep, with pale primrose middle line and blotch and distinct wire edge of carmine. Buds and half-opened flowers show distinct salmon tinge. Well-shaped spike, numerous large, well-opened flowers. \$1.25 each.

002. ADMIRAL CERVERA—Very large, well-rounded flowers; slaty rose, striped and edged slaty-violet; creamy-white blotch with a purplish-red band; creamy-white middle line, well defined on all petals. Very tall, fine, compact spike; flowers lily type. \$2.50 each.

003. AFTERGLOW—Flesh pink, tinted salmon-carmine with magenta blotch. An unusual and attractive combination of colors. Flowers well opened, three and one-half inches in diameter. 80c each; \$8.00 dozen.

004. ALBERT FIRST—Mammoth spike, moderately compact, strikingly vigorous. Flowers flesh-white, suffused pale rose. Tip of petals lightly penciled light rose. Throat pure white without blotch; midrib pale to amber-white. Bell type, petals very broad ovate, lightly ruffled, of wonderful substance. A noble and wonderfully beautiful flower, as perfect in form as if sculptured and as beautiful in coloring as perfect coral. Spike usually curved. \$10.00 each.

005. ALCAZAR—Tall plant. Long spike with large, well-rounded flowers of a charming rose suffused with slate; an amaranth blotch on the lower sepals. Color very beautiful and distinct from anything else in our collection. \$2.50 each.

006. ANGELIQUE—Pure white, slightly suffused pale lilac. Throat ivory-white. Reverse of petals faintly penciled rose Nilsson, which gives a faint suffusion to interior of throat. Inside slightly sanded rose Nilsson. Spike compact. Eight flowers open at once; three inches. Petals moderately ruffled. 75c each.

007. ANTOINETTE—White, delicately suffused bright rose, with a little fleck of Rose Hermosa on tips of petals. Throat at bottom washed Rose Neyron. Stigmas pale Rose Neyron. Anthers usually lilac. Petals obovate; flowers bell type; petals round and recurved. Flower three and one-half inches. Very fine and showy, with most delicately beautiful coloring and perfect form. \$10.00 each.

008. ARCHIMEDE—Spike compact and beautifully formed. Flowers large, slaty-rose on the edges, center yellow, with white middle line; ivory-white blotch on lower petals, finely striped with garnet. Splendid tall spike, arched type. Vigorous grower. 75c each.

009. ARISTOPHANE—Pure salmon-rose; a white band in the middle of each petal and a conspicuous straw-colored blotch, with small garnet red stripes on the lower petals. Colors are pure, delicate and yet striking. Artistic spike, full and well arranged. Flower large, lily type. \$1.50 each.

010. ARMAGNAC—Very handsome spike, with large flowers of intense deep scarlet, banded white and slightly striped with velvety brown. Splendid. \$2.50 each.

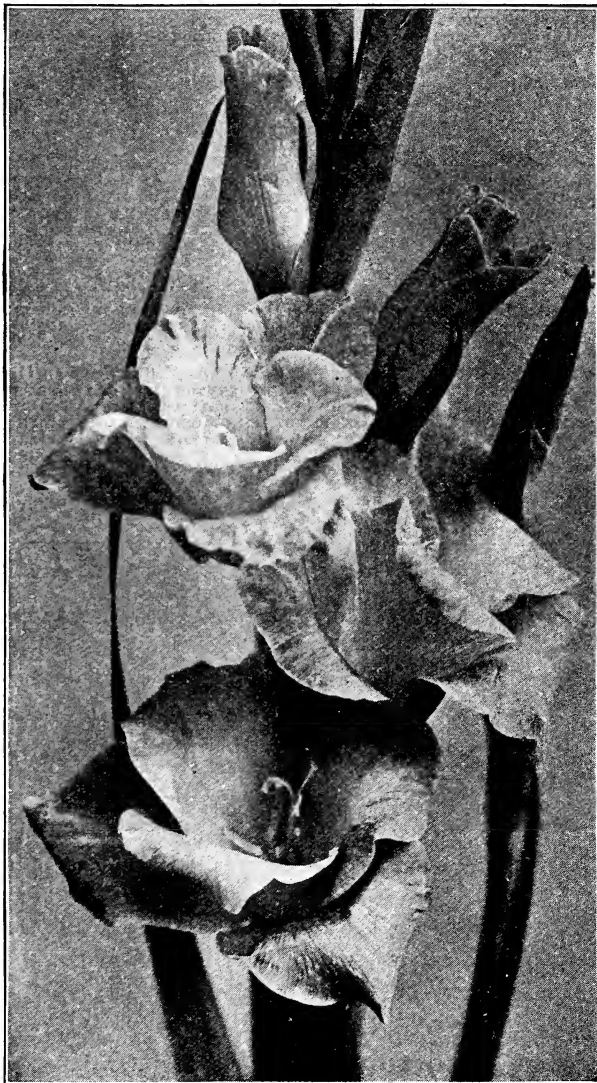
011. ARRIERE GARDE—Large flowers; salmon-rose flamed slate and violet towards the extremities of divisions. Blotch and middle line creamy-yellow. Flowers broad, petals very broad. Three and three-fourths inches. Plant vigorous and tall. Beautiful. 75c each.

012. ASSUERUS—Salmon-Carmine, lined bronzy old rose, tinted magenta on edges, a glint of poppy red here and there over the surface. Pale wire edge and penciling of same pale shade (a tinted white) on border of petals. On lower petal a white blotch, lined and faintly tinted Amaranth, haloed poppy red. Spike very tall, broad, compact and straight; flowers very large, very wide open. A remarkable plant and very beautiful flower. \$6.00 each.

013. AZALEA—Beautiful pure white, very softly suffused rose on tips of petals. Petals very well ruffled; three lower with brilliant crimson-carmine blotch, shading into deepest amaranth on midrib. Three and three-quarter inches in diameter. Fine. 50c each; \$5.00 dozen.

5014. BARRONNE d'IVOLEY—Beautiful pure white. Lower petals amber-white in throat; anthers amber-white or lilac-white. Reverse of petals touched with rose Neyron at bottom of throat. Stigmas pure white. Petals slightly ruffled, obovate. Flower bell type. Three inches in diameter. Many flowers open at one time. Not large, but we think the finest white Gladiolus in existence. \$7.50 each.

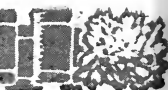
5015. BAYADERE—Large flowers, of a rich pure yellow, the two lower petals golden-yellow; throat violet-red and a few stripes of the same color on all the petals. One of the best yellow Gladioli. \$1.00 each.



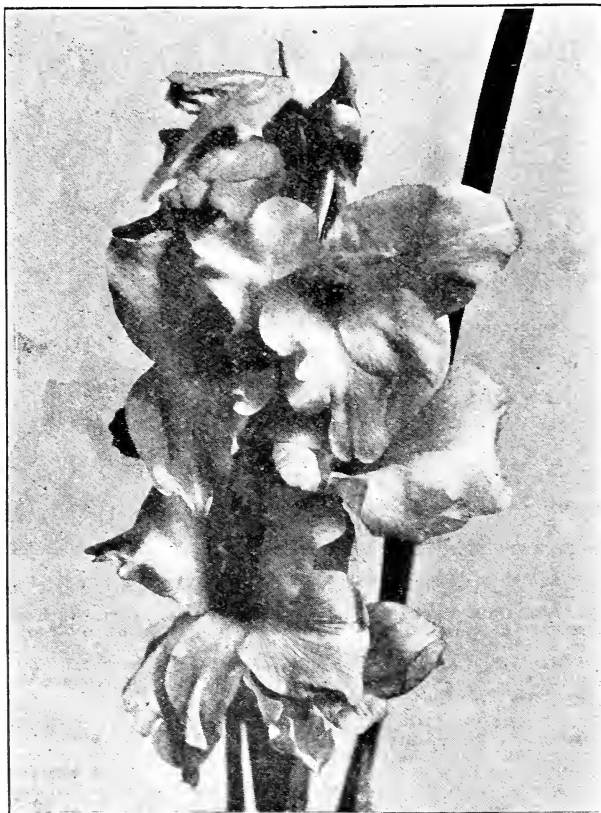
Antoinette

5016. BEAUTE d'AOUT—Very bright orange-rose, with a beautiful velvety carmine-red blotch, running over on to a white border on three or four of the lower petals, white middle line. Coloring of great freshness and purity. Well-shaped spike. Immense, well-opened flowers. 75c each.

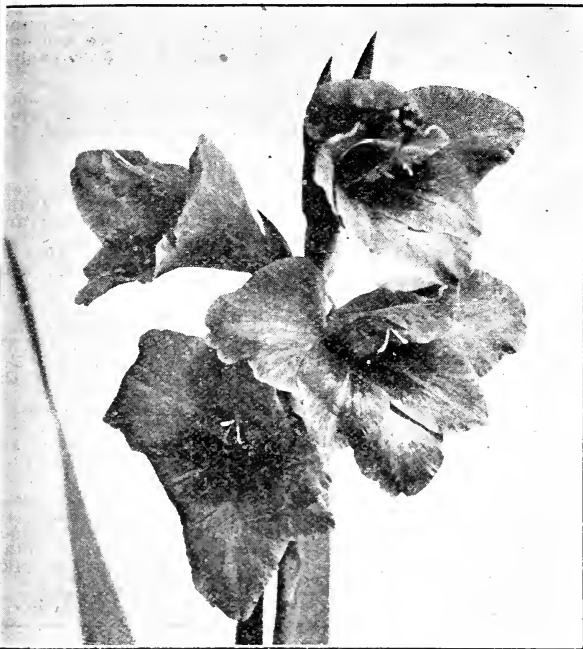
5017. BEAUTE DE JUILLET—Coloring distinct and unique, a combination of salmon-rose and slaty-violet, variably distributed. Most of the petals have white middle band and deep in throat a small white blotch bordered velvety carmine. Word descriptions fail to convey much idea of this beautiful flower. It is absolutely distinct in color, all its colors rich and beautiful. A striking variety which every visitor exclaims over. \$2.50 each.



- 5018. BERNINA**—Rosy-white flecked softly with carmine-rose, lower petal lightly washed pale yellow. Anthers violet-heliotrope. A soft and pretty color combination. Large flowers with long petals; lily type. Fine compact spike. 75c each.
- 5019. BICOLORE**—Large flowers of bright rosy-salmon, the lower petals ivory-white suffused with rose at the edges. 75c. each.
- 5020. BLACK PANSY**—Ground brilliant currant-red, overlaid velvety purple-brown. Wire edge around outer edge of all petals rosy-white. Throat in lower petals nearly black. Upper petals deep in throat, vermilion. Anthers purple-garnet. Stigmas currant-red, tipped rose-white. Heavy texture. Three and one-fourth inches. Orchid type. Very distinct and well named. 50c. each; \$5.00 dozen.
- 5021. BLERIOT**—Ashes of Roses. Throat carmine-yellow, sanded with carmine. Three inches. Compact spike. Well opened flower of unusual and beautiful rich shade like oak leaves in autumn. Good for funerals. \$2.50 each.
- 5022. BLUE JAY**—Three upper petals, Ageratum-blue, overlaid darker; three lower amber-white stippled and bordered slightly deeper Ageratum-blue, with strangely contrasting blotch of deep rosy-magenta. Very unique and distinct. Three inches. Spike usually curved. \$1.00 each.
- 5023. CANICULE**—Very large flowers, brilliant scarlet red; large creamy white blotch on lower petals; creamy white middle line on the upper petals. Spike long and full. \$1.25 each.
- 5024. CARMELITE**—Large salmon-rose flowers softly shaded with pale slate color, giving a light brown effect; throat snow-white; very soft and pretty color. Full spike. The coloring of this flower is one of the most beautiful in our collection, and words fail to describe it. In the sun it shows a wonderful golden sheen like an overlay, which is accentuated by its slate shading. A rare and beautiful combination of colors. \$7.50 each.
- 5025. CARMEN**—Compact spike. Large flowers, straw color, slightly flaked rose-amaranth on lower petals; citron-yellow at the base of inner petals. Very vigorous, tall spike. 75c. each.
- 5026. CAPRICORNE**—Large flower, wide open, creamy-white, slightly violet tinged very deep in the throat; petals slightly suffused and very lightly flaked rose Nilsson. Orchid type. Spike tall, broad and full, with many flowers open at once, making a bouquet. A very beautiful variety and very rare. \$3.50 each.
- 5027. CASSILDA**—Very long spike. Enormous flowers of salmon rose, striped and spotted poppy red. Blotch of carmine red on white ground. Colors very pure and bright. Flowers wide open, slightly ruffled. \$5.00 each.
- 5028. CHALLENGER**—Poppy-red, slightly paler in throat, deeper on edges, with a few flakes of blackish-red here and there; throat deep down suffused and partly flamed with creamy-white; flowers four inches. Spike strong, broad, compact, long. Texture very heavy. One of the very best reds. 40c each; \$4.00 dozen.
- 5029. CHARLES BERTHIER**—Beautiful bright violet-rose; deeper around border. Middle line and large blotch on lower petals pure white. Anthers white with slight touch of violet-rose. Vigorous. Very long spike. Large flowers well opened. Three inches. Magnificent. \$3.50 each.
- 5030. CHICAGO**—Flowers of very dark carmine-red, with a few almost black stripes; large blotch and middle bands of snow-white. Spike long and compact. Flowers large, wide open. A rich bright flower. \$1.25 each.
- 5031. COLLETTE**—An exquisite thing. Long full spike of very large, well-opened flowers. Very pale, clear violet-flamed lilac on edges. The lower petals are lined crimson-carmine. \$1.75 each.
- 5032. COLOSSE**—Long, full, well-furnished spike. Flowers very large and full with very long petals. Soft coloring of great richness and delicacy, salmon-rose, edged and suffused with lilac; small white blotch sprinkled with rose color. \$1.25 each.
- 5033. COMTE DE MONTORNES**—General color effect dark old rose with a slaty violet suffusion, very soft and pleasing. Paler middle lines, and small blotch of snow-white, bordered, sanded and striped carmine-red. Tall spike. \$2.00 each.
- 5034. COUNTESS OF ANNESLEY**—Pale rose Nilsson, flamed carmine-lake. Throat primrose-yellow, mingled with and surrounding some rosy-magenta. Anthers lilac; flowers three inches; orchid type, petal ovate. The effect of this flower is very bright and cheerful. Several open at one time. Not for sale.
- 5035. COURONNEMENT**—Flowers wide open, with very broad petals, four inches. Salmon-red, pale in throat; blotch of carmine-red, with minute velvety white band. Great substance. Very vigorous. 75c each.
- 5036. DAWN (Groff's)**—Pale salmon-carmine, with light and dark shading. Blotch of velvety poppy-red, banded deep currant-red; coloring very pure and clear. Splendid flower, Orchid type, large, of heavy texture. Stout spike, loosely arranged. 60c each; \$6.00 dozen.
- 5037. DAYTONA**—Sage tint, pale slaty-green. Blotch yellow-green with some Parma violet in throat and around the blotch. Very unusual colors. Three and three-quarter inches. Well opened. Stems curved and graceful. This variety is unusually striking and very well liked wherever shown. \$1.00 each.
- 5038. DESDEMONE**—Immense flowers, well opened. Ashy rose, striped violet; paler in throat, with lighter middle lines. Large, dark amaranth blotch, edged ivory-white. Splendid spike. Heavy texture. 75c each.
- 5039. DEUIL DE ST. PIERRE (Sorrow of St. Peter)**—Salmon-lilac. Outer edge of petals suffused with Parma violet and somewhat flaked bluish-lilac. Small magenta blotch. Three and one-half inches. This flower has very rare, unusual, and typically French colors, the general effect being almost ashes of roses. Distinct and beautiful. \$1.50 each.

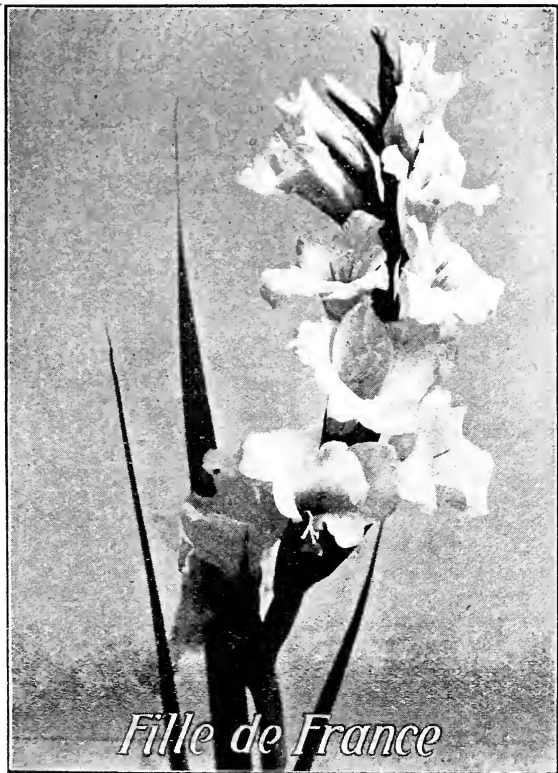


Charles Berthier



Emile Aubrun

5040. **DIANE**—Flower large, well rounded, white, scarcely suffused and very finely striped with rose; throat ivory-white. Lily type. Next to Barronne d'Ivoile we consider this the best white in existence. Chaste and delicately beautiful. Good spike. \$5.00 each.



Fille de France

5041. **EMILE AUBRUN**—Rose Begonia (deep cerise); suffused carmine-lake. Three lower petals blotched carmine-purple. Flowers well opened; petals broad. Three and one-half inches in diameter. Coloring warm. Spike tall and vigorous. This royal flower must be seen to be appreciated. We have nothing nobler in our collection. \$10.00 each.



General Kouropatkine

5042. **EVOLUTION**—Upper petals and throat pure white; suffused pale mauve-rose; sometimes flaked darker. Tips of petals darker. Midribs on all petals lined with pure white. Throat on lower petals primrose-yellow touched with lilac-rose. Reverse of petals darker than inside. Three to four inches. Very soft, good colors. Spike usually curved. 60c each; \$6.00 dozen.

5043. **FILLE DE FRANCE**—Pure white with a few tiny flakes pale rose Nilsson at outer edge of petals. Reverse of petals pale violet-lilac, which gives a very pale suffusion to the inside of petals by reflection. Delicately pencilled throat, faintly illumined delicate amber. Anthers lilac. Edges of petals beautifully rolled and moderately ruffled. Flower triangular. Three inches. Very well placed. Plants sturdy and vigorous. Spike usually curved, very long, compact and with very many flowers open at once, producing a beautiful effect. \$5.00 each.



- 5044. FLOREAL**—Very large, full flowers, some of them almost double. Cherry-red with large white blotch, some flowers having almost as much white as red, others more red than white; striped with purplish-red. Many flowers open at once, forming a bouquet. \$2.50 each.
- 5045. GALLIENI**—Compact spike of immense flowers over four inches. Flowers semi-double, wonderful coloring, violet-rose, blending softly into the intense red; faint white middle line, and small ivory blotch. Spike very stout, medium height, flowers forming a bouquet. A very typical French variety. \$7.50 each.
- 5046. GENERAL KOUROPATKINE**—Wide open flower, very dark, velvety crimson-red, almost self-colored. Flowers medium sized, long slender spikes, narrow and compact, beautiful, with eight flowers out at once. Very rich and beautiful. Even in our large collection, visitors invariably single out this beautiful flower. \$7.50 each.
- 5047. GENERAL MARINA**—Upper petals pale amaranth. Lower petals currant-red suffused with deep carmine-violet, especially on edges and in throat. One petal touched in throat with reddish-purple. Three inches. Very tall, fine spike; very rich and unusual colors. 75c. each.
- 5048. GORGONE**—Fine sulphur-yellow, with no tinge of chrome or green, slightly striped and blotched with carmine-red. The inside petals are much deeper in color, approaching deep amber. Flowers bell type, petals very long, narrow, curled on the edges and slightly ruffled. Crowded spike, flowers all opening at once. \$1.00 each.
- 5049. GRENADIER**—Flowers large, round, of a beautiful bright, cherry-red, richly colored, with no brickiness about it; ivory-white blotch flamed purplish-red. Wire edge of violet around all the petals. Spike vigorous, tall. This variety must not be confounded with the American Grenadier. The two are not even similar. \$1.50 each.
- 5050. HARRY VEITCH**—One of the brightest and quaintest flowers in the collection. Flowers medium sized, orchid type, rose-white, strongly flaked bright fresh salmon-rose; blotch white, suffused with pale green; white middle line; anthers pale green turning to yellowish-white. \$2.50 each.
- 5052. IVORINE**—Upper petals pale yellowish-white with very pale suffusion, fleshy-white on tips, lower petals pale lemon-yellow. Amaranth lines at bottom of throat; a very faint sanding of amaranth deep in throat. Lower petals much smaller than upper. Anthers pale lilac. Three inches. Excellent spike. \$1.00 each.
- 5053. JUNIATA**—Large flower of lily type, creamy-white softly suffused and banded pale yellow, flamed and edged with rose color. Very soft coloring. Long crowded spike. Many flowers open at once, forming a bouquet. \$1.00 each.
- 5054. JUNON**—Very large, well rounded flowers, of bright orange-rose; pale lilac blotch striped with dark violet; dazzling color. Tall spike. 75c each.
- 5055. LA CANDEUR**—Compact spike. Flower large, round, creamy-white, the lower division slightly suffused with straw-yellow, stigma and stamens almost pure white. Orchid type. Excellent spike. 60c each.
- 5056. LA COMETE**—Large, well opened flowers, of fine violetish-lilac, with stripes of a paler shade and white blotch. Handsome spike. 60c each.
- 5057. L'INNOCENCE**—Very large flowers, lily type. Spike artistic, very full. Flowers in loose clusters. Color very lovely, fleshy-white faintly flushed carmine, and with large spots of deep carmine on the edges of the petals; lower petals creamy-white in throat. A unique flower, and one which every visitor singles out. \$1.50 each.
- 5058. LUTETIA**—Pale, bright rose, "Rose vif," lightly flaked darker. Midribs on all petals snow-white. Throat snow-white. Petals very long, elliptical. Anthers violet. Stigmas bright rose. The flowers will easily open four inches, frequently more. This is easily the largest Gladiolus that we grow, and not only on account of its size but its beautiful form and coloring, it is instantly picked out by every visitor who sees our collection. \$10.00 each.
- 5059. MADAME DE VILMORIN**—Rose Eglantine; flaked carmine-lake. Small amaranth blotch. Flowers somewhat tubular like an opening rose bud. Two and one-half inches. Excellent spike. Splendid. \$1.00 each.
- 5060. MAGNIFICUS**—Very large flowers, round and open, cinnabar-red with narrow middle lines, and fine white blotch edged violet. Plant very tall and strong. 75c each.
- 5061. MAGUELLONE**—Handsome spike, with large well-opened flowers, slightly curled on the edges. Petals yellow, very slightly suffused and striped with amaranth-red; almost self-colored. Deep in throat washed bright lemon-yellow, which gives a glow to the whole spike. Spike very broad and full, suggesting Triomphe de Paris. 75c each.
- 5062. MAROCAIN**—Beautiful spike of flowers, salmon-rose, strongly slated on the edges; center lighter, a little narrow, blood-red blotch on the lower petals. The blotch is very velvety and rich. This is one of the rare dusky kinds, a combination of wonderful colors, giving the effect of ashes of roses, a coloring accentuated by the slate on the edges. Flowers with heavy texture, wide open, three and a half inches. Spike splendid, tall, full, compact and strong. \$4.00 each.
- 5063. MARQUIS DE CAMP**—Flowers white; edges of petals somewhat marbled with crimson-carmine. Lower petal in throat washed pale yellow. Petals ovate. Anthers lilac. Stigmas white or rosy. Bell type. Petals somewhat ruffled; somewhat reflexed. Beautiful spike. Three inches. \$1.50 each.



Newport

- 5064. MELUSINE**—Long and compact spike, flowers very large, of a very soft lilac with a white band and a straw colored blotch on the lower petals. 75c each.
- 5065. MONSIEUR AD BROGNIART**—Rose ground, slightly tinged with orange, very slightly flaked red; it might be called orange-pink; white middle lines and blotch; fresh and pleasing color. Orchid type. 50c each; \$5.00 dozen.
- 5066. MYRIAM**—Tall spike of great vigor. Flower very large, bell type, pure sulphur-yellow, deeper in throat, scarcely touched here and there with carmine. One of the very best of this color. \$1.25 each.
- 5067. NERON**—Crimson-red. Outside of petals carmine-purple. Upper part of throat pale reddish-violet (solfierino). Lower throat deep amaranth. No blotch, but touch of carmine-white on midrib of lower petals. Two and one-half inches. Tall, fine spike. 60c each.
- 5068. NEWPORT**—Reddish old rose. Midribs on all petals lilac-white. Throat of three inner petals sulphury-white. Color very pure and fresh. Flower, triangular. Three and one-fourth inches. Tall spike. 50c each; \$5.00 dozen.
- 5069. NINUS**—Flowers bright carmine-red, conspicuously blotched with white on all the petals. Dazzling color. 75c each.
- 5070. NUEE d'ORAGE**—Very distinct variety, with unique coloring, flowers almost entirely of slate color. Spike full. Very well named "Storm Cloud." \$2.00 each.
- 5071. PLATON**—Very large flowers, dark lilac; on the middle of each petal, a broad white band; the lower petals bear a white blotch with a few dark blue lilac stripes. Spike tall and strong. Flowers of splendid substance. Lily type. Very artistic. 75c each.
- 5086. SIBERIE**—Fleshy-white, a little mingled with rose; lower petals washed lemon-yellow, delicately penciled deep in throat; a few touches of rose on the petals; anthers pale sulphur; a very soft and beautiful combination of colors. Flower three and one-half inches. Spike tall and strong. Lily type; petals open and a little ruffled. A flower of grace and of lovely soft fresh colors. \$1.50 each.

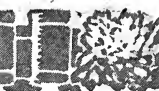


Platon

- 5072. POLYPHEME**—A splendid flower, quite unique in coloring, a mingling of light and dark tones, giving a general effect of dark violet-red; small blotch of creamy-white edged very deep tyrian rose. Large flowers, broad full spike, nearly all open at once. 75c each.
- 5073. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT**—Large flower, bright, tyrian rose, flaked deep carmine on edges; throat white, blending softly into ground color; blotch carmine-red. Flowers well opened. 60c each.
- 5074. PRESIDENT TAFT**—Coloring of great purity, very rich and bright; flowers bright orange-red with white blotch on lower petals and white middle bands. Well shaped spike. 60c each.
- 5075. PRIMULINUS LA SERENE (Canary Bird)**—A beautiful new Gladiolus of the very purest pale yellow, without mark or blotch. Large flower of the Primulinus type. Spike long, slender yet strong, most gracefully curved. \$5.00 each.
- 5076. PRIMULINUS POMONA**—A flower of luscious tints, resembling in its coloring a ripe apple. Apricot flushed and finely lined carmine. Lower petals striped velvety crimson. Good sized flower of decided Primulinus type. Spike long, slender, well furnished and very graceful. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.
- 5077. PRIMULINUS ROANOKE**—Primrose paler at edges, small amaranth line in throat. Well ruffled; trifle hooded. Three and one-half inches. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

The following three varieties of Primulinus we secured from Lemoine, the great French hybridizer. All three are tall growing, with strong spikes, and all three are pure varieties, not a mixture of various hybrids.

- 5078. PRIMULINUS CONCOLOR**—Large flowers; pale Naples yellow; lower segments sulphur-yellow. Petals broad and rounding. This is one of the very best medium priced Primulinus varieties that we have ever seen. The spike is very tall, the color of flowers pure and very beautiful. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.
- 5079. PRIMULINUS MAJOR**—Flowers chrome-yellow, slightly feathered maroon on the lower segments. Spike tall and flowers large. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.
- 5080. PRIMULINUS SALMONEUS**—Salmon and buff-yellow. Inside pure yellow with small purplish spots. Reverse of petals is a beautiful autumn leaf color, giving to the entire flower a very pleasing appearance. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.
- 5081. RED EMPEROR**—Glistening cardinal-red, lighter on upper than lower petals, with a little faint reticulation of white in throat. Flowers well opened. Regal. Probably the finest red in existence, its only objection, in our mind, being that it reproduces so slowly that it must necessarily be high priced. \$1.00 each.
- 5082. ROI ALEXANDRE**—(Formerly known as Roi Constantine.) Large, well opened flowers of rose color, slightly striped on edges with ashy violet; the ashy violet is not conspicuous, except as a charming, narrow border on all the petals, making a soft and unusual effect; ivory-white blotch, slightly suffused with purplish-red. Spike wide, full and compact. Flowers three inches, well opened. This flower is simply magnificent, and must be seen to be appreciated. \$10.00 each.
- 5083. SANS PAREIL**—Flower very large, of a magnificent orange-rose, lightly striped with vermilion; this is practically an orange-pink self with a pure white blotch, softly blending with the ground color. Perfect bell-shaped flowers. This flower is well named. Its colors are absolutely pure and clear. It is showy and still delicate, with perfect form. Long, compact spike. Sturdy. \$10.00 each.
- 5084. SEMAPHORE**—Tall plant; large, well expanded flower, pale carmine-red, suffused with a darker shade at the edges, and a large sulphur-yellow blotch, striped with blood-red on the lower petals. 75c each.
- 5085. SENATEUR VOLLAND**—Very large flowers, purplish-blue; upper petals very pale; lighter middle band, shaded and flaked with a darker shade at ends of petals; dark violet blotch. Outside that, a wide band yellowish-white, sanded blue. Lily type. Tall spike. Resembles Blue Jaz. 85c each.



5087. SOLFATARE—The coloring is very distinct, unlike anything else that we have, and very difficult to describe. It might be called pale opal-pink, suffused red-lilac; or, the suffusion might be called pale cattleya-mauve; middle rib creamy-white, throat sulphur, sanded amaranth very deep down. Crowded spike, usually curved. Large flowers of a great substance. \$1.00 each.

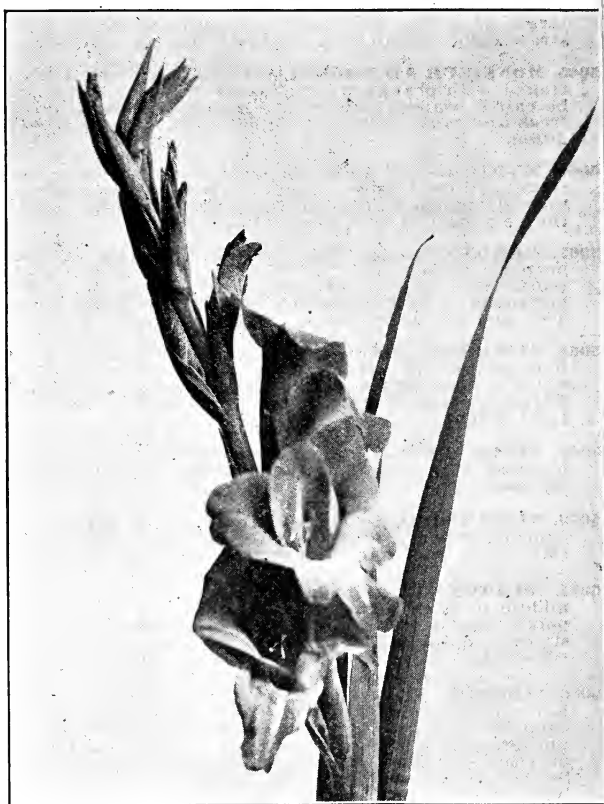
5088. SOUBOUTAI—Compact spike. Large, well opened flowers, clear copper-red, lightly suffused with blue; a large white blotch on lower petals. A beautiful flower of good substance and a strong, full spike. \$10.00 each.

5089. SPHINX—Very tall plant. Long spike of bright lilac-red flowers, almost amaranth; an inconspicuous purplish-red blotch, with a little triangular band of lemon-yellow at end of blotch on lower petals; the upper petals have a broad middle band of a lighter shade. Flowers very large, four inches; very heavy texture. Petals broad and overlapping. Crowded spike, with nearly all flowers open at once, forming a veritable bouquet. Sturdy and distinct. 75c. each.

5090. TITANIA—Beautiful tall spike. Extra large flowers of creamy-salmon, flaked cherry; throat creamy; white middle line. Spike full and broad. Flowers large, orchid type, very many to the spike. Very fresh color. 60c each.



Turenne



Triton

5091. TRITON—Magnificent flower, four inches across. Very heavy texture. Ground color, old carmine-red of a soft and artistic shade; large white blotch in throat, blending very softly into the red. Spike full, very stout and tall; when in full bloom, it is of the bouquet type. One of the very finest in our collection. \$6.00 each.

5092. TURENNE—Admirable spike. Immense flower, four inches in diameter, wide open, bright carmine-red; pure white blotch. Many flowers to the long compact broad spike. A splendid variety. \$5.00 each.

5093. TOKIO—Striking and effective flower. Cherry-red suffused with carmine-red, with broad stripe of snow-white through middle of lower petals, and broad belt of snow-white across upper petals. Coloring beautiful. Flowers very large and well rounded. 60c each.

5094. VEDRINES—Bright cochineal-red, blending to purplish-red at tips; wire edge of violet-white; lower petals with broad middle line of pure white in throat; splendid texture; three and one-half inches. Rose bud type. Spike tall, ornamental, all buds showing color. A very choice variety. \$4.00 each.

5095. WHITE GLORY—White. Wonderfully ruffled petals. Throat Ageratum-blue surrounded by pale yellowish flesh. Anthers grayish-violet. Three inches. Very compact, robust spike. A new and very valuable white. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

GLADIOLI

General List

5096. AMERICA—Ground pure white. Reverse of petal pale lilac-rose, giving the inside a very fine suffusion of pale lilac by reflection. Very faintly flecked old rose touched with violet-rose in throat. Anthers lilac. Flowers large, correctly placed. 10c each; 75c dozen.

5097. ANILINE—Cochineal-carmine, overlaid dark velvety crimson-red. Throat cochineal-carmine, shading into pale carmine-lake. Bottom of throat rosy-white, sanded cochineal-carmine. Tubular bell type; two and one-half inches in diameter. A glowing jewel. Color rich but not flashy. 40c each; \$4.00 dozen.



Easter Bells

- 5098. AUGUSTA**—Pure white, with a rose suffusion, somewhat flaked pale rose, throat faintly lined with amaranth, on first petals. Good spike. Midseason. 10c each; 75c dozen.
- 5099. BALTIMORE**—Reddish old rose with conspicuous claret blotch, merging into a yellowish white at margin. Three and one-half inches. Good spike. Flowers well placed. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.
- 5100. BARON HULOT**—Violet-purple, very dark on petal tips; light on upper petals in throat. Lower petals a rich pansy-violet with fleck of primrose-yellow on midvein. Anthers lilac. Flowers two and one-half inches. Good spike. 10c each; 75c dozen.
- 5102. BERKSHIRE**—Pure white reflection of rose Hermosa reflected from reverse of petals. A few flecks of pale old rose. Narrow line of fuchsia on midribs of two lower petals, shading into lilac-rose. Touched at outer edge and deep in throat with primrose-yellow. Three and three-fourths inches. Flowers not crowded; excellent substance. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.
- 5103. BERTREX**—Pure white with pale lilac flecks near edge of petals. Reddish-violet lines in throat, forming very small blotch. Anthers lilac. Flower very well opened. Four inches, trifle ruffled. Elegantly placed. Very fine texture. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.
- 5104. BRENCHEYENSIS**—The Mother of all Gladioli. Roseate-orange; outer edge of petals penciled purple-brown; throat touched with canary-yellow and old carmine-red lines. Anthers lilac. Three inches. 10c each; 60c dozen.

- 5105. CALIFORNIA**—Pure mauve; slightly flecked lilac-rose. Small carmine-white blotch; throat touched with deep mauve. Three inches. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.
- 5106. CANARY BIRD**—Pale buttercup-yellow; deeper in throat; petals lanceolate. Half open type. Three inches. One of the best yellows. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.
- 5107. CANDIDUM**—Dense spike; small lily-like flowers; snow-white and rose-white mingled. A few inconspicuous markings, all bright rose, on some of the petals. Throat amber-white; petals recurved. A chaste and lovely flower. Two and one-half inches. 17c each; \$1.70 dozen.
- 5108. CHICAGO WHITE**—Pure white with narrow lines. Crimson-carmine on midribs of three lower petals, surrounded by a little amber. Petals slightly reflex. Early; a forcing variety. Several flowers out at one time. 10c each; 75c dozen.
- 5109. CHRISTINE MARGARET KELWAY**—Pure white, flushed pale rose. Outside of petals darker than inside. Throat pale primrose-yellow touched with amaranth. Delicate colors. Three and one-half inches. Flowers well placed. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.
- 5110. CYMBELINE**—Rich dazzling scarlet, slightly mottled darker, throat paler, faint touches of violet around edges of petals. Faint marking of reddish-purple on lower petals. Very compact spike; petals ruffled; bell type medium size. Very strong and vigorous. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.
- 5111. DAWN (Tracy's)**—Mauve-rose with slight tinting of flesh-pink. Throat slightly clouded violet-rose. Anthers violet. Stigmas purple-rose. Four inches. Arch type; very fine. 40c each; \$4.00 dozen.
- 5112. DAYBREAK**—Rose Eglantine. Throat veined cochineal-carmine over creamy-white, and bordered by creamy-white band. Somewhat resembles Halley. Three and three-fourths inches in diameter. Bright and fresh. 40c each; \$4.00 dozen.
- 5113. EASTER BELLS**—A lovely pure shade of amber-white, flushed deeper. Throat flushed bright primrose-yellow with a few fine amaranth lines, but too deep down to be conspicuous. The chief effect of the flower is a soft mingling of the palest amber and primrose. Texture delicate; petals a lovely shape of lance-ovate. Flower well opened; three inches. Spike crowded. 45c each; \$4.50 dozen.
- 5114. EMPRESS OF INDIA**—Reddish-purple. Edges of petals penciled very dark violet. Two lower petals with white line on midrib. Anthers dark violet. Flower three and one-fourth inches in diameter. Very well placed. Good spike. 10c each; 80c dozen.
- 5115. ENCHANTRESS**—Cream-white, flaked pale rosy-carmine. Midrib on upper petals lighter; midrib on lower petals purple-carmine. Throat heavily sanded, purple-carmine mingled with deep amber. Orchid type, well opened, broad petals. Flower three and one-fourth inches in diameter. 10c each; 75c dozen.
- 5116. ETENDARD**—Cream-white with very pale suffusion-rose on upper petal; a little in two side petals. Reverse of petals darker than inside. Conspicuous and handsome blotch of blood-red surrounded by canary. Anthers primrose-yellow. Pistils amber-white. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.
- 5117. EUGENE SCRIBE**—Tender rose, flecked carmine-red. Throat sanded and veined purple-carmine, mingled with deep amber. Midrib on all petals cream-white. Anthers amber. Two and one-half inches. Orchid type. Strong spike. 10c each; 75c dozen.
- 5118. EUROPA**—Pure white. No markings. Anthers pale lilac. A very fine white Gladiolus of perfect form. Many blooms open at once. Compact form. Good spike. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.
- 5119. EXCELSA**—Pale rose Eglantine, somewhat flaked purple-rose, and with small purple-rose blotch. Flowers three to four inches; not widely opened. Tall, fine spike. 40c each; \$4.00 dozen.
- 5120. EVALINE**—Slaty salmon-rose, suffused dusky yellow; blotch on lower petals, a most peculiar color, formed by a glazing of cochineal-red on cream, banded lighter with carmine-red; well defined and narrow lighter middle line. Strongly resembles Prince of India. Lily type. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.



5121. EVELYN KIRTLAND—Light rose, paler in throat. Midrib pure white, except in throat of three lower petals. Lower petals heavily washed carmine-lake. Orchid type. Petals lanceolate. Spike medium density. Flowers three and one-half inches. The effect of this flower is both dainty and bright, and it wins highest approval wherever shown. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

5122. FIRE KING—Fiery-red, slightly flaked currant-red and with currant-red blotch. Three inches. One of the best reds and well named. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

5123. GEORGE PAUL—Crimson-red with bluish-lilac suffusion. Throat faintly reticulated sea amber-yellow. Three and one-half inches. Well opened; several flowers out at one time. Excellent. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

5124. GIL BLAS—Pale rosy-pink, deeper on outer edge of petals. Large, striking blotch of old carmine-red, surrounded by primrose-yellow. Three and one-half inches. Tall spike. Striking. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

5125. GLORY OF HOLLAND—Pure white with very faint flakes of light rose. Throat faintly sanded rose Nilsson. Anthers pale amber-white. Petals lance-ovate. Three and three-fourths inches. Spike rather diffuse. An excellent white. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.



Gretchen Zang



Lily Lehman

5126. GOLDEN KING—Clear primrose-yellow with medium sized claret blotch. Three inches. Several flowers open at once. Tall spike; showy and good. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.

5127. GOVERNOR HANLY—Currant-red; practically without markings except midrib on lower petals very dark, velvety. Three and one-fourth inches. Well opened; several flowers out at once. Fine spike. A splendid red. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

5128. GRETCHEN ZANG—Pale rose Hermosa, washed bright rose. Throat deep lilac-rose with midribs a little more violet. The mingling of colors in this flower is unusual; the general effect fresh and very beautiful. Anthers pale rose. Flowers well opened to arch type. Three inches. Splendid spike. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.

5129. HALLEY—Described as light salmon-pink, but really rosy-scarlet. (Color chart 124.) Lower petal with primrose-yellow and carmine-purple lines forming small blotch. Anthers lilac. Three inches. Arch type. Good spike. Early. Although very inexpensive, this variety is simply indispensable and should be in every garden. 10c each; 75c dozen.

5130. HAZEL HARVEY—One of our best reds. Bright geranium, flaked crimson-red. Lower petals in throat rosy-white, very regularly lined rosy-magenta. Orchid type. Two and one-half inches. Fine, compact spike. Striking. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

5131. HERADA—A new color in Glads. Light violet deepening to magenta at tips of petals. Midribs pale lilac, nearly white. Small blotch of deep magenta. Flower three inches. Showy and very good. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

5132. HYDE PARK—Pure white overlaid pale rose Hermosa. Tips of petals penciled pale cochineal-carmine. Throat primrose-yellow touched with old rose. Inexpensive and good. 10c each; 75c dozen.

5133. INDEPENDENCE—Tips of petals Lincoln-red; center crushed strawberry. Blotched cochineal-carmine. Fresh and beautiful colors. Anthers violet. Three inches. Orchid type. Excellent. 10c each; 75c dozen.

5134. KLONDIKE—Creamy-white with raspberry-red blotch. Two and one-half inches. Spike dense; medium length. Entire spike frequently opens at one time, giving very pleasing effect. 10c each; 60c dozen.

135. KUNDERDI GLORY—Cream-white, softly suffused pale flesh over entire surface, with very pale rose reflections, lower petals suffused pale flesh in throat, mingled with Naples-yellow. Throat streaked amaranth. Upper petal large and very broad, lower petals obovate. Strongly and beautifully ruffled. Four inches. 12c each; \$1.20 dozen.

136. KUNDERD'S 1913 ROSE—Purple-rose, a little flaked with carmine-purple. No blotch, but midrib on two lower petals pure white, giving a striking and very pleasing appearance. Two and three-fourths inches. Good spike. 45c each; \$4.50 dozen.

137. LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN—Amber-white with dark claret blotch. A broad band of canary-yellow surrounding the blotch. Three inches. Large spike. Showy. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.

138. LILY LEHMAN—Milk-white brightened slightly with pale gold in throat, and touched here and there with white rose. Stigmas purple-rose. Petals quite distinctly ruffled. Lily type. Four inches. One of the best whites. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

139. LILY BLOTCH—Madder-lake on outer edge and tips of petals. Rose Eglantine in center. Large showy blotch on three inner petals, blood-red, deepening to currant-red on midribs. Petals ruffled. Three and one-half inches. Good spike. Very showy, 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

140. LOVELINESS—Amber-white with soft rosy suffusion from penciling in bottom of throat. Reverse of petals rosy-amaranth. Throat and middle bands deep amber-white. A stately and lovely flower. Compact spike; broad, well opened flowers. Broad petals. Good texture. Three inches. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

141. MAIZE—Pure white, flushed very pale peach-blossom on upper petals. Reverse of petals darker. Blotch amaranth. Flowers first opening show some amber. Petals slightly ruffled. Three and three-fourths inches. Dainty coloring and very good. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.



Mrs. James H. Lancashire

5142. MARY FENNEL—A difficult color to describe. Pale violet-mauve, mingled with some rose. The effect is beautiful. Flowers well opened. Excellent spike and splendid flower. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

5143. MEADOWVALE—Pure white with narrow lines of crimson-carmine on midrib of three lower petals. Petals reflex at edges. Neat and prim in appearance. Three and one-half inches. 10c each; 90c dozen.

5144. MEPHISTOPHELES—Colors brilliant scarlet, sulphur and almost black, most peculiarly arranged; a deep border of scarlet around every petal; this band has a wire edge almost black; outside this is a band of sulphur. Throat on lower petals very deep and velvety. Type between bell and orchid. Three inches. Very striking. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.

5145. MRS. A. E. KUNDERD—Pure white with very soft suffusion rose Eglantine. Throat faintly lined and sanded lilac-rose, surrounded by a little amber-white. Somewhat ruffled. Three inches. Excellent spike and strong plant. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.

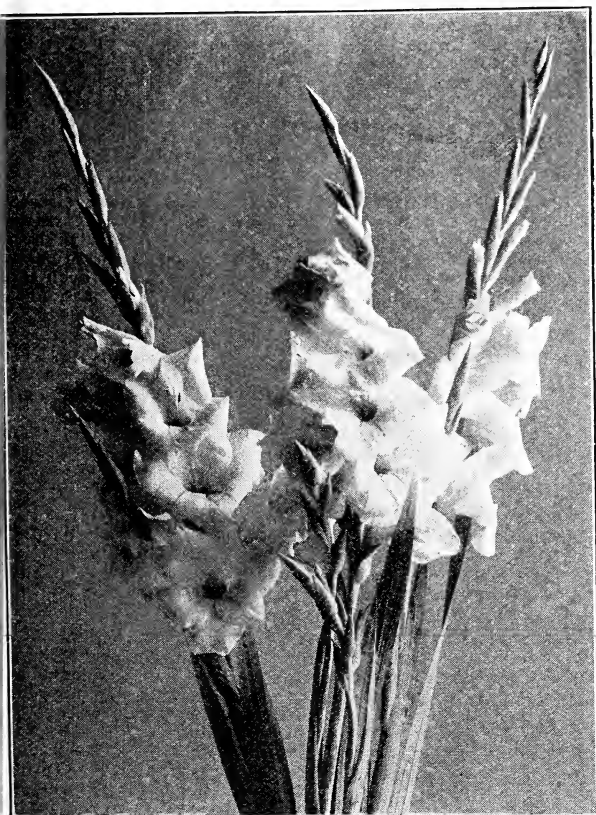
5146. MRS. FRANCIS KING—Lincoln-red, throat with small blotches raspberry-red surrounded by a very little sea amber-yellow. Four inches. Inexpensive but a splendid variety. 10c each; 75c dozen.

5147. MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—Pale rose Eglantine with conspicuous claret blotch. Ox blood-red midrib shading into geranium at edges. Four and one-half inches. Excellent spike. A remarkably showy and attractive variety. 15c each; \$1.25 dozen.

5148. MRS. G. W. MOULTON—Center of flower pale amaranth; outer part darker. Midribs pale purple, excepting throat, where three lower ones are claret. Throat sea amber-yellow, closely overlaid deep amaranth. Three and one-fourth inches. Rich and beautiful colors, but not bold. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

5149. MRS. JAMES H. LANCASHIRE—Rosy-pink (Rose Eglantine, color chart No. 118-1). Some flowers without any blotch at all. Others on same stalk have small blotch of reddish-purple, shading into primrose-yellow. Three and one-half inches. Splendid. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

5150. MRS. MALCOLM MACKAY—Three upper petals Oriental-red. Throat very pale flesh-pink. Blotch snow-white. Tip Oriental-red. This very strong and effective contrast of red and white is very noticeable in the buds, which are beautiful. Petals lanceolate. Two and one-half inches. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.



Loveliness



5151. MRS. MERTON L. GAGE—Beautiful pure white, throat barely touched violet-rose. Anthers ageratum-blue. Three and one-fourth inches. Somewhat tubular. Several flowers open at once. Beautiful. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

5152. MRS. W. E. FRYER—Lincoln-red, almost without markings. Deep in throat, some crimson lines alternating with white. Petals broad and rounded. Three inches. Flowers nicely opened. A splendid red. A strong plant and good spike. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

5153. MYRTLE—Pale mauve-rose, deepening on outer edge of petals. Flaked and penciled dark mauve-rose. Throat almost pure white. Three inches. Long spike. A delicately beautiful variety. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

5154. NIAGARA—Beautiful creamy-yellow. Throat primrose-yellow; faintly touched with lilac-rose lines; faintly suffused lilac-rose by reflection from outer walls of petals. Sometimes flaked bright rose on tips of petals. Anthers bluish-lilac; pistils rosy-pink. Three and one-half inches. Good spike. Splendid. 13c each; \$1.25 dozen.

5155. PANAMA—Large, wax-like flowers, self-colored, clear pale Hermosa rose, very fresh and delicate. Four and three-quarter inches. Flowers well opened; well placed. Large spike. A splendid variety. 10c each; 90c dozen.

5156. PAPILIO ROSE—Pale lilac-rose; washed purple-rose. Large conspicuous blotch of primrose-yellow with deep purple-rose in center. Widely opened. Four inches. Excellent spike. This variety excites wonder and admiration wherever shown. Striking but not bold. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

5157. PEACE—Pure white. Penciled on outside with mauve, giving faint flush to the entire flower. Throat penciled pure mauve. Three inches. Anthers violet-lilac. Very strong plant and splendid spike. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

5158. PINK BEAUTY—Pale carmine-lake. Three lower petals forming rather large geranium blotch. Orchid type. Two and one-half inches. Good spike. Very early. 10c each; 80c dozen.



Panama

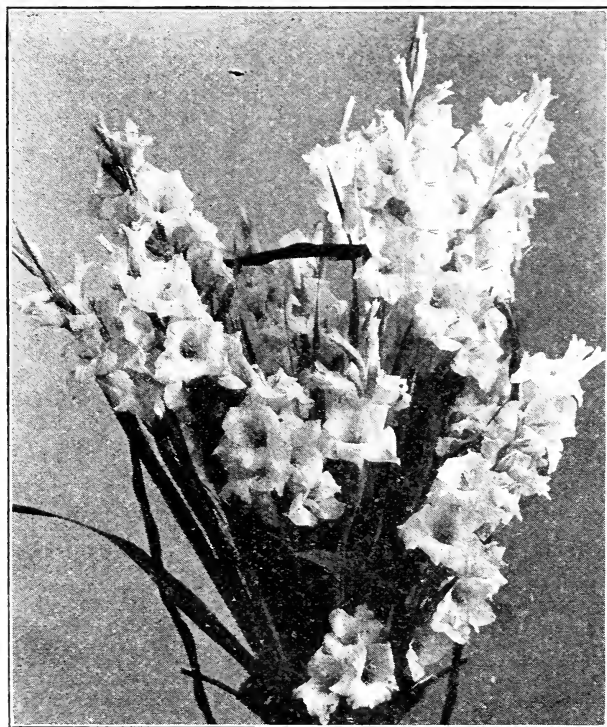
5159. PINK PERFECTION—Rose Hermosa, softly suffused salmon-rose. Lightly penciled salmon-rose at tips of petals. Deeper on reverse of petals, giving an effect both soft and bright. Midrib on each petal pure white. Throat very pale rose Hermosa, with delicate frosted effect. Throat on lower petals feathered aniline and violet. Four and one-quarter inches. Flower well opened. Stems usually curving, making a very graceful effect. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

5160. PRIDE OF GOSHEN—Pale flesh, tinted very delicately rose Eglantine with a golden sheen; throat washed faintly with yellowish-buff; lower petals with broad stripe of cochineal-carmine, and a few delicate pencillings of the same color. Flower very large, arch type. Spike very stout. Plant vigorous. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.

5161. PRINCE OF INDIA—A very weird flower. Pale red-dish-lilac. Upper petal and tips of lower petals with a peculiar golden sheen, very noticeable in bright sunlight. Strangely contrasting blotch on lower petal cream-white sanded deep salmon-pink, and lined geranium-red. Surface of flower somewhat spotted dusky violet-lilac. Three inches. 50c each; \$5.00 dozen.

5162. PRINCEPS—Deep carmine with conspicuous white blotch. Four inches. Very showy. One of the finest reds in existence. Stands up remarkably well in heat and drouth. The Amaryllis-flowered variety. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

5163. PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS—A new race of remarkable dainty and beautiful Glads. Perhaps orange and gold colors predominate, but they combine every shade in the rainbow. Usually the flowers are hooded, somewhat smaller than the ordinary Glads, and usually the stems are gracefully curved. They are quite early earlier than most varieties of Glads. Our assortment contains varieties in lilac-rose, cardinal, rose, apricot salmon-pink, sulphur-white, flesh color, shrimp-pink rouge-cerise, cochineal-red, buttercup-yellow, maize-yellow, amber-white, carmine-lake, violet, lilac and many others. 10c each; 90c dozen.



Niagara

164. RED AMARYLLIS—Dark cherry-red, becoming dark ox blood-red at margin of petals. No blotch. Flowers of unusual form. Amaryllis shape, velvety and rich. Very fine variety. Three and one-half inches. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

165. ROCHESTER WHITE—Very pure white with delicate rose suffusion on tips of petals. Anthers white; no blotch; flower of beautiful form, well placed. Three inches. One of the finest whites. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

166. ROSELLA—Pure deep mauve. Throat creamy-white with some claret. Three and three-fourths inches. A new and pleasing shade, which is well liked wherever shown. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

167. ROUGE TORCH—Pure white with very pale rose suffusion by reflection on upper petals. Lower petals with deep carmine-rouge torch in center. Flower well opened. Three and one-fourth inches. Anthers practically white. Showy and attractive. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

168. SAFRANO—A splendid yellow. Spike strong and very tall. Large slightly fringed flower of a very delicate nankeen-yellow; center currant-red and stripes of the same color, well opened, striking and beautiful. 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

169. SCARSDALE—Soft, clear carmine-rose, with lighter middle line in each petal. Three lower petals sanded dark amaranth on white. Flower well opened. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

170. SCHWABEN—Amber-white. Throat touched prim-rose-yellow and lined a little with mauve. Anthers amber-white. The effect of the flower is very pure and fresh. Colors unusual and very attractive. Arch bell type. Three inches. One of the very finest pale yellow varieties, with splendid spike and sturdy plant. 18c each; \$1.75 dozen.

5171. SORCIER—Peach red (No. 98 Repertoire de Couleurs) streaked darker, suffused on edges with slate. Small blotch of white tinted chrome yellow, middle band of same on lower petal. Upper petals with paler middle line. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

5172. SUMMER BEAUTY—Fine spike. Flowers of good size and well opened. Coloring very fresh and pure, Rose Hermosa, deeper at ends of petals, white middle bands, small blotch on lower petals, primrose washed on white with a few small stripes of garnet-red. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

5173. THERESE DE VILMORIN—Cream-white, with mid-rib pure white. Deep in throat a little lined and sanded amaranth, and with amaranth sutures at bottom of throat. Reverse of petals amaranth at bottom. Two and one-half inches. Dainty and attractive. 40c each; \$4.00 dozen.

5174. VIVID—Deep carmine-violet, practically without markings. Flowers two and one-half inches; not widely opened. Well named. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.

5175. WAMBA—Pale rose Eglantine; deeper at tips of petals. Throat on three lower petals rose Neyron; very delicately blended. All petals curiously and beautifully rolled, giving a very unusual and beautiful effect. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

5176. WAR—Deep scarlet; paler in throat, flaked blood-red with lighter middle line. Arched type. Three and one-half inches. One of the very best reds; very late. 60c each; \$6.00 dozen.

5177. WHITE CLOUD—Rather small flower. Compact narrow spike. Color rosy-white, softly tinted Hermosa rose on extremities of petals. Throat faintly haloed amber-white, giving a softly luminous effect to the whole. Excellent for massing. 12c each; \$1.20 dozen.

5178. WHITE EXCELSIOR—Lily type. Cream-white, lightened amber-white in throat. Anthers lined old rose. Two inches. Delicate and attractive. Very late. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

5179. WHITE KING—Sulphur white with slight markings of purple rose in center. Flowers ruffled. Spike tall and strong. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

5180. WILLY WIGMAN—Petals large and broad; pure white. The reverse of upper petals reddish-lilac, the interior having a beautiful suffusion by reflection. Rather large blotch upon lower petals, dull carmine-lake with a little amber. Flower four inches. Good substance. This is one of our most satisfactory varieties, standing heat and drouth wonderfully well. 12c each; \$1.20 dozen.

5181. YUELL'S FAVORITE—Giant ruffled flowers of very heavy texture on long, stout spikes. Color is very beautiful, a mingling of carmine-rose and cream, strongly flushed and marbled with cochineal-carmine; creamy middle band softly blended; here and there over the flower is a flash of pale gold. The flowers are variably blotched velvety carmine. This flower is bold and striking in appearance and rich and harmonious in coloring. 35c each; \$3.50 dozen.

MIXTURES

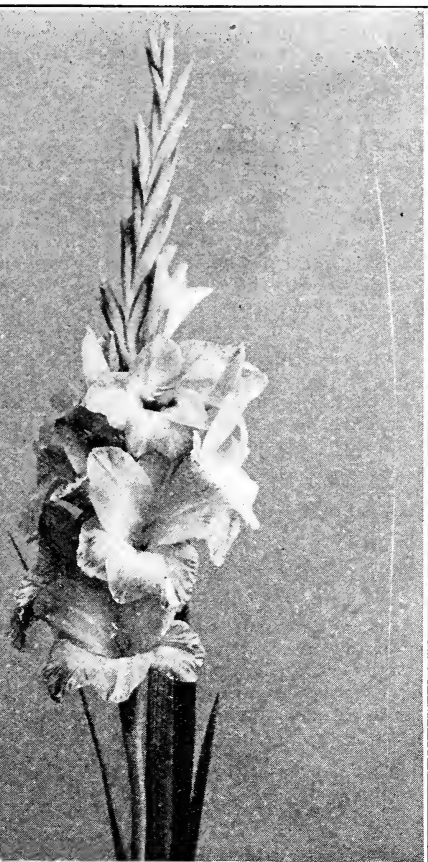
5182. WING'S SUPERB—This mixture comes in great big bulbs; the kind that produce sturdy plants. The range of colors is excellent and many of the blooms are ruffled. It is the very best that we know of. Dozen, \$1.00; 25, \$1.75; 100, \$6.00.

5183. WING'S RESPLENDENT—Contains a wide range of brilliant colors and includes many 10 and 15-cent bulbs. The colors will harmonize either for garden planting or for cut flowers. Dozen, 75c; 25, \$1.25; 100, \$5.00.

5184. WING'S EXQUISITE—Contains all soft colors with beautifully marked throats. These colors will all harmonize. Dozen, 45c; 25, 75c; 100, \$3.00.

5185. TRIAL GROUNDS MIXTURE—Contains varieties grown in our trial grounds, which were either too similar to other sorts which we were listing, or had some other objection. These are all good varieties. Some of them would cost many times what we are charging if purchased outside of a mixture. Stocks limited. \$1.50 dozen.

5186. WING'S CHOICE—A very good mixture of standard varieties and unnamed seedlings, with a wide range of colors. The price is moderate enough so that any one can have a good sized planting. Dozen, 30c; 25, 50c; 100, \$1.75.



Pink Perfection



DAHLIAS

First in spring comes, among the important perennials, the exquisite Iris, its petals shimmering like fairies wings. Immediately follow the Peonies in somewhat more stately array. Then, the Gladioli furnish a constant source of delight until early fall. As they begin to wane, the Dahlias come on and complete the season. We would scarcely do without any one of the four. Each serves its own purpose and is a source of delight during the week in which it blooms. All four of these great families are beautiful enough to satisfy the most particular, and yet they are sturdy and do not demand the care of a trained gardener unless you are fortunate enough to have one.

It is with the Dahlia as with these other great families, utterly impossible to paint word pictures that will give an accurate idea of a beautiful flower. There is a very great range, both in form and color, among Dahlias so wide a range that one could easily grow several hundred varieties without a sign of any duplication.

THE CULTIVATION OF DAHLIAS

is by no means difficult. Personally, we would like nothing better than to see some of the old-fashioned customs revived, to see some of the old flowers take their places in our gardens, to have flower gardens themselves such as we can remember perhaps thirty years ago. Not until this is done will you fully appreciate the most wonderful creations, and not only is this the proper environment for the flower itself, the environment which will cause it to do its best and make it a delight to the grower, but you will be surprised to find, if you try, how little space is actually needed. A row three or four feet wide, the length of an ordinary garden, will hold a surprising amount of flowers, and we would almost say that, if you place them here, away from trees with their great roots which monopolize both moisture and fertility, away from the too dense shade, away from the dwelling houses with their too frequent accompaniment of poor soil, which was excavated perhaps from the foundations, you would have no difficulty at all in growing any of these flowers,

whether you know anything about the care of them or not.

Dahlias, we think, show up very much better when one has quite a few plants together. A single plant is well, if you have not the space for more, but it can never compare with, say, a dozen plants growing together, and Dahlias particularly delight in just the conditions that you would give to your garden of vegetables, while they particularly dislike uncared-for soil, too much shaded, too little fertilized, or that is not cultivated, such as sometimes exist in permanent flower beds.

If you can give the Dahlias garden conditions, a reasonably fertile soil, well manured and perhaps with an application of bone meal, setting the tubers out away from large trees, and giving them the same cultivation that you would potatoes or other vegetables, they will produce a perfect forest of bloom late in the season and be a delight to the eye.

WE WOULD PLANT THE TUBERS

any time after May 1st, and prefer that they should not be set later than June 15th in this latitude. Plant the bulbs flat, six inches deep. The small growing Pompons should be planted about two and a half feet apart, other varieties three to four feet apart. We allow only one or two stalks to grow, and when the second set of leaves has appeared, we prefer to pinch out the middle bud. This makes the plant branch freely, and it grows more sturdy, not so tall and not so easily blown over by the winds. Handled in this way, the plants do not require staking. Cultivate thoroughly all summer until the plants begin to bloom. After frost has killed the plants,

cut the tops off and carefully lift the tubers with a spade, let them dry as much as possible in the sun and breeze, but do not let them freeze. If convenient, keep them in storage that runs between thirty-five and forty-five degrees. Be careful when handling the tubers after digging, as they break easily near the crown, and if the tuber is broken at this point it will usually be blind.

When cutting in the spring, leave, if possible, one good tuber and one or two good eyes attached to it. Before planting time, these eyes or buds will usually be started sufficiently so that with a good, stout knife one can make the proper division.

THE SAME CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

apply to Dahlias in all parts of the world, except that in the South, where there is no frost, the plants are inclined to bloom continually, and the flowers will finally become very small. In this case, you should dig the roots after the Dahlias have blossomed for from twelve to fifteen weeks, cut off the stalk and pack the clumps away where they will not drip up, allow them two or three months rest, then unpack the clumps, divide them, and replant in the same manner as at first. This will give you large

perfect flowers, and the process can be continued indefinitely.

Please note that, with the exception of a few varieties which we are importing this year, we grow all of our own tubers, and all summer we carefully watch the fields and eliminate strays as they appear.

We believe our stock will be found as pure as any that is in the country.

**WE ARE IN POSITION THIS YEAR TO DO SOME WHOLESALE BUSINESS
ASK FOR DEALER'S PRICE LIST. DAHLIA PRICES ARE PREPAID**

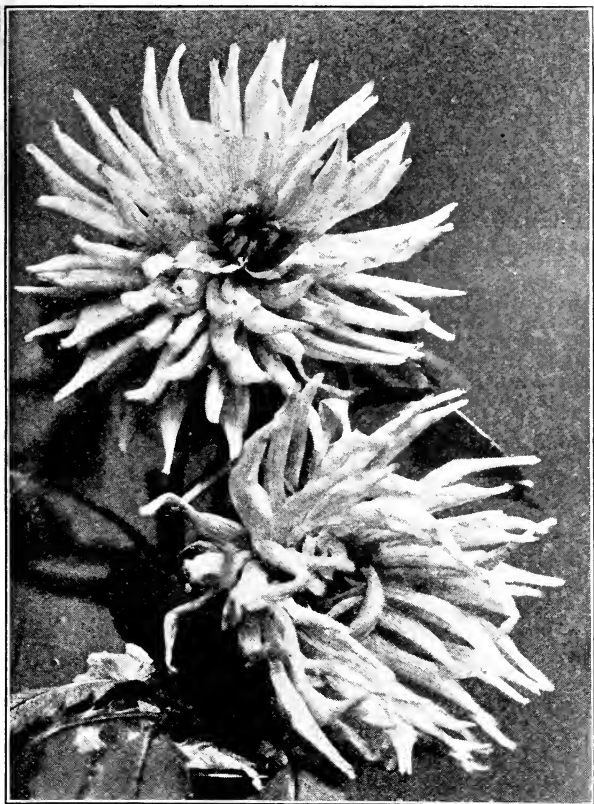
NEW RARE AND EXCEPTIONAL VARIETIES

CACTUS DAHLIAS

In Cactus Dahlias the flowers have long twisted petals terminating in points. Some have petals nearly straight, others gracefully incurved. In the hybrid Cactus type, the flowers are broad and flat, of great depth, individual petals or florets being long and broad, moderately quilled, terminating in points, arranged in exact regularity.

Cactus Dahlias are perhaps the most graceful of any of the different types. Their bloom is frequently smaller than the Peony-Flowered or Decorative, and some varieties do not bloom as freely as the other types of Dahlias. They are, however, extremely chaste and graceful, and we can forgive them for their other minor faults when we consider their grace and delicacy.

6000. ALFRED NOMBLOT—Fine flower of deep rich coloring. Petals incurved. Currant-red passing to fuchsine-red at points. Remarkably free bloomer. \$1.00.



Cargo

6001. ANNELLIE DUFOR—A perfect little gem, both in color and form. It is of medium size, very regularly built, very full and thick. The coloring is exquisite, translucent, delicate as a tea rose, of unsurpassed purity. The ground color is rosy-white, with a delicate overlay of brilliant cochineal-red, washed more or less irregularly onto the white, giving a beautiful effect of shading. It is somewhat variable, sometimes producing a solid red flower. Very free. \$1.00.

6002. ARMANDINE DESLIENS—Flower very thick and full. Coloring delicate and pretty. Rose Hortensia passing to yellow. 50c.



Annellie Dufour

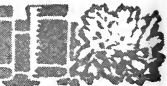
6003. AVIATOR GARROS—A splendid yellow Dahlia of hybrid Cactus type. Flower large, moderately full, very light and graceful; very long petals, strongly incurved. Pure yellow tipped white. 50c.

6004. CALIFE—Flower very large, usually seven inches in diameter. Color, vermillion-red. Plant of fine habit, four and one-half feet in height, and very free flowering. \$1.00.

6005. CARGO—Flower very thick, perfect and regular in form, with broad petals rolled at points. Coloring delicate and translucent, delicate sulphur at base and center of petals, soft Hortensia rose at tips, very softly blended. One of the most exquisite Dahlias in the collection. \$1.50.



Calife



6006. CARRIE HAMMOND—Large flower with petals long incurved, curled and twisted. Very deep violet-rose; center creamy-white, wire edged and washed deep violet-rose. 50c.

6007. COMTE DE LAMBERT—Immense flowers of great substance and velvety texture. Petals very long and broad, folded, strongly incurved. Color brilliant crimson carmine. Plant strong and vigorous; flowers borne in profusion. A leader in every way. \$1.00.

6008. CORNEMUSE—Flowers light and graceful. Salmon old rose, passing to mauve at tips of petals; center creamy-white. Height three feet. \$1.25.



Etoile de France

6009. CRYSTAL—One of the daintiest and sweetest and, also, one of the best bloomers. The flowers are large, the petals very long, narrow, very strongly incurved. The color is a soft exquisite shade of clear pale rose with white tips. 75c.

6010. DERNÄ—Large full flowers, moderately incurved. Coloring very brilliant, lemon yellow, lined, spotted and tinted cardinal; some flowers solid red. Very free. \$1.00.

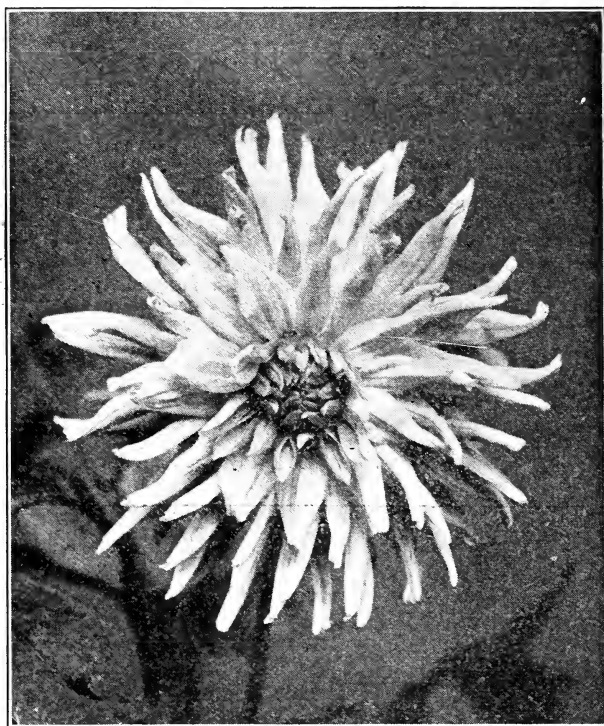
6011. DRAGON—Immense flowers very full and thick of the hybrid cactus type. Coloring very pure and brilliant. Turkey red, shaded garnet. \$1.00.

6012. ETENDARD DE LYON—Very large flowers of hybrid Cactus type, with petals very broad and curled, usually six inches in diameter. The coloring is difficult to describe. The introducer calls it bright carmine-rose. It might also be called a brilliant royal-purple. The plant is four and a half feet tall, of splendid habit. Very vigorous and free flowering. \$1.00.

6013. ETOILE DE FRANCE—A perfect little beauty. Flowers very full and thick. A beautiful shade of Mallow rose, deeper at points, very free. 50c.

6014. FREGATE—Large flower, very regularly formed. Petals long, narrow, rolled, strongly incurved. Very deep pure mauve, passing to sulphur-white at center. A very good Dahlia with very pure coloring. 50c.

6015. GINA CAMPANINI—Very large full flower of beautiful and graceful form. Petals very long, all of equal length, twisted and curled. Hortensia rose, passing to sulphur at base, the two colors more or less intermingled over the entire flower. One of the very prettiest. \$1.00.



Fregate

6016. GOLDEN CROWN—Splendid bright clear yellow. Long, full, finely formed flower, petals very long, rolled, incurved. 50c.

6017. GONDOLA—Immense flowers with incurved petals. Bright rose with yellow center. 50c.

6018. JOHANNESBURG—Giant flowers of perfect form. Petals very long, slightly folded, incurved. Beautiful coloring, golden bronze, shaded orange and yellow. Strong, vigorous and very free. 35c.



Golden Crown



Gondola

6019. MME. ESCHENAUER—Large full flowers of great delicacy of coloring, very pale light lilac, passing at base to pale sulphur touched with gold. Very beautiful. \$1.00.

6020. MME. FERRARIO—Long flat flower, petals long and broad. Coloring deep and rich, orange, red, brightened at center with saffron yellow, reverse of petal amaranth. Coloring is somewhat variable, some of the flowers having part of the petals solid amaranth. 75c.

6021. MME. E. NAGELS—This Dahlia is the most incurved variety known. The flower has numerous very fine petals forming a perfect ball. Coloring pyrethrum yellow, very soft and pretty. A flower of the first rank. 75c.

6022. MME. CAZALIS—A fine pure white cactus, blooming freely even in bad seasons. Flowers of medium size, very regularly formed, petals rather broad, full to the center. 75c.

6023. MANON—Very large full flower, very regular, petals rather broad, approaching the hybrid cactus. Clear sulphur yellow passing to golden yellow at base. Wonderfully free. \$1.00.

6024. MARATHON—Hybrid cactus with very full flowers of rich dark coloring and velvety texture. Reddish magenta shaded maroon. The maroon shading tones down the rather difficult magenta, giving a rich and beautiful effect. 75c.

6025. MARGUERITE BOUCHON—One of the sweetest Dahlias grown. The flowers are large, finely formed with petals very straight and perfectly quilled. Coloring fresh and exquisite, bright rose Neyron with very distinct white tips. 75c.

6026. MRS. J. C. VAUGHAN—A splendid new yellow Dahlia of hybrid cactus type. Large flowers of a brilliant lemon yellow, very full and finely formed. Good long stems. Vigorous and free. 75c.

6027. NERTHUS—Distinct and wonderful coloring, softly luminous in effect, bronzy-yellow passing to pale carmine-rose at tips. Flowers five inches across and three inches deep, of elegant form, petals broad, folded, beautifully incurved. While the flowers are very large, they are extremely graceful and airy. 50c.

6028. PIERROT—A beautiful novelty, unique in color and of extremely graceful form. Large flowers with long narrow tubular petals, golden-amber with white tips. \$1.50.

6029. PYLOS—Hybrid cactus. Very large flat full flower with broad petals. Pyrethrum yellow overlaid bright carmine rose at tip. Bright, dainty and very free. Fine for massing. 75c.

6030. RICHARD BOX—New. Flowers of great size and elegant form; petals moderately incurved. Clear sulphur-yellow. 50c.

6031. SECRETAIRE FULD—Large flat flowers of unique form, petals broad and recurved. Saffron-yellow, shaded salmon-red at edges. Very effective. Free bloomer. 75c.

6032. SPANISH PRINCE—Large flowers, incurved, very thick and full, of perfect form. Peach blossom-rose, passing to white at the base of the petals. Height nearly four feet. \$1.00.

6033. ULYSSE—Flower of perfect shape. Petals very broad, rolled at the points. Rose Nilsson brightened by yellow around the center. Plant almost four feet in height. \$1.00.

6034. VILLE DE LYON—Large flat star-like flowers with broad petals folded into points. Mauve-rose with white center. The flowers are carried on long stems well above the foliage. The plant grows four and one-half feet and is very beautiful and decorative. 50c.

6035. VIOLONCELLE—Very large flat flowers, very full, with broad petals rolled at points giving a star-like effect similar to Ville de Lyon. Rose Neyron brightened with salmon, passing to gold at center, points slightly tinged lilac. Bright dainty flower. 75c.

6036. VIAUD BRUANT—A splendid rich dark flower of deep velvety carmine-violet, a unique shade. It might also be described as velvety amaranth. The flowers, though of great size, are extremely graceful, very full, with petals very long, tightly rolled and strongly incurved. Stems very long. One of the most profuse bloomers. \$2.00.



Pylos



Spanish Prince

6037. **WALKUERE**—Colossal flowers with long broad petal twisted and curled, approaching the peony type. Color sulphur-yellow tinted golden-yellow, with a faint suffusion of reddish-salmon. Strong, vigorous and free. 75c.
6038. **WODAN**—Flowers immense, but of elegant shape. Petals very broad and strongly incurved. The coloring is unique and hard to describe; we would call it a blending of old rose and pale carmine, shading to gold at center. 50c.
6039. **YELLOW KING**—Enormous flowers of graceful and perfect form, full to the center. Petals narrow and incurved. Very deep pure lemon-yellow tipped white. \$1.00.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

General List

6040. **ADVANCE**—Immense flowers. Straight petaled type. Brightest fiery-scarlet, base tinged yellow. 25c.
6041. **ALIGHT**—Gigantic flowers, beautiful orange-scarlet in color, of extra good form. Petals long, very narrow, moderately incurved. Very free flowering. 25c.
6042. **ALPENROSE**—Flower of fine form, with twisted petals, aniline-red with golden suffusion. Extremely vigorous and free flowering. 25c.
6043. **ALPHA**—Dainty and graceful, fresh pure coloring. Flower of medium size, full and fluffy, petals not rolled but of loose arrangement, curled and twisted. Rosy-white, lined and dotted red-purple. 25c.
6044. **AURORA**—Finely formed flower with incurved petals. Egg-yellow shaded with rose, passing to sulphur-yellow at the center. Distinct and beautiful. 25c.
6045. **BREMA**—New. Large broad flat flower, with broad petals, curled and twisted. Solferino-mauve, petals tipped cream. 25c.
6046. **BRIGADIER**—Large, full flowers of extra fine form. Petals long and beautifully incurved. Bright crimson, base and outer petals scarlet-crimson. 35c.
6047. **BRITANNIA**—Enormous flower. Petals very long, almost straight. Clear beautiful salmon, slightly tinted carmine at tips. Splendid. 20c.

6048. **BRUNHILDE**—Hybrid cactus type of fine form. Rich plum. 15c.
6049. **CANDEUR**—Very full, thick, perfectly formed flower, with broad, pointed petals, slightly twisted at points. Pure white. The flower resembles a large chrysanthemum. 25c.
6050. **COUNTESS OF LONSDALE**—This is probably the most popular Cactus Dahlia in the United States. It is very reliable, can always be depended upon to bloom. The flowers are always true to type. It is free-flowering and has a long blooming season. The flowers are of the hybrid Cactus type, very full and thick, in color, coral with golden suffusion, tips of petals overlaid violet. The plants are of medium height. 25c.
6051. **COUNTESS OF MALMESBURY**—Full flowers with incurved petals. Delicate peach-pink, blending to white at center. 20c.
6052. **CREPUSCLE**—Immense flowers of beautiful form, with straight petals; pale orange-yellow at center deepening to beautiful deep amber-buff at outer petals. The plant is extremely vigorous, very tall and free flowering. A fine exhibition variety. 30c.
6053. **DAINTY**—An exquisite flower with petals straight, very long and beautifully quilled, making a perfect star shape. The color is lemon-yellow, daintily tipped bright rose. The plants are strong, upright and vigorous, with exceptionally long, stiff stems. 25c.
6054. **DEBUTANTE**—Finely formed flower, very large and full, with narrow incurved petals. Tyrian rose self. 25c.
6055. **DIADEM**—Fine exhibition variety. Petals very narrow, so much incurved as to almost meet in the center. Beautiful lilac. 25c.
6056. **DOROTHY**—Flowers of good size, depth and well formed. Petals moderately incurved. Beautiful silver-pink, effectively brightened by the showing of the tiny white tips on the reverse of petals. 35c.
6057. **DREADNAUGHT**—Hybrid Cactus type. Glowing crimson, deepening to maroon at center. 15c.
6058. **DUCHESS OF MARLBORO**—A splendid flower, five inches across, with very long incurved petals. Light solferino shading to salmon at base of petals. Plant very free-flowering and vigorous. 25c.
6059. **EARL OF PEMBROKE**—Large flowers of hybrid Cactus type. Color bright plum. 15c.



Britannia



Etruria

- 6060. EDWARD DRUREY**—One of the best varieties, some of the flowers being pale yellow tipped white, others clear yellow; occasionally a flower is tinted rose. Petals moderately incurved. 25c.
- 6061. EFFECTIVE**—Creamy-yellow lightly shaded flesh toward center. 35c.
- 6062. EPIRE**—Large flowers, petals very long and straight. Bright blood-red. Fine for massing. 50c.
- 6063. ETRURIA**—An exceptionally free-flowering, early blooming Dahlia of fine shape. Flowers medium, with incurved petals. Ochre-red passing to old carmine-red at points. One of the best "Autumn leaf" varieties. 35c.
- 6064. FILLE D'ALSACE**—Elegant flowers with twisted petals. Soberino mauve-rose passing to white at the center. Height four and one-half feet. 25c.
- 6065. FLAME**—Petals straight, very long and tightly quilled. Beautiful orange-scarlet. 25c.
- 6066. FLAMINGO**—Hybrid Cactus type, very free flowering. Beautiful clear brilliant vermillion. 25c.
- 6067. FLORADORA**—Flowers of medium size, petals moderately incurved, of beautiful shape, produced with remarkable profusion. Color velvety purple-garnet, brighter at tips. 25c.
- 6068. FRED COBBOLD**—Flowers large, finely formed, moderately incurved. Color ox blood-red. Very free flowering. One of the best. 25c.
- 6069. HENRI LEMOINE**—Flowers of geranium-red shaded with purple-crimson. Height four and a half feet. 50c.
- 6070. H. F. ROBINSON**—One of the best yellow Dahlias in existence. Petals narrow, straight and tightly quilled. Clear golden-yellow. 25c.
- 6071. HIRONDELLE**—Flower of medium size with narrow petal strongly incurved and twisted at point. Pretty coloring, soft rosy-violet. 25c.
- 6072. IANTHE**—Very large flowers of perfect shape, petals narrow, twisted, very long. Buff, edged salmon-rose. 20c.

- 6073. INDOMITABLE**—Petals very long, narrow and perfectly curved. Beautiful mauve-pink lighter at tips of petals. Fine exhibition variety. 35c.
- 6074. IVERNIA**—Color apricot-yellow shaded rose. Incurved flowers carried well above the foliage on long wiry stems. 25c.
- 6075. J. H. JACKSON**—An exceptionally satisfactory, all-around Dahlia. It is remarkably free flowering, fine for massing and also for cut flowers. The flowers are of the straight petaled type, of large size. Purple garnet-red, rich and velvety. Height three and one-half feet. 25c.
- 6076. JONQUE**—Elegant flower with curved and rolled petals. Rose Neyron passing to fleshy white at points and center. Very free. 35c.
- 6077. JUPITER**—A lovely little fancy. Primrose-yellow passing to rosy-white at tips, lined and spotted deep purple-red. Petals very long, narrow, tightly rolled and strongly incurved and twisted. 25c.
- 6078. KRIEMHILDE**—Hybrid Cactus type. Flowers of medium size. Color brilliant rose, shading to white at the center. Very late flowering. 20c.
- 6079. LEONIDAS**—Very large flower of hybrid Cactus type, very full and thick, petals broad and pointed. Brilliant poppy-red. 75c.
- 6080. LIBELLE**—Flowers of the straight petaled type. Clear, deep rose-purple. Very distinct. 15c.
- 6081. LYRIC**—Hybrid Cactus type, with wide petals very much incurved. Crimson passing to gold at base. Rich "Autumn shade" effect. 20c.
- 6082. MADAME HENRI CAYEAUX**—Flowers of largest size, with long narrow florets, gracefully incurved. Beautiful rich pink, daintily tipped white. One of the best exhibition varieties. 25c.
- 6083. MME. CAMILLE PABST**—Pretty, deep amber-yellow suffused rose. 25c.
- 6084. MARIE PURRIER**—Large flower of light and graceful build, with incurved petals. Rich carmine-red. 35c.
- 6085. MARY SERVICE**—A very free flowering variety with medium flowers having straight narrow folded petals. The base of petals is pale Roman ochre passing to lilac-rose at tips of petals. 15c.
- 6086. MASTER CARL**—A distinct and beautiful Dahlia of the hybrid Cactus type, with very large flat flowers. The color is rich buttercup-yellow with a coppery suffusion. 25c.
- 6087. MAUVE QUEEN**—Full flowers of lovely pale silver purplish-mauve. Petals long, pointed and incurved. 25c.
- 6088. MISS A. F. PERKINS**—Finely formed, straight petaled flowers of silvery-yellow, tipped pure white. 25c.
- 6089. MRS. DE LUCA**—Straight petaled flowers of clear golden-yellow, tinted coppery-rose on outer petals. Flowers very large and full and deep. Plant tall, very vigorous, free flowering. Very early. 25c.
- 6090. MRS. GEO. CASTLETON**—Petals straight, remarkably narrow and tightly quilled. Velvety blackish-maroon, shaded purple. 35c.
- 6091. MRS. GEO. STEVENSON**—Large flowers with very long, narrow straight petals. Glistening yellow. 20c.
- 6092. MRS. HENRY RANDLE**—Cream and pale rose. Petals tightly rolled, strongly incurved. Very satisfactory variety. 35c.
- 6093. MRS. HENRY WIRTH**—Medium sized flowers produced in great profusion. They are formed with the utmost regularity, the broad petals folded under to form perfect Vandyke points. Velvety strawberry-red, deeper at tips. 35c.
- 6094. MRS. MACMILLAN**—Incurved flowers of great depth, white in center, passing to rose at tips. 50c.
- 6095. MRS. MORTIMER**—A beautiful Dahlia producing flowers by the armload. The petals are very long, narrow and incurved, curled and twisted. The color is bright carmine-rose suffused bright orange-rose, deep orange-rose at center. Some of the flowers show yellow centers. 20c.



Stability

6096. PRINCE OF ORANGE—Very full, well formed, straight petaled flowers, orange-pink passing to bright gold at center. Free flowering, showy and beautiful. 20c.

6097. PRINCE OF YELLOWS—Flowers medium size, of perfect form, with straight petals. Soft primrose-yellow. 20c.

6098. RADIUM—Deep orange-pink passing to delicate yellow at tips. Perfect form. 20c.

6099. REINE CAYEAUX—Flowers of good size, hybrid Cactus, full to the center, perfectly regular, beautifully formed. Rich velvety geranium-lake with deeper shading. Fine for cut flowers. A good dependable Dahlia bearing its beautiful flowers all through the summer. Not a giant flower, but one of the best. 25c.

6100. RUBY—Hybrid Cactus of distinct rich coloring. Carmine at tips, passing to cardinal at base of petals. 25c.

6101. RUBY GRINSTEAD—Purple-rose passing to yellow at center. 25c.

6102. SATISFACTION—Graceful flowers of the incurved type. Florets very long and equally narrow throughout. Clear bright rose, approaching white in the center. 35c.

6103. SIGNAL—Blood-red brightened with yellow at base. Flower full, petals fine, incurved. 30c.

6104. SNOWDON—Very large flower of very regular formation, with perfectly straight flat petals of uniform length. Milk-white. One of the best. 50c.

6105. STABILITY—Pure mauve. Flower of delicate and graceful form, petals long, rolled, strongly incurved, giving a beautiful effect of shading. 35c.

6106. STERN—One of the most satisfactory yellow varieties. Large flowers, petals straight, long and pointed. Very bright primrose-yellow. 25c.

6107. SWEETBRIAR—Flowers of perfect form, elegant and graceful, very full. Petals very long, very narrow, strongly incurved. Very fresh coloring, delicate mauve-rose, passing to gold at base. Very free-flowing. An ideal Dahlia. 35c.

6108. THEBES—Hybrid Cactus with twisted petals. Clear bright turkey-red, lighter at tips. 25c.

6109. THE KING—Gigantic flowers with very long twisted, incurved petals. Very deep velvety carmine red with blackish reflections. A fine exhibition variety. 35c.

6110. THOMAS PARKINS—Large flowers of the best form petals very long, narrow, and incurved. Uniform bright terra cotta. 25c.

6111. UNCLE TOM—Very dark maroon with blackish shading. Good form. Free bloomer. 15c.

6112. WINSOME—Very large and beautiful flowers of creamy-white. Very long and very broad curled petals. 25c.

6113. YVONNE CAYEAUX—Beautiful flowers of perfect star shape; straight petals arranged with exact regularity. Snow-white. 50c.

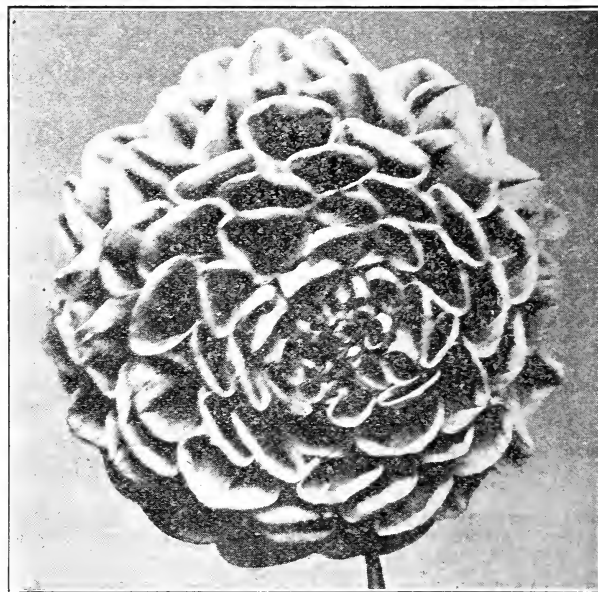
DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

NEW RARE AND EXCEPTIONAL VARIETIES

Decorative Dahlias are exceptionally strong, vigorous growers, with very heavy foliage, and are extremely free flowering. The flowers are large, flat, full to the center. The petals are long, broad, flat, nearly straight and somewhat irregularly arranged.

This type of Dahlia lies between the Cactus and Peony-flowered. All of our varieties are very good, free bloomers, and the growing of them together makes a beautiful showing on account of the free blooming habit.

In our descriptions we have designated as hybrid decorative the varieties approaching the Cactus type, with petals usually flat and pointed, not cupped as in the more massive varieties.



J. K. Alexander

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

General List

6123. AMERICAN BEAUTY—Enormous flowers, full and massive, covering the plant. Deep rich carmine-red overlaid violet. 35c.

6124. BLUE OBAN—Medium flowers of very pretty form. Slaty violet-rose sanded rosy-magenta at base of petals. The ground color of this flower is the nearest approach to blue yet obtained in Dahlias. 20c.

6125. DELICE—Extremely beautiful flowers of very fresh pure coloring, which may be described as rose Neyron brightened by white, with just a suspicion of purple-rose here and there over the petals, and with a touch of gold at the base of each petal. The flowers are large, very freely produced, and will keep for a long time in water. One of the very best. 35c.

6126. D. M. MOORE—Immense flowers like crushed satin, petals one and one-half inches across. Flowers always full to the center, perfect in form; petals arranged with the utmost regularity. Color deep rich maroon. Very vigorous and free flowering, producing good flowers even in hot, dry seasons. 35c.

6127. ELSIE DAVIDSON—Big fluffy irregularly formed flowers, very bright golden-yellow. 25c.

6128. ETOILE ROANNAISE—Cadmium-yellow shaded, spotted and lined vermilion-red. 30c.

6129. GRAND DUKE ALEXIS—Large massive flowers, very regularly quilled. Creamy-white delicately tinted lilac. An old favorite, but one of the best. 25c.

6130. J. M. GOODRICH—Immense flowers of hybrid decorative type, very full and thick. Petals broad and pointed. Texture very fine. Color bright and distinct, rose Neyron pointed and veined bright golden-yellow, base of petals bright golden-yellow. A Dahlia that is good in every way. Very free. 50c.

6131. JACK ROSE—Plants of medium height; flowers of medium size produced in such profusion as to cover the plant. A splendid variety for decorative use in the garden. Flowers borne over a long season. Bright carmine-red overlaid violet, resembling the color of the rose of the same name. 20c.

Mlle. Jeanne Chantre

6114. FIREBURST—A beautiful Dahlia of distinct and artistic coloring, old blood-red, lighter at tips of outside petals. Flowers seven inches in diameter, thick and full to the center. 75c.

6115. HORTULANUS PIET—A splendid new Dahlia. Flowers very large, full, very regularly formed, petals folded to form points. The coloring is beautiful and distinct, deep shrimp-pink overlaid pale pure mauve, each petal daintily and quite distinctly tipped gold, and suffused gold at base. 75c.

6116. J. K. ALEXANDER—Flowers of large size and perfect form borne on long wiry stems well above the foliage. Plants very vigorous and free. Clear, rich violet-purple shading to deep purple. \$1.00.

6117. Mlle. JEANNE CHANTRE—Immense flowers, very full, petals broad and loosely arranged, of very delicate texture. Pure mauve deeper at points. One of the most beautiful and graceful. Plant very decorative; when in full bloom, literally covered with the flowers, having the appearance of a Peony. \$1.75.

6118. MINA BURGLE—Flowers very large, of perfect form; petals extremely long and rather narrow, sharply pointed, arranged with utmost regularity. Flowers always full to the center, never showing green at center. Deep blood-red, very pure and clear. 50c.

6119. ROYAL PURPLE—Broad, full flowers of deep rich purple, with golden center. \$1.00.

6120. TELEMAQUE—New French Dahlia. Very large full flowers, petals recurved, and very long. Coloring very fresh; lilac-white, lined and spotted with purplish-red. 50c.

6121. THAIS—Beautiful, softly colored flowers of hybrid decorative type, loosely arranged. Pure white, delicately tinted lilac at tips. Dwarf plant, very long stems. 25c.

6122. W. W. RAWSON—Flowers seven to nine inches in diameter, center petals quilled, outer ones more open and flat. Coloring distinct and beautiful, pure white overlaid clear amethyst. 50c.



Mina Burgle



6132. JEANNE CHARMET—Flowers of beautiful form and coloring, very large, full and fluffy. Petals very long and broad, some of them divided at tips into two or three pointed divisions. Coloring a mingling of violet-rose and white, with distinct wire edge of violet-rose on each petal, and slight touch of gold at base of center petals. 35c.

6133. LA FRANCE—Large, full and perfect flowers of palest lilac, some of them tinted with a deeper shade of bishop's violet. Delicate and beautiful. 20c.

6134. LE GRAND MANITOU—One of the best fancy decoratives. Flowers of immense size and perfect form; pure white striped and blotched deep violet-purple; occasionally one of the flowers is solid purple. 50c.

6135. MAID OF KENT—A beautiful variable of very pure coloring. Medium sized, rather loosely arranged flowers. Colors, deep rich velvety currant-red and pure glistening white. Sometimes a flower will be solid red, sometimes almost pure white, sometimes the colors will be evenly distributed. 20c.

6136. MANITOU—Immense flowers of amber-bronze. 25c.

6137. MME. MARZ—A beautiful pure white Dahlia. The flowers are of perfect form. Very full and fluffy, with very broad petals. 50c.

6138. MME. VAN DEN DAELE—Large flat flowers, petals broad, pointed, straight, very long. The color is very bright pure mauve-rose with milk-white center. A very free bloomer and a good decorative kind in the garden. 25c.

6139. MEADOW GOLD—Full large flower of the hybrid decorative type, large and fine. Lemon-yellow, paler at tip, tinged bright rose on outer petals. 25c.

6140. MINOS—Large flowers of very pretty form, somewhat cup-shaped. Coloring very dark and rich, purple-brown with blackish reflections at base of petals. 20c.

6141. MISS MINNIE McCULLOUGH—Very popular cut flower variety, especially valuable under artificial light. Chrome-yellow glazed scarlet at tips. 25c.

6142. MRS. J. GARDNER CASSATT—Large, elegantly formed flowers, petals folded through the center. Deep violet-rose, paler at base of petals. 25c.

6143. MRS. ROOSEVELT—Immense quilled flowers, very regularly formed. Beautiful pale rose with creamy center. 25c.

6144. NAUSICAA—Flowers very deep, composed of numerous petals, three-cleft at edges, giving a soft and graceful effect to the flowers. Sulphur-yellow with golden sheen; reverse of petals sulphur-white. 50c.

6145. OBAN—Medium flowers of very pretty form. Color rosy-lavender heavily overlaid silver fawn. 15c.

6146. PAPA CHARMET—Deep velvety blood-red, blackish at tips. General color effect very rich. Immense flowers. 35c.

6147. PERLE DE LYON—One of the best pure white Dahlias for cut flowers. The blooms are of good size, well formed, each petal split at the tip, with unique effect. 25c.

6148. PERLE d'OR—This is another good pure white Decorative. It has the petals split at the points the same as Perle d'Lyons, but it is a more massive flower. 25c.

6149. PROF. MANSFIELD—Coloring very unique, a rich shade of yellow tipped and striped white, overlaid deep rose. Flowers very large. 25c.

6150. REGGIE—Large flowers of brilliant cherry-red. 25c.

6151. SOUVENIR DE GUSTAVE DOAZON—The largest Dahlia grown. The flowers are very full, in color bright glistening cherry-red. The plant is a remarkably sturdy grower and very tall. 20c.

6152. WILHELM MILLER—Medium flowers, loosely formed, with broad flat petals. Coloring very brilliant, carmine-red, passing to Tyrian rose at tips. 15c.

6153. YELLOW COLOSSE—Flower very large and full, perfectly formed, with very broad cup-shaped petals. Deep primrose-yellow. 35c.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

NEW RARE AND EXCEPTIONAL VARIETIES

The Show Dahlias have flowers of regular form, almost globular, with petals regularly arranged, more or less tightly quilled.

6154. DREER'S WHITE—A splendid Dahlia for decorative purposes. Plants average three feet in height; are bushy, very free flowering. The flowers are very large, of beautiful structure, the petals very broad, beautifully and regularly quilled, forming cylindrical tubes. 35c.

6155. DREER'S YELLOW—Large massive flowers, full and heavy; perfectly formed. Deep glowing yellow. 75c.

6156. MARIKA ANAGNOSTAKI—Very large flower, broad cupped petals, flower purplish-mauve, medium in tone, center lighter. Very delicate and beautiful coloring. 50c.



Madame Alfred Mareau

6157. MAUDE ADAMS—One of the sweetest Dahlias ever grown. The plants are a mass of flowers, large, of perfect ball shape, inner petals creamy-white, passing to exquisite clear pink at outer edge. 50c.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

General List

6158. A. D. LIVONI—An old standard variety. It is very decorative in the garden, the plant of sturdy growth, covered all summer long with the beautiful, perfectly formed flowers, ball-shaped with tightly quilled petals arranged with the utmost regularity. The color is one of the most beautiful found in Dahlias, being uniform pale carmine-rose. It is very reliable, never failing to bloom. 15c.

6159. ARABELLA—Flowers medium sized, of perfect ball shape, petals broad, quilled. Sulphur tinted light rose. 15c.

6160. CALEB POWERS—Large, perfectly formed flowers of delicate shell-pink. 25c.

6161. DOROTHY PEACOCK—Well formed flowers of good size and of good form, broad petals, creamy-white at center, shading into pale lilac-rose at outer petals. 25c.

6162. EMILY—A beautiful flower, very large, perfect ball shape. The colors are white and light violet, the violet washed over the edge of each petal as a deep border. The effect at a little distance is solid violet. 25c.

6163. ETHEL MAULE—One of the best standard whites. Large, pure white flowers of perfect ball shape. 20c.

6164. LUCY FAUCETT—Very large flowers, ball shape, very broad petals, full and double to center. Pale lemon-yellow, finely lined and dotted reddish-purple. A very attractive fancy. 20c.

6165. MADAME ALFRED MAREAU—One of the very finest Show Dahlias. Large flowers of deep rich pink. 25c.

6166. MERLIN—Flowers extremely thick and full, very large, high in center. Uniform brilliant cochineal-red. 20c.

6167. METEOR—Large, perfect ball form, deep crimson. Profuse bloomer. 20c.

6168. MRS. DEXTER—Large, regularly formed flowers of pure salmon. Coloring unique. 15c.

6169. MURIEL—Flowers of good size, and very full, with notched petals. Sulphur deeply tinted apricot. 35c.



Mme. Vard

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

NEW RARE AND EXCEPTIONAL VARIETIES

The Peony-flowered Dahlia is one of the newest types, very artistic and beautiful, with large semi-double flowers composed of broad petals loosely and very irregularly arranged, showing a rich golden center. This form is very free blooming, and, in some cases, the flowers are larger than in any other types. This type is deservedly taking much prominence among all Dahlia lovers.



Mrs. Charles Seybold

6170. NORMA—Flowers large, very full, petals broad and cupped, regularly arranged. Golden-yellow, reverse of petals washed with dark old rose, giving a general color effect of beautiful rich reddish-apricot, deeper in center. Very distinct. 25c.

6171. ROSE—Very full deep flowers, with broad petals. Very long stems. Fuchsine-red deepening at base. One of the best bloomers. Decorative in the garden, and fine for cutting. 35c.

6172. STANDARD—Very dark velvety purple-garnet shaded dark purple-brown. Color very rich. Large flower of perfect ball form with high center. 20c.

6173. STORM KING—A dainty flower. Regular, perfectly formed flowers of rich, creamy-white. Very reliable. 20c.

6174. STRADELLA—Large, full and thick flowers of regular form, with broad petals. Very deep carmine. This is an exceptionally free flowering variety, and is covered with flowers even in adverse seasons. 20c.

6175. BERTHA VON SUTTNER—A variety of rare and patrician loveliness. Flowers large, of irregular formation, with twisted petals. The coloring is unique and hard to describe; we would call it delicate blush-rose with a salmon tint. 75c.

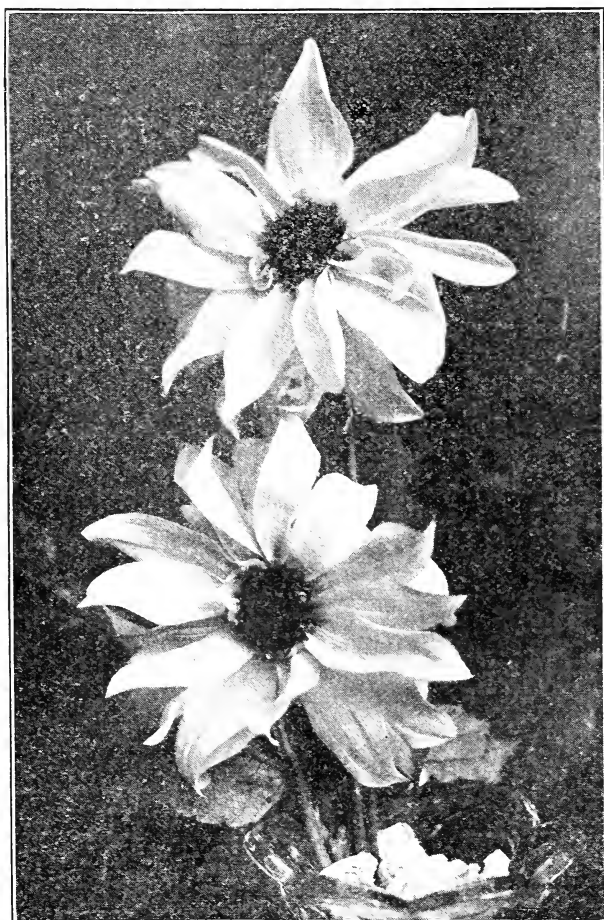
6176. CAECILIA—Very large irregular flowers of pale sulphur. The very large bloom of this variety makes it striking, and its delicate color renders it very attractive. 50c.

6177. DR. PEARY—Large flowers, petals very long and very much twisted and curled. Mahogany brightened at tips with blood-red. This variety is so rich and velvety that it is most striking and very beautiful. 50c.



6178. GEISHA—Large flowers of the same formation as those of Dr. Peary. Coloring very brilliant, a combination of brilliant scarlet and gold, with a ring of rich clear golden-yellow at center. This is one of the most striking Dahlias in existence. Visitors are attracted to it even when seeing it at some distance. The flowers are irregular, of a "ragged" type. 50c.

6179. MME. VARD—A French novelty. Beautiful and striking. Color of wonderful depth and richness, currant-red with a deeper overlay. Texture of velvety softness. Very large flower. One of the most beautiful Dahlias in the world. \$2.00.



South Pole

6180. MONDSCHIEBE—A new variety having large full flowers of finest form. Color deep golden yellow. 75c.

6181. MRS. CHARLES SEYBOLD—This Dahlia is distinct in form from all others, fresh and lovely in coloring. Usually classed among the Peony flowered, it is more like a great hybrid cactus, with row upon row of broad-pointed petals, and a golden center. Rosy white heavily overlaid crimson carmine. 35c.

6182. OREGON BEAUTY—Flowers very large, very deep and full. Petals one and one-fourth inches wide, rounded at tips, of beautiful texture. Deep velvety cherry-red, passing to carmine-red at outer edge of petals, with a glistening sheen in the sunlight. This variety attracted possibly more attention in our grounds last year than any other that we grew. The flowers form a large, loose ball and are true Peony-flowered. 50c.



Queen Esther

6183. QUEEN ESTHER (Slcombe)—One of the best in its class. Its large and perfect flowers of pale violet-rose with a sheen of pale gold are produced in the greatest profusion. 75c.

6184. SOUTH POLE—Immense and beautifully formed flowers with very long twisted petals. Color superb creamy-white. Stems extremely long and wiry. Flowers hold up well when cut. One of the most attractive white varieties and very inexpensive. 75c.



Oregon Beauty

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

General List

- 185. ADMIRATION**—Flowers very large and full to the center, each petal being semi-cupped and pointed. The coloring is unique. The base of each petal is chrome-yellow sanded with blood-red, the middle of petal geranium, shading at tips into carmine-violet washed onto a lighter ground. The effect of this flower is striking and rich. 35c.
- 186. ANTOINE RIVOIRE**—Flowers very large, very full, with numerous petals fairly irregular in arrangement. Color cochineal-carmine showing a glimpse of golden-yellow at the base of each petal; center golden-yellow. A striking and beautiful flower. 35c.
- 187. BARON DE GRANCY**—Large flowers, pure waxen white; plant almost five feet in height. 35c.
- 188. GLORY OF BAARN**—Very large flowers, very long petals, inner ones arranged in a whorl. Coloring very fresh and lively, pale violet-rose slightly lightened by white; striking golden center. 35c.
- 189. HAMPTON COURT**—Large flowers of bright mauve-pink. 25c.
- 190. KING LEOPOLD**—Petals very broad; coloring lemon-yellow, very pale at tips. Very free flowering. 25c.
- 191. LA RIANTE**—Flower of original form with long twisted petals. Beautiful violet-rose lighter at base of petals. 15c.
- 192. MRS. JACQUES FUTRELLE**—Flowers of medium size, lemon-yellow splashed blood-red. This variety is variable and frequently comes all blood-red 25c.
- 193. PAUL KRUGER**—A very striking variable. The colors are violet-rose and velvety ox blood-red. In some flowers, the petals are striped and spotted the two colors, with perhaps a few petals of the plain red; some flowers are solid red, others pure violet-rose with light and dark shading. The flowers are medium in size, very full, with broad petals and very pretty yellow center. 20c.
- 194. QUEEN EMMA**—Flowers large and full with very broad petals. The coloring is a beautiful mingling of pale violet-rose and pale gold, the latter color being more pronounced on the inner petals; on the outer petals it appears as just a glistening sheen. Reverse of petals deeper violet-rose, center yellow. These plants, when in their prime, make a perfect mass of bloom. 25c.
- 195. QUEEN WILHELMINA**—Large fluffy flowers of pure white with the inner petals arranged in a whorl around the golden-yellow center. 25c.
- 196. RHEINGAU**—Large full flower with very long cactus-like petals, incurved. Deep carmine lake, very pure color. One of the best bright reds with no trace of brickiness. 35c.
- 197. SUNRISE**—Light carmine-rose sanded and flamed deeper, suffused gold around the large center, which is yolk-yellow in color, with prominent stamens of deep Indian-yellow. 25c.

POMPON DAHLIAS

Any Six Pompon Dahlias for 50 Cents

Pompon Dahlias have very small ball-shaped flowers of regular formation.

- 198. AMBER QUEEN**—Rich, clear amber shaded apricot. 15c.
- 199. DARKEST OF ALL**—Nearly Black. 15c.

- 6200. DARKNESS**—Very dark purple-garnet. 15c.
- 6201. FAIRY QUEEN**—Primrose edged bright rose. 15c.
- 6202. LITTLE BEAUTY**—Fresh and dainty little flower. White tipped crimson-carmine, giving a general effect of rose. 15c.
- 6203. NERISSA**—A dainty little Pompon of very deep pure mauve. 20c.
- 6204. PRINCE CHARMING**—Petals cream at the base shading into deep velvety magenta at outer edge. 15c.
- 6205. SNOW CLAD**—Small, pure white. 15c.
- 6206. SUNBEAM**—Deep carmine-red. 15c.
- 6207. VIVID**—Bright scarlet. 15c.

SINGLE DAHLIAS

- 6208. BLANCHE**—Flowers very large, beautiful in shape. The color is very pale yellow, almost a tinted white, shading at tips into rose Nilsson; high golden center. 15c.
- 6209. GLOWING GEM**—Deep rich crimson, large flowers. 15c.
- 6210. JENNIE WREN**—White, striped and splashed deep purple. 15c.
- 6211. MAJESTY**—Large flowers with petals almost circular in shape. The color is extremely rich and handsome, rich velvety, blackish-garnet with large golden center. 15c.
- 6212. MILDRED**—Clear bright yellow. 15c.
- 6213. ROSE PINK CENTURY**—Violet-rose flamed deeper. 15c.
- 6214. THE BRIDE**—Large, pure white flowers. 15c.
- 6215. TWENTIETH CENTURY**—Flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Pure white at base and tips, center of petals delicate blush-rose. 15c.

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS

The Collarette Dahlia is a new form. The flowers are like the Single Dahlias except that they have an inner row of short petals around the disk, usually of a different color from the rest of the flower.

- 6216. MAURICE RIVOIRE**—Crimson with violet suffusion; collarette creamy-white; center yellow; petals very broad. 25c.
- 6217. PRESIDENT VIGER**—Deep velvety crimson maroon, collar petals white. 25c.
- 6218. SOUVENIR DE CHABANNE**—Flowers large. The coloring of the large petals is a combination of old carmine-red and lemon-yellow the ground color being lemon-yellow and the other color washed onto it, the base of the petal being very bright lemon-yellow. The collarette petals are very long and numerous, lemon-yellow at base, passing to yellowish-white at tips. Center golden-orange. 25c.

SPECIAL MIXTURE OF TRIAL GROUND DAHLIAS

- 6219.** We test hundreds of varieties in our Trial Grounds every season. Some of these are cheap, some high-priced. We offer a mixture composed of these varieties at \$1.20 per dozen, postpaid.



PEONIES

Americans have for years been too conscientious in the matter of making their time count in useful ways. This at least applies to the great majority of us. We feel it our duty to work and that we have not time to enjoy things. Gradually, however, many of us are learning to take time to enjoy flowers, shrubs, etc., and since we cannot immediately throw our original habits away, we take kindly to perennials, robust ones, that come up year after year without planting except the first time, and which require less care throughout the entire season than tender annuals. It is not laziness at all that prompts us to do this, but rather it is because we have not trained ourselves to enjoy life, and our pleasures must be taken somewhat hastily.

Among all the perennials, there is no nobler, more beautiful or more wonderful flower than the Peony. There is none that appeals more strongly to every one of us, whether we are particularly flower lovers or not, than this one. As children, all of us were fond of the plainest variety in the Peony realm, the old May flowering varieties that we called "Pineys." Let no one call these homely. No Peonies are homely. Some are more beautiful than others.

Within the past fifteen years, from importations from Europe, there has grown up in America a most superb collection of these wonderful flowers. Our own modest list now includes five hundred, and there are many varieties that we have not catalogued. Five hundred varieties of these noble flowers is not too many. There are no duplicates. The American Peony Society sees to that.

The world owes a great deal of gratitude to the hybridizers who have produced these remarkable new varieties. It is said that only well-to-do men can afford to hybridize Peonies, because not one seedling in a thousand is enough better or different from other excellent varieties to make it worth while to name and increase it.

Mere words fall flat when trying to describe these flowers. One might as well try to describe autumn leaves to a man who was born blind, as to give a real picture of these blooms in words. From our word pictures you may feel that many of these varieties are much alike. In the field, no two varieties are alike. Even if the colors are similar, there is an ever-changing variety of form.

One of the most beautiful sights that we have ever been permitted to see is a field containing hundreds of varieties of Peonies in full bloom. One walked from row to row, taking in the richness or the delicacy of bloom, the wonderful charm of form, and the incomparable fragrance. He wanted to buy the first variety that he saw, the second as well, and when he had finished the entire field, he wished he had each and every one of them, and thought what a happy man the owner of that field must be.

Now as to culture. Peonies are so easily handled that it almost seems absurd to give cultural directions, and the principal thing that we need to say is a few Don'ts. The most important one is, don't feed this plant much, if any, manure. If you use any, be sure that it is well rotted, and that it does not come into contact with the roots. The surest way that we know of to ruin a Peony bed is by digging in a lot of manure.

The next thing is, don't set them too deep. Cover the crowns only about three inches.

The next thing is, remember, when cutting the bloom, that the leaves are lungs for the plant, and don't rob it. Cut just as few leaves as possible when you are cutting bloom. Set the plant in the sun, not too close to large trees, and for best results, always set in the fall. September is an excellent month. The plants are dormant then and are very easily handled.

Just a word about prices. The high-priced varieties are so because of the demand. They are simply more beautiful than lower-priced ones, and Peonies multiply so slowly that it seems probable that there never will be sufficient stock of the finest varieties to meet the demand. In fact, the greatest growers complain that in their highest priced stock it is impossible for them to get any stock ahead. They are continually kept down to just a few plants, and it seems impossible to build up the stock to a point where they can sell more than a few in any one year. In fact, it constantly worries them that they have to keep careful watch on their sales to prevent selling entirely out on these very rare and high-priced varieties.

Please note that our quotations are for large roots, most of which should bloom the first year. We prefer to sell just these, rather than some small cuttings with other larger divisions. We believe our customers' interests as well as our own are better protected by selling just the first-sized roots as we are trying to do.

Please note that we are growing all of our own stock. This stock we undertake to keep absolutely true to name, and if we cannot fill orders out of our own stock, we will not buy on open market, filling with stock whose genuineness we do not know, but we will refuse orders. We do not undertake to compete with brokers who do not grow their own stock.



Aurore

GENERAL COLLECTION OF PEONIES

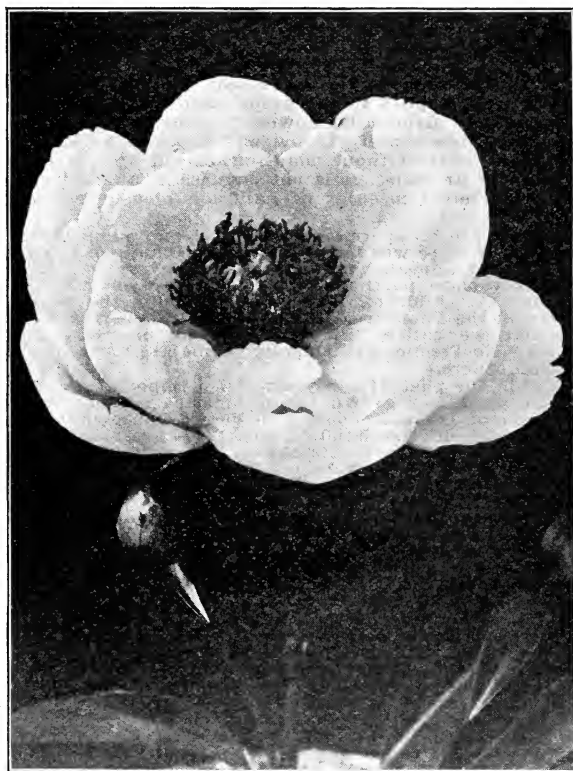
Peony prices are not prepaid. If wanted by mail, add postage at the rate of 1 lb. for every 2 roots.

WHITE AND TINTED WHITE

- 7000. ALBATRE**—(Crousse, 1885.) Very large, compact, globular rose type. Milk-white shaded ivory; center petals tinged lilac, edged with minute carmine line. Very strong, vigorous, tall, free blooming. Midseason. Fragrance X. \$1.50.
- 7001. ALSACE-LORRAINE**—(Lemoine, 1906.) Very large, flat, semi-rose type, with petals arranged like a water lily. Cream-white deepening to pale yellow, distinct and beautiful. Tall, vigorous and free. Late. \$5.00.
- 7002. AMAZON**—(Lemoine, 1899.) Well formed, large, perfect rose type. Guard rose-white, center creamy-white, flecked crimson. Fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Early midseason. \$1.50.
- 7003. AURORE**—(Dessert, 1904.) Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, collar lighter, center flecked crimson; stamens prominent. Medium tall, compact. Late. \$2.00.
- 7004. BARONESS SCHROEDER**—(Kelway.) Very large, globular, rose type. Flesh-white fading to milk-white. Fragrance XX. Tall and strong. Very free. Midseason. \$1.50.
- 7005. BOULE DE NEIGE**—(Calot, 1862.) Very large, medium globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white, guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free. Early midseason. 75c.



- 7006. CANARI**—(Guerin, 1861.) Large flowers, bomb type. Guards white, tinted pale pink, center amber-white, changing to white; carpels and stigmas pink. Habit medium. Very free. Frangrance X. Late. 75c.
- 7007. CANDIDISSIMA**—(Calot, 1856.) Full, double, rose type. Very pretty flowers, pure white with clear sulphur center; carpelodes in center tipped green. Frangrance XX. Tall, vigorous, free. Early. Extra good. 65c.
- 7008. CHARLEMAGNE**—(Crousse, 1880.) Large, globular, compact, rose type. Lilac-white, with slight bluish center. Fragrant. Medium tall, strong and free. Late. Very handsome. 65c.
- 7009. CLAUDE GELLEE**—Large, medium, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform creamy-white. Frangrance X. Dwarf, compact grower. Late. \$2.00.
- 7010. COMTE d'OSMONT**—(Calot, 1856.) Medium size, loose, globular crown. White tinged creamy-sulphur, center flecked crimson. Height medium. Early mid-season. 65c. Fall delivery only.
- 7011. COURONNE d'OR**—(Calot, 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. Pure white with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals, tipped carmine. Medium tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Late. 75c.
- 7012. DUC DE WELLINGTON**—(Calot, 1859.) Large, bomb, with white guards and sulphur center. Frangrance XX. Medium height, vigorous and free. Late. 65c.
- 7013. DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS**—(Calot, 1856.) Medium size. Pure white crown, sulphur-white collar, no crimson flecks. Fragrant. Medium height, vigorous and free. Early. Extra good commercial variety. 65c.
- 7014. ENCHANTRESSE**—(Lemoine, 1903.) Very large, globular, compact rose type. Creamy-white guards splashed crimson, center faintly flecked crimson. Frangrance X. Tall, strong, erect. Very late. Extra fine. \$7.50.
- 7015. FESTIVA**—(Donkalaer, 1838.) Large, full, double, rose type. Creamy-white with crimson spots in the center. Dwarf plant. Frangrance XX. Late. 65c.
- 7016. FESTIVA MAXIMA**—(Mieliez, 1851.) Very large, globular, rose type. Very broad petals. Pure white center usually flecked crimson; outer petals sometimes pale lilac-white on first opening. Very tall, strong and vigorous. Early. Most popular white for cut flowers. 65c.
- 7017. GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA**—(Lemoine, 1824.) Large, globular, rose type. Guards milk-white, collar cream-white; center on first opening an intermingling of sulphur-salmon and white. Frangrance XX. Medium height. Very early. Although it is one of the oldest varieties, it ranks among the best. \$1.50.
- 7018. JAMES KELWAY**—(Kelway.) Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Rose-white changing to milk-white, tipped yellow at base of petals. Flowers borne in large clusters. Very fragrant. Medium height, strong and vigorous. Early midseason. \$2.00.
- 7019. LADY ALEXANDRIA DUFF**—(Kelway.) This wonderful Peony is the most talked of variety in the world. The stock is very scarce. The flowers are of immense size, cup-shaped, with very wide imbricated petals. The color in the outer petals is very pale rose, passing gradually to rosy-white toward the center. The side flowers and the flowers on very young plants are semi-double, showing the stamens. It is very fragrant. The plants are tall and robust. \$25.00.
- 7020. LADY DARMOUTH**—(Unknown, 1850.) Small, flat, loose, rose type. Milk-white collar, center composed of large and small petals intermingled, cream-white flecked with green. Frangrance X. Medium height, free bloomer. Early. 75c. Fall delivery only.
- 7021. LADY ROMILY**—(Kelway.) Early flowering, rose type. Delicate lilac-white. \$2.50.
- 7022. LA ROSIERE**—(Crousse, 1888.) Large, flat, medium compact, semi-double. Outer petals pure white, passing to cream-white at center. Pale green carpels with white stigma. Habit medium. Midseason. Extra. 75c.



Marie Jacquin

- 7023. LA TENDRESSE**—(Crousse, 1896.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Color uniform milk-white, guards slightly splashed and center flecked with crimson. Frangrance X. Tall, strong growing, very free. Early. One of the choicest. \$1.50.
- 7024. LUTEA PLENISSIMA**—(Buyck, 1842.) Medium size, loose crown. Guard petals cream-white, center sulphur tipped green. Frangrance X. Tall and vigorous. Flowers very freely produced in clusters. Midseason. \$1.00.
- 7025. MADAME CROUSSE**—(Calot, 1866.) Medium size, globular, crown. Pure white center flecked crimson. Medium height, strong, free bloomer. Midseason. One of the very best whites. 75c.
- 7026. MADAME DE VATRY**—(Guerin, 1853.) Very large, compact, high crown. Lilac-white guards and crown, sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center striped crimson. Fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. Splendid cut flower variety. 75c.
- 7027. MADAME DE VERNEVILLE**—(Crousse, 1885.) Pure white, center blush fading to pure white, prominently flecked carmine. Frangrance X. Medium height, exceptionally free bloomer. Early. 75c.
- 7028. MADAME EMILE LEMOINE**—(Lemoine, 1899.) Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Coloring superb and very fresh. Milk-white, very slightly tinged flesh-pink. Medium height, medium bloomer. Midseason. \$2.00.
- 7029. MLE. VAILLANT**—(Unknown.) Very large, globular, loose, bomb type. Guards milk-white, center cream-white. Pale green carpels, pink stigmas. Very free bloomer. Early. \$1.00.
- 7030. MARCELLE DESSERT**—(Dessert, 1899.) Large, medium compact, high crown. Milk-white lightly spotted lilac; center flecked crimson. Frangrance XXX. Midseason. Extra good, \$5.00. Fall delivery only.

7031. MARIE—(Calot, 1868.) Medium size, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Pure white, washed chamois, shading to yellow at base. Fragrance X. Very tall, free bloomer. Very late. 75c.

7032. MARIE JACQUIN—(Verdier.) (Syn. Bridesmaid) (Kelway) (Water lily) (Barr.) Very large, globular, semi-double. Rose-white fading to lilac-white, with a mass of golden stamens in the center, buds tinged with pink. The flower suggests in shape our native water lily, and is wonderfully beautiful. \$1.00.

7033. MARIE LEMOINE—(Calot, 1869.) Large, very compact, rose type. Sulphurish cream-white, occasionally flecked carmine. Fragrant. Medium height, extra strong stem. Very late. Extra good commercial variety. 75c.

7034. MIREILLE—(Crousse, 1894.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, center petals very large, distinctly edged dark crimson. Fragrance XXX. Strong, tall grower. Very late. Extra good. Resembles Albatre, but later. \$2.00.

7035. MISS SALWAY—(Kelway.) Very large, compact, globular, high crown. Lilac-white, with lighter collar. Fragrance X. Tall, strong, free. Midseason. Extra. \$10.00.

7036. MONT BLANC—(Lemoine, 1899.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Cream-white, slightly tinted rosy-white. Fragrance XXX. Erect, very strong, free. Early midseason. Very beautiful. \$7.50.

7037. MONSIEUR DUPONT—(Calot, 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. Cream-white tinged yellow, showing stamens, and tipped bright carmine. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free. Midseason. Similar to Boule de Neige, but later. \$1.00.

7038. MOONBEAM—(Kelway.) Flat, saucer-shaped flower, with small tufted center. Soft pearly-white, slightly shaded rose. Very soft coloring and unique form. \$2.00. Fall delivery only.

7039. MRS. LOWE—(Unknown.) Medium size, loose, bomb. Cream-white guards, fading to milk-white, greenish-white carpels, white stigmas. Fragrance X. Medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. 65c.



Queen Victoria

7040. NEPTUNE—(Dessert, 1905.) Large flowers of the crown type. Lilac-white with milk-white collar and cream-white stigmas. Fragrance X. Tall growing, strong, erect and free. Midseason. \$2.00.

7041. NIVEA PLENISSIMA—(Makoy, 1840.) Large, globular, medium, compact, bomb. White tinged cream, flecked carmine, red carpels. Fragrance X. Dwarf, compact, stems dark red, free. Early. 75c. Fall delivery.

7042. PHILOMELE—(Calot, 1861.) Medium size, low, flat, crown. Guard petals satiny-rose, anemone center of narrow ligulated petals of amber-yellow. Crown of bright rose, edged dark crimson. Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Distinct and beautiful. 75c.

7043. PRIMIVERE—(Lemoine, 1907.) Large, flat, bomb type. Guards creamy-white splashed scarlet, center light sulphur-yellow. The nearest approach to a yellow Peony in the Chinensis section. Fragrance XXX. Tall and strong. Midseason. \$7.50.

7044. QUEEN VICTORIA—(Kelway.) Large, globular, medium, loose, low, crown. Guards milk-white, tinted flesh, center cream-white touched crimson. Fragrance X. Medium height, strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Must not be confused with Whitleyi, sometimes sold as Queen Victoria. 75c.

7045. SOLFATARE—(Calot, 1861.) Large, medium, bomb type, developing a crown. Milk-white guards, center sulphur changing to sulphur-white. A very fine Peony and very distinct. Medium height. 75c.

7046. SULPHUREA—(Lemon, 1830.) Large, globular, crown, cup-shaped when first opening. Sulphur-white, with a greenish reflex. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Midseason. \$1.00.

7047. SUMMER DAY—(Kelway.) Flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Outer petals of considerable length, forming a beautiful guard to the center of small creamy-white petals. Very lovely. \$1.50.

7048. THE BRIDE—(Terry.) Medium size flowers, informal bomb. Lilac-white guards, milk-white center. Strong grower, free bloomer. Very good for landscape work. Early midseason. 75c.



Marie Lemoine



Peonies

- 7049. VIRGO MARIA**—(Calot, 1859.) Bomb. Very pretty flower, uniform pure ivory-white. Fragrant. Late. 75c.
- 7050. WHITLEYI**—(Whitley, 1808.) Medium size, loose, globular, bomb. Milk-white guards slightly flecked crimson and tinted pale lilac. Fragrance X. Habit medium, very free. Much grown for cut flowers. Early midseason. 50c.
- 7051. ZEPHYRUS**—(Kelway.) Medium size, globular, crown type. Creamy-white, center petals shading to sulphur. Fragrance X. Medium habit. Good. 65c.
- 7052. ZOE VERNIORY**—Loose, flat, rose type. Rosy-white guards, with amber-white collar. Tall, erect, strong. Early midseason. \$2.00.
- BLUSH AND PALE FLESH**
- 7053. ACHILLE**—(Calot, 1855.) Large, medium, compact, rose type; shell-pink, fading to lilac-white. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Early midseason. 65c.
- 7054. ALFRED DE MUSSET**—(Crousse, 1885.) Large, compact, typical rose type. Milk-white, with a blush center and crimson flecks. Without odor. Medium height and habit. Late. \$1.00.
- 7055. ALICE DE JULVECOURT**—(Pele, 1857.) (Syn. Triumphans Gandeensis.) Medium sized, compact globular crown. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson, collar cream. Fragrant. Medium tall and free. Good. 65c.
- 7056. ARSENE MEURET**—(Verdier, 1854.) Large, globular, semi-rose type. Clear violet-rose, tipped silver. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 65c.
- 7057. BEAUTE FRANCAISE**—(Guerin, 1850.) Medium sized, compact, crown. Guards and crown pale lilac-rose, cream-white collar, center flecked carmine. Fragrant. Strong, erect, medium dwarf. Midseason. 50c.
- 7058. CARMEN**—(Lemoine, 1898.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Hydrangea-pink, center finely dotted crimson, color sprinkled in fine dots. Tall and erect. Midseason. \$2.00.
- 7059. CARNEA ALBA**—(Guerin, 1850.) Large, globular, medium compact, crown. Delicate flesh center, shaded white. Medium habit and height. Early midseason. 65c.
- 7060. CHRISTABEL**—(Kelway, 1909.) Soft flesh color, with white center. \$2.00.
- 7061. DELICATISSIMA**—(Unknown.) Large, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, carpels greenish-yellow, very hairy; stigmas creamy-white. Fragrant. Fine habit, tall, strong, free. Midseason. Good keeper and shipper. Resembles Floral Treasure. 65c.
- 7062. EUGENE VERDIER**—(Calot, 1884.) Very long, compact, typical rose. Flesh pink-shaded salmon and yellow. Coloring very fresh. Fragrant. Rather dwarf, habit very erect, strong, free bloomer. Late. Distinguished from other varieties by the very coarse light green foliage and heavy stem. \$1.50.

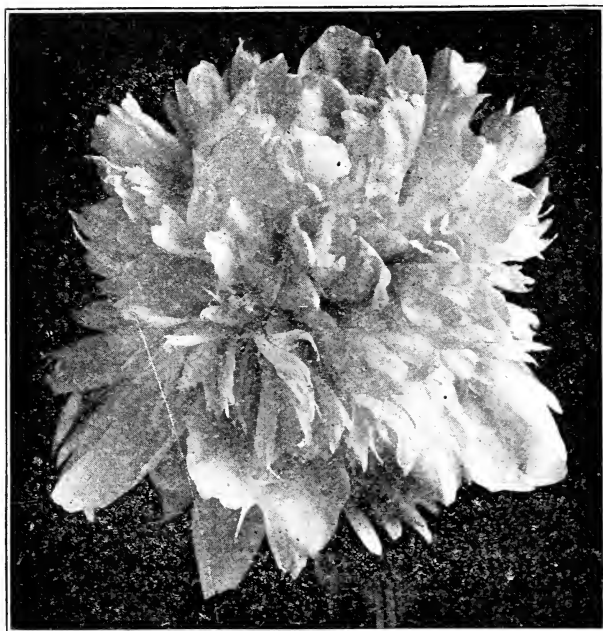
- 7063. EUGENIE VERDIER**—(Calot, 1864.) Very large, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Soft satiny flesh. Fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf with extra strong stems. Free bloomer. \$1.00.
- 7064. EVANGELINE**—(Lemoine, 1910.) Large, very compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, splashed scarlet. Fragrant. Tall, erect, medium habit. Late. Very fine \$5.00.
- 7065. FLORAL TREASURE**—(Rosenfield, 1900.) Very large, rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer. Fragrant. One of the best commercial flowers. Midseason. 65c.
- 7066. GALATHEE**—(Lemoine, 1900.) Large, full, rose type. Very fresh fleshy-white, with pink center. Fragrance XXX. Tall and strong. Very late. \$3.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7067. GERMAINE BIGOT**—(Dessert, 1902.) Very large, medium compact, flat crown type. Glossy flesh with salmon tints, slightly tinged pale rose. Coloring very fresh and beautiful. Strong and healthy, erect, medium height, free. Midseason. \$2.50.
- 7068. GISMONDA**—(Crousse, 1895.) Globular, flesh colored flowers, center delicate pink. Fragrant. Coloring very soft and beautiful. \$2.50.
- 7069. GOLDEN HARVEST**—(Rosenfield, 1900.) Medium size, loose, bomb or informal rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, center creamy-white, on strong plants developing many wide petals of peach blossom-pink. Fragrant. Dwarf, very free. Midseason. A very striking variety. 65c. Fall delivery only.
- 7070. GRANDIFLORA**—(Richardson, 1883.) Very large, flat, rose type. Uniform rose-white, delicately beautiful. Fragrance XX. Tall, erect and strong. Very late. One of the very best of its color. \$1.50.
- 7071. IRMA**—(Calot, 1859.) Very large flowers in clusters. Globular, compact, rose type. Chair rose. No fragrance. Very late. Erect, medium height, compact, very strong. A good all around variety, fine both for cut flowers and landscape effects. \$2.00.
- 7072. JEANNE d'ARC**—(Calot, 1858.) Large, globular, bomb, developing a crown. Guards and center pale lilac-rose, collar cream-white shaded sulphur. Fragrance X. Medium height, strong, free. Midseason. Resembles Golden Harvest. 65c. Fall delivery only.
- 7073. KELWAY'S GLORIOUS**—(Kelway, 1909.) This Peony has been described by the introducers as the most wonderful new Peony sent out for many years. The enormous, full, double blooms are creamy-white with soft blush of rose. Very fragrant. \$30.00.
- 7074. KELWAY'S QUEEN**—(Kelway, 1909.) Large, globular, compact, rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, center flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong and free. One of the most beautiful of Peonies. Late midseason. \$10.00.
- 7075. LADY BROOKE**—(Kelway, 1895.) Medium size, anemone. Guards lilac-white, center sulphur-white. Habit medium. Very attractive. Midseason. \$1.00.
- 7076. LADY CARRINGTON**—(Kelway.) Very large, flat, loose, rose type. Pale silver-rose, washed white. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Midseason. \$1.50.
- 7077. LADY CURZON**—(Kelway.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, crown type. Lilac-white, with creamy collar. Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Early. \$2.50.
- 7078. LADY POCOCK**—(Kelway, 1908.) Soft flesh-white; narrow center petals. Early flowering. \$2.50.
- 7079. LA PERLE**—(Crousse, 1885.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Color deep lilac-white with bluish center, prominently flecked carmine. Fragrant. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra fine. \$1.50.
- 7080. LA TULIPE**—(Calot, 1872.) Very large, flat, semi-rose type. Flesh pink shading to ivory white, central petals tipped carmine. Fragrant. Tall, strong growing, free blooming. Late midseason. Good variety, very attractive in bud. 75c.
- 7081. LOVELINESS**—(Hol., 1907.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform Hydrangea-pink, 1 (132) changing to lilac white. Fragrance X. Medium tall. Midseason. A very beautiful variety; one of Hollis' best. First-class Certificate Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$5.00.

- 7082. MADAME BREON**—(Guerin, 1850.) Medium size, bomb. Guards shell-pink, center creamy-white tinged yellow, fading to white; red carpels, pink stigmas. Good habit, free bloomer. Superb early variety. 65c.
- 7083. MADAME CALOT**—(Mieliez, 1856.) Very large, rose type. Fleshy white, tinted pale Hydrangea pink, center shaded darker with a yellow tint. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong growing, free blooming. Early. This variety is very reliable, never failing to bloom; is the freest blooming variety known and is the most fragrant Peony. 65c.
- 7084. MADAME COSTE**—(Calot, 1873.) Medium size, globular, bomb, developing a low crown. Guards and center Hydrangea-pink, collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Fragrance XX. Medium habit, free. Early. Extra. 65c.



Peonies

- 7085. MADAME DE TREYERAN**—(Dessert, 1889.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Rosy-white with lilac sprinkled on in minute dots, center flecked with crimson. Very delicate coloring. Fragrance XXX. Medium height, erect, free blooming. Early. \$4.00.
- 7086. MADAME EMILE GALLE**—(Crousse, 1881.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. One of the most delicate and beautiful Peonies grown, of opalescent coloring, lilac-white tinged soft flesh and cream. Medium tall, strong, free bloomer. Late. \$1.00.
- 7087. MADAME JULES CALOT**—Large, compact, semi-rose type. Fleshy-white shaded carmine and yellow. Very strong and vigorous, stems tall and strong. Very good habit, medium bloomer, in clusters. \$1.00.
- 7088. MADAME LEMOINIER**—(Calot, 1865.) Large, compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose fading to lilac-white, cream-white collar. Very wide center petals flecked crimson. Fragrant. Fine habit, tall and vigorous. Late midseason. Extra. \$1.00. Fall delivery only.
- 7089. Mlle. LEONIE CALOT**—(Calot, 1861.) Large flowers, rose type. Coloring refined and beautiful, very delicate rose-white deeper in the center, slightly tipped carmine. Medium height, rather spreading habit. Late midseason. 75c.

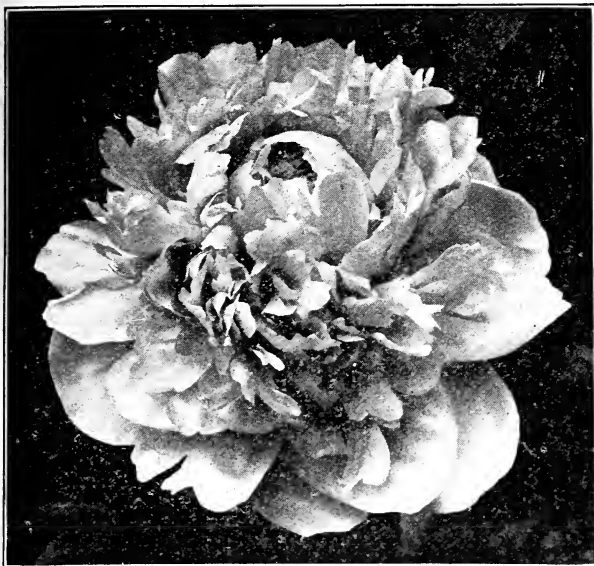


Octavie Demay

7090. **MADemoiselle MARIE CALOT**—(Calot, 1872.) Very large flowers, form of the Hundred-Leaved Rose. Beautiful coloring, milk-white tinted flesh. Fragrance XX. Strong, medium height. Late midseason. \$1.50.
7091. **MLLE. ROUSSEAU**—(Crousse, 1888.) Large, globular, semi-rose type. Guard petals milk-white splashed carmine; center petals sulphur-white tinged slight bluish. Medium height, extra strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.
7092. **MAJOR LODER**—(Kelway, 1908.) Flesh guard petals, with short yellow central petals. Very distinct. \$1.50.
7093. **MARGUERITE GERARD**—(Crousse, 1892.) Very handsome variety. Large, compact, semi-rose type. Very pale Hydrangea-pink, changing to creamy-white, central petals minutely flecked dark carmine. Medium height, very strong, free bloomer. Late. \$1.50.
7094. **MARY L. HOLLIS**—(Hollis, 1907.) Large, flat, medium compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, center lilac-white showing yellow stamens. Compact habit, tall and erect. Extra. Midseason. \$3.50.
7095. **OCTAVIE DEMAY**—(Calot, 1867.) Very large, flat crown. Guards and center pale Hydrangea-pink. Fragrant. Very dwarf plant; free bloomer. Extra. \$1.00.
7096. **PASTEUR**—(Crousse, 1896.) Very pale rose, almost white, shaded tea rose color at the base of the petals. Extra fine. \$1.50.
7097. **PERFECTION**—(Richardson, 1869.) Very large, full, double, rose type. Very pale shell-pink, base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrance XX. Very upright, strong. Very late. Extra. \$1.50.
7098. **PRINCESSE GALITZIN**—(Guerin, 1858.) Medium size, loose, bomb. Guard petals of soft flesh, central petals sulphur-yellow. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. 65c. Fall delivery only.
7099. **PRINCESS MAUD**—(Kelway.) Medium size, compact, bomb. Broad lilac-white guards, center amber-white, carpels yellowish-green, stigmas pink. Medium height. Strong grower, distinct and beautiful. \$2.50.
7100. **PHYLLIS KELWAY**—(Kelway.) Very beautiful flower of fresh and delicate coloring, lavender-flesh passing to white in the center. \$7.50.
7101. **REINE HORTENSE**—(Calot, 1857.) (Syn. Pres. Taft.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Hydrangea-pink and salmon, flesh-pink, color minutely overlaid on a white background; center prominently flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Very tall, long stiff stems. Midseason. Splendid. \$2.00.
7102. **SOLANGE**—(Lemoine, 1907.) Unusually large full flowers, globular crown type. Outer petals delicate lilac-white, deeper toward the center, shaded with salmon. Unique and beautiful. Tall, erect, very strong. Late. \$10.00.
7103. **SOPHIE MILLER**—(Kelway.) Delicate flesh, flowers showing anthers. \$1.50.
7104. **TOURANGELLE**—(Dessert, 1910.) Large, flat flower. Flesh, tinged rosy-flesh and salmon. Very beautiful variety, of exquisite and delicate coloring. \$7.50.
7105. **UMBELLATA ROSEA**—(Unknown.) Large, informal rose type. Guards violet-rose shading to amber-white center. Very strong grower, free bloomer. One of the earliest. Very fine for cut flowers and landscape work. 75c.

LIGHT AND MEDIUM PINK

7106. **ALBERT CROUSSE**—(Crousse, 1893.) Very large, flat, compact, bomb. Rose-white flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free. Fragrant. Late. \$1.50.
7107. **ALICE CROUSSE**—(Calot, 1872.) Very large and full, double rose type. Light violet-rose. Fragrant. Upright, very strong and free. Early. 65c.
7108. **ASA GRAY**—(Crousse, 1886.) Large, semi-rose type. Pale lilac, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Fragrance XX. Medium height and habit. Very distinct. Not for sale.
7109. **ARTHEMISE**—(Calot, 1861.) Large, compact, crown. Guards and crown light violet-rose, collar very pale pink. Crown very prominent. Fragrant. Strong, upright, free. Midseason. Extra. 75c.
7110. **BEAUTE DE VILLECANTE**—(Gombault, 1856.) Large, wide crown. Guards and crown violet-rose, collar lilac-white. Fragrant. Medium height, good habit, free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra good. 65c.
7111. **BELLE CHATELAINE**—(Guerin, 1861.) Medium sized, mauve-rose, bomb, with amber-white collar and center. Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. 65c.
7112. **BELLE DOUAISIENNE**—(Calot, 1861.) Large, globular, compact, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, center prominently flecked crimson. Very fragrant. Midseason. 65c.
7113. **BELLE MAUVE**—(Lemoine, 1903.) Very large, medium compact, flat rose type. Pale lilac-rose, tipped silver. Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong, compact grower. Midseason. \$4.00. Fall delivery only.
7114. **CERISETTE**—(Unknown.) Large, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Color violet-rose. Medium habit. Early midseason. \$1.00. Fall delivery only.
7115. **CHARLES TOCHE**—(Dessert, 1888.) Loose, globular, semi-double. Uniform, deep violet-rose, fading lighter. Erect, dwarf, free. Early. 75c.
7116. **COMTE DE NANTEUIL**—(Calot, 1858.) Large, globular, bomb. Guard petals violet-rose, center clear salmon-pink. Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong, erect, free. Midseason. 75c. Fall delivery only.
7117. **COMTE DE PARIS**—(Guerin, 1842.) (Syn. Mons. Rousselon.) Medium size, globular, crown. Guard petals violet-rose, center soft pink and amber-white, small crown, flecked crimson. Fragrant. Strong and free. Midseason. 65c.
7118. **DORCHESTER**—(Richardson, 1870.) Large, compact, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink. Fragrant. Medium dwarf. Upright, free. 75c.
7119. **DR. BRETONNEAU**—(Guerin, 1850.) Large, compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac, center milk-white shaded amber. Tall, strong and free. Fragrant. Midseason. Extra commercial variety. 65c.
7120. **DR. BRETONNEAU**—(Verdier, 1854.) Medium to large, pale lilac-rose, bomb. Center tipped cream-white, sometimes flecked crimson. Strong grower, free bloomer, splendid keeper. Early midseason. Extra good commercial variety. 35c.



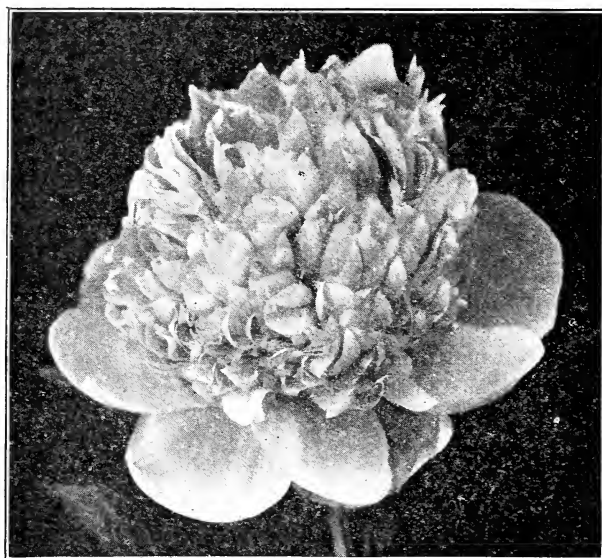
Livingstone

- 7121. DUC DE CAZES**—(Guerin, 1850.) Medium size, loose crown. Broad guard petals dark pink, center silvery salmon. Fragrant. Spreading habit. Free bloomer. Early. 65c.
- 7122. DUKE OF CLARENCE**—(Kelway.) Very large, globular, medium compact, crown. Guards violet-rose, collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall and erect. Midseason. 75c.
- 7123. EDMOND LEBON**—(Calot, 1864.) Large, medium, compact, rose type. Bright violet-rose, silvery reflex. Medium dwarf, medium bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 65c.
- 7124. ELECTRIC**—(Kelway.) Full double. Brilliant pink. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7125. ENCHANTMENT**—(Hollis, 1907.) Medium size, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose with visible stamens. Tall, strong stems. Midseason. \$5.00. Fall delivery.
- 7126. ENFANT DE NANCY**—(Crousse, 1896.) Large, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, changing to lilac-white. Fragrance XXX. Tall, slender stems, free bloomer. Late. \$1.00. Fall delivery only.
- 7127. ETTA**—(Terry.) Very large, flat, rose type. Uniform pale Hydrangea-pink. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Very late. \$1.00.
- 7128. EUPHEMIA**—Large, semi-double. Pale lilac-rose, with a center of yellow stamens and crimson-flecked carpelodes inclosing a tuft of center petals. Fragrant. Strong growth. Late. 75c.
- 7129. FAUST**—(Mieliez, 1855.) Medium size, globular. Guard petals and crown Hydrangea-pink, fading to lilac-white, collar of narrow sulphur-white petals. Midseason. 50c.
- 7130. FREEDOM**—(Kelway, 1909.) Unusually large, flat, semi-rose type, developing a high center in strong blooms. Light Tyrian-rose. Fragrance X. Erect, medium tall, strong. Early. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7131. GENERAL CAVAINAC**—(Calot, 1858.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose. Bright violet-rose edged lighter, center splashed crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Late. 75c.
- 7132. GENERAL LAWTON**—(Mrs. Pleas, 1899.) Large, semi-rose. Light lilac-purple, mixed with yellowish narrow petals. Fragrant. Strong grower. Late. 65c.
- 7133. GENERAL SHERIDAN**—(Terry.) Medium, globular, bomb type. Mauve. Fragrance XXX. Medium tall habit. 75c.

- 7134. GEORGE HOLLIS**—(Hollis, 1907.) Large, globular, medium compact, rose type. Guards lilac-white, center pale rose-pink. Fragrance X. Medium height, strong, compact, free. Very late. Received honorable mention in Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1907. \$5.00.
- 7135. GLOIRE DE CHAS. GOMBAULT**—(Gombault, 1866.) Medium size, deep globular crown. Guard petals light rose surrounded by narrow petals of creamy-white and clear salmon flesh shaded apricot, with central tuft of large pink petals flecked carmine. Very long, strong stems. Free bloomer. Midseason. Exquisite coloring. Distinct and beautiful variety. \$1.00.
- 7136. HOMER**—(Kelway, 1908.) Rose color, showing golden anthers; very attractive. \$2.00.
- 7137. HERICARTIANA**—(Guerin, 1842.) Medium size, rather compact, bomb type. Violet-rose, with collar fading to amber-white; center of flower salmon tipped silver. Medium height, strong plant of good habit. Free to medium bloomer, in clusters. Early to midseason. \$1.00.
- 7138. IRENE**—(Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Pale lilac-rose, with white center. Fragrance XXX. Compact habit, erect, tall. Early, \$1.00.
- 7139. JESSIE CROSBY**—(Hollis, 1907.) Large, deep, compact, rose type, with a hollow cup-shaped center, intermingled with narrow petals. Uniform Hydrangea-pink, fading to white. Fragrance X. Tall, erect, compact. Midseason. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7140. LA COQUETTE**—(Guerin, 1861.) Large, globular, high crown. Guards and crown light pink, collar rose-white, center flecked carmine. Medium height, erect, free bloomer. Fragrance X. Midseason. 65c.
- 7141. LAFAYETTE**—(Dessert, 1904.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Light violet-rose washed white. Fragrance XXX. Medium height. Midseason. Good. \$2.50.
- 7142. LAMARTINE**—(Calot, 1860.) (Syn. Gigantea.) Very large, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, with a darker center, guards and collar fading to rose-white. Distinctly spicy fragrance. Tall, strong and free. Midseason. Extra. \$1.00.
- 7143. LIMOSÉL**—(Kelway.) Bright, clear, lilac-rose; large, full, double flower. Very sweet-scented. \$1.50.
- 7144. L'INDISPENSABLE**—(Origin unknown.) Very full flowers, globular, rose type. Lilac-white shading toward center to pale violet-rose. 75c.
- 7145. LIVINGSTONE**—(Crousse, 1879.) Very large, compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose tipped silver. Center petals flecked carmine. No fragrance. Medium height, very strong, free bloomer. One of the prize winners and a fine cut flower variety. \$1.50.



L'Indispensable



Madame Ducl

- 7146. LUCRETIA**—(Terry.) Medium size, compact, flat, bomb type. Light pink. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium compact habit. Early. 75c.
- 7147. MADAME BARILLET DESCHAMPS**—(Calot, 1868.) Large, flat, imbricated, semi-rose type. Clear violet-rose, fading to delicate silver-pink. Fragrance X. Medium height, very strong, with coarse foliage. Early midseason. Extra good. 75c. Fall delivery only.
- 7148. MADAME BOLLET**—(Calot, 1867.) Very compact, globular, rose type. Pale lilac-pink, with silver reflex. Medium habit. Late midseason. 75c.
- 7149. MADAME BOULANGER**—(Crousse, 1886.) Very large, full bloom; glossy soft pink tinged lilac, with silvery reflex. Late variety of beautiful color. \$1.50.
- 7150. MADAME DE GALHAU**—(Crousse, 1883.) Large, imbricated flower, rose type. Very delicate glossy fleshy rose, shaded transparent salmon. Of good habit, very strong growing. Very free bloomer. One of the most beautiful late varieties, of good form and beautiful coloring, with very delicate shadings. 75c.
- 7151. MADAME DE GOVIN**—(Crousse, 1875.) Medium size, compact, rose type. Pale Hydrangea-pink with minute carmine flecks. Extra. Late. \$1.00.
- 7152. MADAME DUCEL**—(Mechin, 1880.) Large, globular, typical bomb type. Light mauve-rose with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Medium height, strong grower, very free bloomer. One of the best. 75c.
- 7153. MADAME HUTIN**—(Crousse, 1892.) Medium large, medium compact, semi-rose type. Fresh rose, tinged bright rose, with silver border. Tall, extra strong, upright, free. Midseason. \$1.50.
- 7154. MADAME JULES ELIE**—(Calot, 1873.) Medium size, globular, crown. Guards violet-rose, collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Midseason. 75c.
- 7155. MADemoiselle DESBUISSONS**—(Crousse, 1893.) Large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Very soft satiny-rose, bordered with silver. Fragrance X. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late. \$1.00.
- 7156. MAIE YOCUM**—(Terry.) Medium size, compact, flat, Japanese type. Violet-rose, center yellow. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. 75c.
- 7157. MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE**—(Kelway.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Very full flowers of pale Hydrangea-pink, deeper toward the center, splashed with crimson. Fragrance X. Very free bloomer. Midseason. \$3.50. Fall delivery only.

7158. MARIE CROUSSE—(Crousse, 1892.) Large, globular, medium to loose, bomb. Very tender salmon-rose, slightly tinged lilac. Very fresh coloring. Tall, erect, strong and free. Midseason. Extra good. \$3.00. Fall delivery only.

7159. MARIE LOUISE—(1857.) Large, rose type. Clear violet-rose with silver tips. Midseason. Good. 65c. Fall delivery only.

7160. MARMONTEL—(Crousse, 1898.) Large, compact, globular rose type. Deep rose, slightly washed violet, with silver border. Fragrance X. Erect, medium height. Late. \$2.00.

7161. MATHILDE DE ROSENECK—(Crousse, 1883.) Very large, globular, rose type. Rosy-flesh, tinged chamois, flecked bright carmine. Fragrance XX. Very tall, strong and free. Late. Very fine variety. \$1.00.

7162. MAUD L. RICHARDSON—(Hollis.) Large, medium, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, with lighter center. Fragrance XX. Tall and strong. Late. \$3.00. Fall delivery only.

7163. MAZIE TERRY—(Terry.) Medium size, loose, globular, crown type. Lilac-pink. Fragrance XXX. Drooping, medium, compact habit. Early. 75c.

7164. MILTON HILL—(Richardson.) (Syn. Augustus Gould.) Very large, globular, compact, rose type. Color, pale lilac-rose, very distinct and pure. Medium height; strong grower. Late. One of the most beautiful varieties in existence. \$3.00.

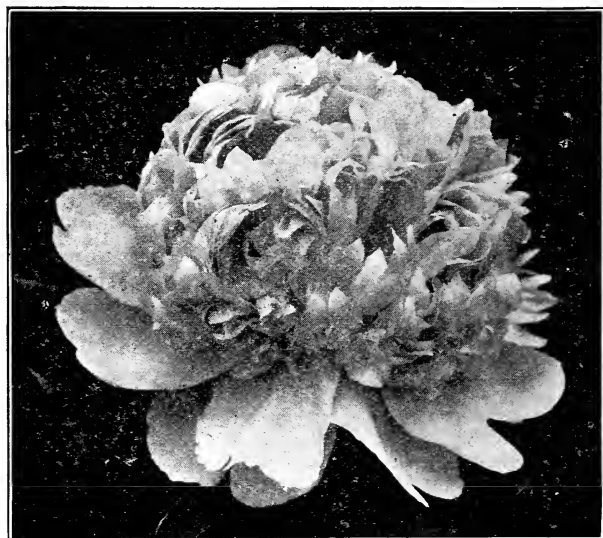
7165. MODELE DE PERFECTION—(Crousse, 1875.) Enormous flowers of compact rose type. Guards and collar light violet-rose, center petals very high, and shaded darker. Fragrant. Plant of medium dwarf habit. Very free bloomer. Extra good. Late. \$1.00.

7166. MONSIEUR BARRAL—(Calot, 1866.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, strong and free. Late. 75c.

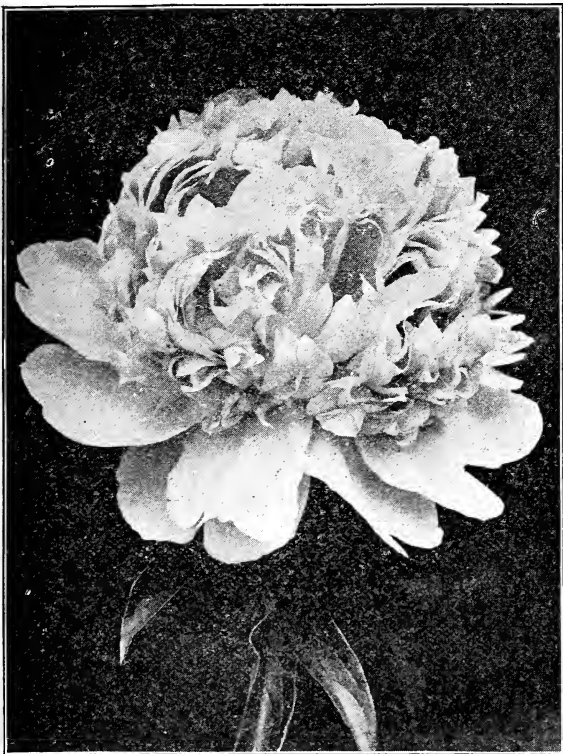
7167. MONSIEUR BASTIAN LE PAGE—(Crousse, 1885.) Very large, globular, typical crown. Uniform pure carmine mauve-rose, with silvery reflex. Fragrance X. Tall, extra strong. Midseason. \$1.50. Fall delivery only.

7168. MONSIEUR HYPOLYTE DELLILLE—(Calot, 1872.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, lighter in center, silver tipped. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Late. 65c.

7169. MONSIEUR GILBRAIN—(Calot, 1875.) Very large, full, compact, flat type. Light Tyrian-rose. Strong, medium habit. Late. 50c. Fall delivery only.



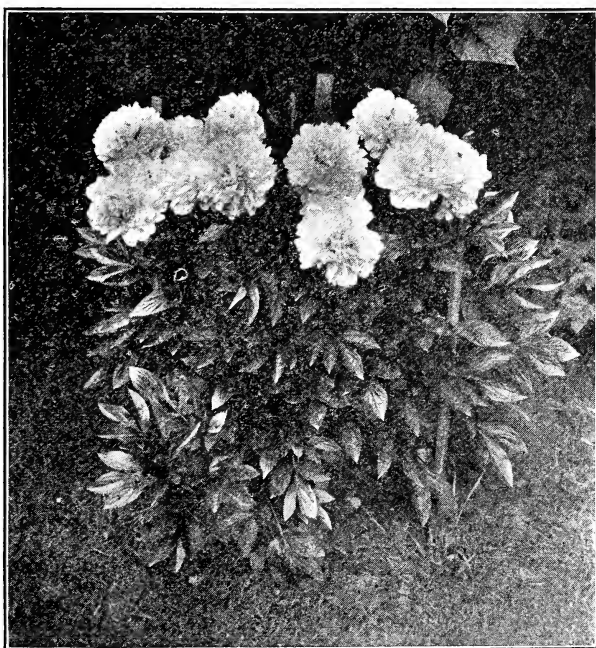
Madame Jules Elie



Mons. Jules Elie

- 7170. MONS. JULES ELIE**—(Crousse, 1888.) Flowers immense, globular, very full, high crown. Pale lilac-rose, collar lighter, shaded amber-yellow at the base. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong grower. Early. Fine for cut flowers. \$1.00.
- 7171. MRS. FRANK**—(Terry.) Large, compact, globular, bomb type. Light pink. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Late. 75c.
- 7172. MRS. MCKINLEY**—(Terry.) Very large, compact, globular, bomb type. Violet-rose, light center. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. Extra good. 65c. Fall delivery only.
- 7173. NORFOLK**—(Richardson.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrance X. Medium tall, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$1.50.
- 7174. ODETTE**—(Dessert, 1908.) Large, medium, compact, globular, bomb type. Guard petals soft lilac, center mingled with narrow salmon petals, having greenish-yellow reflex. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. Very fine. \$3.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7175. ONLOOKER**—(Kelway.) Medium size, compact, flat rose type. Light violet-rose. Erect, compact, medium height. Midseason. \$1.50.
- 7176. PARADISE**—(Hollis, 1907.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Color very delicate and beautiful. Guards Hydrangea-pink, center lilac-white fading to milk-white. Fragrance X. Medium height; free bloomer. Early midseason. \$15.00.
- 7177. PAUL FISCHER**—(Richardson.) Large, globular, rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Erect, tall medium habit. Fragrance XX. Midseason. \$5.00. Fall delivery only.
- 7178. PLENISSIMA ROSEA SUPERBA**—(Buyck, 1840.) Medium size, loose, bomb. Lively carmined-rose, shaded mauve and salmon. Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. 65c.
- 7179. PRINCESS BEATRICE**—(Kelway, 1886.) Large, compact, high crown. Guards and crown delicate violet-rose. Collar cream-white; center flecked crimson. Medium height, strong, vigorous and very free. Fragrant. Early midseason. 65c.

- 7180. PRINCESS ELLEN**—(Terry.) Medium size, crown type. Uniform pale lilac-pink. Fragrant. Tall, medium strong. Late. 65c.
- 7181. PROLIFERA TRICOLOR**—(Lemoine, 1825.) Medium size, very loose anemone, developing a crown on well-established plants. Guards flesh white, collar sulphur-yellow, crown pale rose, narrow central petals sulphur-white; red carpels. Fragrant. Medium height, strong free bloomer. Unique. Late. 65c.
- 7182. QUEEN OF ROSES**—(Kelway, 1909.) Very large. Rose colored guard petals, with short central petals of rose, tipped white. \$2.00.
- 7183. REFORM**—(Kelway, 1910.) Medium size, globular, bomb type. Uniform soft lilac-rose. Fragrance X. Medium habit. Early. \$2.00.
- 7184. ROSA BONHEUR**—(Dessert.) Very large, flat, rose type, with wide imbricated petals. Light violet-rose, guards flecked crimson. Medium height, strong. Midseason. Very fine. \$5.00. Fall delivery only.
- 7185. ROSE D'AMOUR**—(Calot, 1857.) Large, medium, compact, globular, bomb type. Very soft fleshy-pink, very fresh coloring. Fragrance XX. Tall, medium habit. Early midseason. 75c.
- 7186. R. P. WHITFIELD**—(Richardson.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Hydrangea-pink. Fragrance XX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$5.00.
- 7187. RUY BLAS**—(Dessert.) Medium size, flat, semi-rose type. Pure mauve tipped silver. Dwarf, good habit, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.50.
- 7188. SAMUEL HENSHAW**—(Richardson.) Very large, very compact, flat, rose type. Delicate shell-pink. Very strong, erect, free bloomer. Late. \$7.50.
- 7189. SAPPHO**—(Lemoine, 1900.) Large, well formed, compact, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, with silver reflex, prominently tipped silvery. Tall, vigorous, free. Midseason. \$3.50.
- 7190. SARAH BERNHARDT**—Flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, silver tipped. Fragrance X. Tall, extremely strong growing, free bloomer. Midseason. \$4.00.
- 7191. SIGNORINETTA**—(Kelway, 1910.) Rose-pink, with short central petals of a lighter shade. \$2.00.



Peonies



7192. SIMONNE CHEVALIER—(Dessert, 1902.) Large, medium, compact, crown. Pale lilac-rose, tinged salmon, collar cream-white. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Early. \$2.00.

7193. SOUVENIR DE GASPARD CALOT—(Calot, 1865.) Large, flat, rose type. Deep satiny-pink, tinged soft glossy lilac. Color uniform. A superb variety. Fragrant. Very tall, with strong stems. Late. 75c.

7194. SOUV. DE EXP. UNIVERSELLE—(Calot, 1867.) Very large, flat, rose type. Violet-rose with silvery reflex, tipped silver. Fragrance X. Spreading habit. Free Late midseason. 75c.

7195. SPLENDIDA—(Kelway.) Very large, globular, cup-shaped rose type. Very beautiful, uniform light violaceous-pink. Fragrance XXX. Very strong, very free bloomer. \$3.00.

7196. STANLEY—(Crousse, 1879.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Rose shaded lilac, with silvery reflex, flecked dark pink at base of petals. Tall, strong, free. Midseason. \$2.00.

7197. SULLY PRUDHOMME—(Crousse, 1898.) Large, flat, medium, compact, rose type. Uniform pale Hydrangea-pink, changing to milk-white. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Midseason. \$1.50.

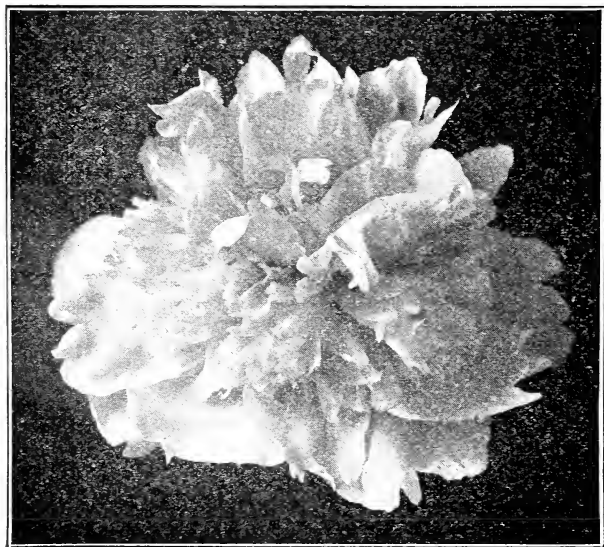
7198. SUZANNE DESSERT—(Dessert & Mechin, 1890.) Very large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Beautiful China-pink, very brilliant, with silver tips. Erect, strong, tall grower. Does not fade. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

7199. TESSA—(Kelway.) Very full, compact, rose type. Silvery-rose. Late flowering. \$1.00.

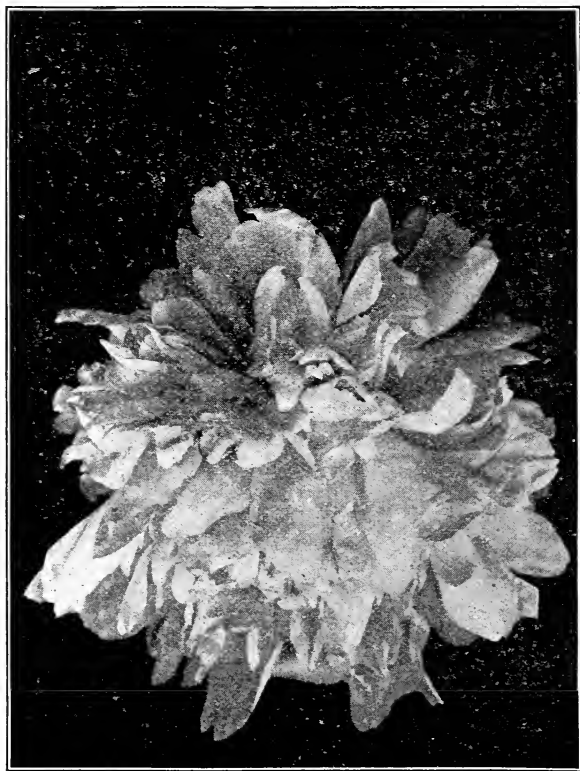
7200. THERESE—(Dessert, 1904.) Very large rose type, developing into a high crown. Lovely violet-rose, passing to lilac-white in center. Medium height, strong free bloomer. One of the most beautiful. "As for Therese—well, when you see a bloom down the table, and think to yourself, 'There is something really grand; it is almost always Therese.'" From the report of the 1916 Peony Exhibition in the Bulletin of Peony News. \$6.00. Fall delivery.

7201. TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE—(Calot, 1865.) Very large compact, semi-rose type. Pale Hydrangea-pink minutely dotted carmine, guard petals fading to nearly white. Fragrant. Very strong and free. Midseason. 75c.

7202. VAN DYCK—(Crousse, 1879.) Large, globular, loose, crown. Guards and center pure mauve, collar cream-white; carpels and stigmas clear pink. Fragrance XX. 75c. Fall delivery only.



Splendida



Therese

7203. VENUS—(Kelway.) Very large, high, compact crown. Pale Hydrangea-pink, collar lighter. Fragrance XX. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$2.00.

7204. VICOMTE DE FORCEVILLE—(Calot, 1864.) Medium size, globular, loose, crown type. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrance XXX. Strong grower. 75c.

7205. VICOMTESSE DE BELLEVAL—(Guerin, 1852.) Medium size, loose, low crown. Guards Hydrangea-pink, collar cream-white center lighter than guards. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Early. 75c. Fall delivery only.

7206. VICTOIRE MODESTE—(Guerin, 1842.) Large, very loose, flat crown. Guards pale lilac-rose, with white streaks in the center; collar milk-white, center slightly flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong, free bloomer. Midseason. 50c.

7207. VIRGINIE—(Calot, 1858.) (Syn. Marquise de Lory.) Large, semi-rose type. Soft pink, tinged straw color. Fragrant. Very tall, vigorous, free. Midseason. 75c.

7208. WALTER FAXON—(Richardson.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose. Uniform pure bright rose, deeper toward the center. Strong, medium tall, free. Midseason. Distinct and beautiful. Scarce. \$7.50.

7209. ZOE CALLOT—(Mieliez, 1855.) Medium size, compact, flat, bomb type. Rose shaded with lilac and salmon. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium, tall. 75c.

DEEP PINK AND ROSE

7210. AGNES MARY KELWAY—(Kelway, 1890.) Large, crown type. Guards and crown deep violet-rose; collar cream-white. Fragrance X. Tall, vigorous free bloomer. Early midseason, striking and handsome. 75c.

7211. ALEXANDER DUMAS—(Guerin, 1862.) Medium size, light violet-rose, crown. Creamy-white collar of narrow petals. Fragrant. Early midseason. Medium height and free. Good cut-flower variety. 65c.

- 7212. ALEXANDRIANA**—(Calot, 1856.) Very large, full, double rose type. Light violet-rose. Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower and free bloomer. Early. 50c.
- 7213. ARMAND ROSSEAU**—(Dessert & Mechin, 1903.) Medium, large, flat, semi-double. Dark violet-rose, silvery reflex. Vigorous, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. 75c.
- 7214. AUGUSTE VILLAUME**—(Crousse, 1895.) Extra large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark violet-rose. Tall, strong grower. Late. Good. \$1.50.
- 7215. BALFOUR**—(Kelway, 1908.) Large, double, bright cherry-rose. Extra. Early flowering. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7216. BERANGER**—(Dessert, 1895.) Medium, compact, flat rose type. Buds very beautiful. Clear violet-rose. Odor XX. Erect, tall. Very late. \$1.00.
- 7217. BUNCH OF PERFUME**—(Kelway.) Very large, medium, compact, rose type. Light Tyrian-rose with silvery border. Medium height; free bloomer. Fragrant. Late midseason. \$1.00.
- 7218. BUNKER HILL**—(Hollis, 1906.) Full, double, rose type; very wide petals. Enormous flowers, bright Tyrian rose. Very sturdy. Midseason. \$15.00.
- 7219. CHRISTINE SHAND**—(Kelway.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform light violet-rose. Erect, compact, medium height. Late. \$1.50.
- 7220. CLAIRE DUBOIS**—(Crousse, 1886.) Very large, globular, rose type. Uniform clear, deep violet-rose, tipped silvery-white. Tall, strong and erect. Late. Extra good. \$1.50.
- 7221. CLAUDE LORRAINE**—(Crousse, 1884.) Medium loose, globular, bomb type. Light violet-rose, shaded chamois. Coloring very fresh. Fragrance XX. Medium early. \$1.50.
- 7222. CLEMENTINE GILLOT**—(Crousse, 1885.) Enormous flowers, compact, high crown. Uniform light Tyrian-rose. No fragrance. Strong, tall, erect. Late. \$1.50.
- 7223. COMTESSE O'GORMAN**—(Crousse, 1895.) Bomb type, medium size. Glossy bright pink, with cerise tints, and cream reflex, silver bordered. Strong, dwarf grower, medium bloomer. Midseason. Extra. \$1.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7224. COQUELIN**—(Dessert.) Medium size, flat, loose, semi-double. Light Tyrian-rose, becoming silvery tipped. Plants dwarf and drooping. Early. \$2.00.
- 7225. DAUBENTON**—Purplish-rose, tinted lilac, with silvery reflex. Anemone type. \$1.00.
- 7226. DAYBREAK**—(Hollis, 1909.) Large, flat, loose, semi-double. Uniform violet-rose. Erect, medium height. Early. \$2.00.
- 7227. DIRECTEUR AUBRY**—(Crousse, 1897.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Flowers in clusters. Pure deep mauve, similar to De Candolle. Fragrance X. Strong, compact, erect. Late. \$2.00. Fall delivery only.
- 7228. DUCHESSE D'ORLEANS**—(Guerin, 1846.) Medium light, compact, bomb. Guards solferino-red, center shaded salmon with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Tall, very strong and free. Midseason. 35c.
- 7229. DUCHESS OF TECK**—(Kelway.) Large, globular, rose type. Brilliant rose with fiery reflex, edges of petals changing to silvery-white. Distinct and beautiful. \$1.00.
- 7230. DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE**—(Kelway, 1896.) Extra large, compact, flat, rose type. Solferino-red, narrow fringed petals intermingled with wide petals, giving a general color effect of uniform deep rose. Fragrance X. Tall and strong. Late. Very distinct and beautiful. \$2.00.
- 7231. EDULIS SUPERBA**—(Lemoine, 1824.) Large, loose, flat, crown. Bright mauve-pink with silvery reflex. Fragrance XX. Strong, upright and free. Early. This is one of the most valuable Peonies grown. It seldom fails to be in full bloom for Decoration Day. 65c.
- 7232. E. G. HILL**—(Lemoine, 1906.) Very large, medium, globular, semi-rose type. Uniform light Tyrian-rose, with wide border of silvery-rose. Dwarf, compact grower, exceedingly free flowering, even in very young plants. Early midseason. \$3.00. Fall delivery only.



Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille

- 7233. ELIE CHEVALIER**—(Dessert, 1908.) Large, globular, bomb, developing a crown. Uniform Tyrian-rose shaded scarlet, with silvery reflex. Fragrance X. Tall, medium strong, free. Midseason. A superb variety. \$3.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7234. ETENDARD DU GRAND HOMME**—(Mieliez, 1855.) Very large flower, rose type, wide petals. Brilliant Tyrian-rose. Fragrant. Tall, strong. Late. 75c.
- 7235. GENERAL HOOKER**—(Terry.) Large, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform dark Tyrian-rose, slightly tipped silver. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Good. 65c. Fall delivery only.
- 7236. HENRI MURGER**—(Crousse, 1895.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Color uniform pure mauve. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong, erect and free. Late. \$1.00.
- 7237. HUMEI**—(Anderson, 1810.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Cherry-pink with silver tips. Cinnamon fragrance. Stems weak. Very late bloomer. 35c.
- 7238. JOHN HANCOCK**—(Hollis, 1907.) Very large, globular, semi-double. Deep carmine-rose, distinctly tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong, erect and free. Midseason. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7239. JULES CALOT**—(Calot, 1861.) Large, flat, rose type. Bright solferino with silver reflex. Fragrant. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. Good variety. \$1.00.
- 7240. KARL ROSENFELD**—(Rosenfeld, 1908.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Very rich, dark crimson. Tall, compact, very strong and free. Midseason. This Peony received first prize at the exhibition of the American Peony Society in June, 1911, for the best new Peony not in commerce before 1908. \$4.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7241. LOUISE RENAULT**—(Crousse, 1881.) Medium size, informal rose type. Rose Neyron tipped silver. Medium habit. Very late. 65c.
- 7242. MADAME ADRIEN SENECLAUZE**—(Seneclauze, 1876.) Large, medium compact, flat, semi-rose type. Very bright, uniform carmine-rose. Tall and erect, flowers freely produced in clusters. Midseason. 75c. Fall delivery.



Modeste Guerin

- 7243. MADAME AUGUSTE DESSERT**—(Dessert, 1899.) Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type. Uniform violet-rose. Guards and center flecked crimson. Medium height, erect, free bloomer. Early midseason. Extra fine variety of beautiful fresh coloring. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7244. MADAME AUGUSTE PELTEREAU**—(Mechin, 1880.) Very large, compact globular rose type. Violet-rose. Fragrance XXX. Strong, medium habit. Late. Very good. 75c.
- 7245. MADAME CAMILLE BANCEL**—(Crousse, 1897.) Large, globular, perfect rose type. Uniform deep pink (solferino-red), with silver reflex. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late. Very fine. \$1.00.
- 7246. MADAME D'HOUE**—(Calot, 1864.) Large, compact, rose type. Soft carmine-rose, with silvery reflex. Habit rather spreading, strong, vigorous grower. Free bloomer, in clusters. Midseason. Extra. \$1.00.
- 7247. MADAME FOREL**—(Crousse, 1881.) Large, very compact, imbricated rose type. Violet-rose, center tipped silvery. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, of spreading habit. Late. \$1.00.
- 7248. MADAME GEISSLER**—(Crousse, 1880.) Very large, compact, globular, imbricated, rose type. Violet-rose, tipped silver. Fragrance XXX. Spreading habit. Midseason. Very fine. 75c.
- 7249. MADAME MOUTOT**—(Crousse, 1892.) Medium size, semi-rose type, with very broad petals. Bright Tyrian-rose, tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Very free bloomer. Midseason. 75c.
- 7250. MADAME THOUVENIN**—(Crousse, 1881.) Large, compact, globular, bomb type. Very beautiful pure mauve. Fragrance XXX. Strong, medium height. Late. \$1.00.
- 7251. MADAME VICTOR VERDIER**—Very large flowers, carmine-rose with violet reflex. \$2.00. Fall delivery only.
- 7252. MODESTE GUERIN**—(Guerin, 1845.) Large, typical bomb. Uniform light solferino. Fragrance XX. Medium height, extra strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 75c.
- 7253. MONSIEUR BOUCHARLAT AINE**—(Calot, 1868.) Very full, compact, semi-rose type. Beautiful bright rose slightly tinted lilac, with silver reflex. Very strong, erect, medium height, free. Late midseason. Extra. 75c.
- 7254. MONSIEUR CHEVREUL**—(Dessert, 1893.) Very large, medium, compact, flat, rose type. Beautiful glossy-pink, shaded lilac. Very strong, tall, medium free. Late. Extra. \$1.00.
- 7255. MONSIEUR PALLIET**—(Guerin, 1857.) Large, compact, crown. Bright rose tinged carmine and lilac, silver tipped. Fragrance X. Strong, vigorous, free. Midseason. 50c.

- 7256. MONSIEUR PAUL DU RIBERT**—(Calot, 1866.) Large, medium, loose, bomb. Uniform deep carmine-rose. Medium height, free. Late. 75c.
- 7257. NE PLUS ULTRA**—(Mieliez, 1856.) Medium size, flat, loose, semi-double. Uniform pure mauve, tipped silver. Fragrance X. Medium tall. Early midseason. Bright coloring. 65c.
- 7258. PAUL VERDIER**—(Calot, 1869.) Large, uniform, crown. Carmine-rose. Medium tall, medium free. Midseason. 65c.
- 7259. PIERRE REIGNOUX**—(Dessert, 1908.) Large, medium flat, semi-rose type. Color uniform light Tyrian-rose, center slightly flecked crimson. Petals imbricated. Dwarf, erect. Early. \$3.50.
- 7260. POMPONETTE**—(Dessert, 1909.) Flower of medium size, very full. Velvety rose, shaded purple, passing to bright carmine-red at the base of the petals and bordered with silver. Dwarf, erect habit. Very attractive. \$2.00.
- 7261. PRAIRIE SPLENDOR**—(Rose, 1908.) Large, semi-rose type. Violet-rose, tipped silver. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.
- 7262. ROSSINI**—(Kelway.) Medium size, flat, imbricated, semi-rose type. Uniform deep Tyrian-rose tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Early midseason. \$1.00.
- 7263. SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON**—(Barr.) Large, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Dark carmine-rose, changing to silver-rose on edges of petals. Tall, erect, compact. Early midseason. 65c.
- 7264. SURPASSE POTTSII**—(Foulard, 1854.) Medium size, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose. Fragrance XXX. Strong grower, medium height. Midseason. 65c.
- 7265. TENIERS**—(Crousse, 1880.) Medium size, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Deep rose, tinged amaranth, silvery border. Medium dwarf, strong grower. Late midseason. 75c.
- 7266. TRIOMPHE DU NORD**—(Mieliez, 1850.) Very large, bomb type. Light solferino-red with silvery reflex. Fragrance XX. Tall, very free. Midseason. Free cut flower variety. 75c.
- 7267. TWENTIETH CENTURY**—Very large, flat, compact, rose type. Uniform light Tyrian-rose. Very tall, erect, compact habit. Late midseason. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7268. VICTOIRE DE L'ALMA**—(Calot, 1860.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Rosy-magenta, tinged scarlet, with silvery reflex. Medium habit. Late. 75c.
- 7269. VICTORIA TRICOLOR**—Large, purplish-rose, center straw, tipped white. Very brilliant and effective. Strong grower. 50c.



Monsieur Bucharlat Aine



Ne Plus Ultra

RED AND CRIMSON

- 7270. ADOLPHE ROSSEAU**—(D. and M., 1890.) Very large, semi-double, purple-garnet. Foliage dark veined red. Tall, vigorous and early. One of the darkest Peonies. Very good for landscape effect. \$2.00.
- 7271. ADMIRAL TOGO**—(Hollis, 1907.) Medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Very dark crimson-carmine, uniform throughout; does not fade. Medium tall, strong, erect, free bloomer. Very dark green foliage, veined red. Midseason. \$2.00.
- 7272. AKSARBEN**—(Rosenfield, 1908.) Large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson. Strong, erect, tall grower. Midseason. Good. \$1.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7273. ANDRE LAURIES**—(Crousse, 1881.) Very large, very compact, globular, rose type. Dark Tyrian-rose, deeper in center, with red reflex and white splashes, sometimes splashed green. Medium height. Very late. Extra good. \$1.00.
- 7274. ANEMONAEFLORA RUBRA**—(Guerin, 1854.) Medium size, anemone type. Deep brilliant Tyrian-rose, carpels dark crimson. Tall and free. Midseason. 65c.
- 7275. ARMANDINE MECHIN**—(Mechin, 1880.) Large, medium, compact, flat, semi-rose. Violet-crimson, showing stamens. Medium strong, spreading, free. Midseason. \$1.50.
- 7276. ATROSANGUINEA**—(Calot, 1850.) Medium size, globular, semi-double. Brilliant rosy-magenta, outer guards streaked white. Strong, vigorous, free. Midseason. Sometimes sold as Delachei, Edouard Andre or Rubra Triumphans. 75c.
- 7277. AUGUSTE LEMONIER**—(Calot, 1856.) Medium sized, compact, anemone. Uniform reddish-violet. Fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. 65c.
- 7278. AUGUSTIN D'HOUE**—(Calot, 1867.) (Syn. Marechal MacMahon.) Large, medium, compact, bomb. Dark brilliant solferino-red with slight silvery reflex. Medium tall; free. Midseason. 75c.
- 7279. BERLIOZ**—(Crousse, 1886.) Large, compact, rose type. Enormous full blooms, light carmine-rose, tipped silver. Medium, strong, tall, free bloomer. Late midseason. Very showy and fine. 65c.
- 7280. BERNARDINE**—(Kelway, 1908.) Large, semi-double, deep crimson. \$1.50.
- 7281. BERTHA**—(Terry.) Large, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Crimson-purple. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. \$1.00.

- 7282. BIRKET FOSTER**—(Kelway, 1909.) Full, double, bright crimson-scarlet. \$2.00.
- 7283. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA**—(Kelway.) Large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Dark violet-crimson, guards streaked light in center, wide petals throughout. Strong, erect, medium tall. Midseason. Good. \$1.00.
- 7284. CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN**—(Hollis.) Large, globular, compact rose type. Uniform light solferino-red. Fragrance X. Tall, erect, medium-compact habit. Late. \$2.50.
- 7285. COMMODORE DEWEY**—(Terry.) Medium size, loose, flat, single type. Deep dark crimson. Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. 75c.
- 7286. CONSTANT DEVRED**—(Calot, 1868.) Very large, full, rose type. Dark rose-carmine. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong, erect. Very late. \$1.50.
- 7287. CRIMSON QUEEN**—(Terry.) Medium size, loose, rose type. Deep violet-red. Fragrant. Medium height, strong, free. Late. 75c.
- 7288. CURIOSITY**—(Dessert & Mechin, 1886.) Large, globular, anemone type. Bright violet-red narrow center petals tipped gold. Fragrance X. Tall grower. Midseason. 75c.
- 7289. DECAINSE**—(Guerin, 1852.) Medium, compact, globular, bomb. Very dark rose-carmine, stigmas dark crimson. Tall, medium habit. Late midseason. Extra. 75c.
- 7290. DEEMSTER**—(Kelway, 1909.) Very deep chocolate-maroon. Semi-double. \$2.00. Fall delivery only.
- 7291. DELACHEI**—(Delachei, 1856.) Large, medium compact, rose type. Violet-crimson, slightly tipped silver. Medium height, strong, erect and free. Late midseason. 65c.
- 7292. DENIS HELYE**—(Verdier, 1860.) Large, semi-rose type, petals incurved. Dark carmine-rose. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Midseason. \$1.00. Fall delivery only.
- 7293. DISRAELI**—(Kelway, 1908.) Deep amaranth. \$2.00.
- 7294. DON JUAN**—(Kelway.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark carmine-amaranth or claret. Very distinct. Fragrance X. Medium height, strong, erect. Midseason. \$1.00.
- 7295. DR. CAILLOT**—(Verdier, 1856.) Very large, semi-rose type. Brilliant dark Tyrian-rose. Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. Very free. A splendid general purpose red Peony. 75c.
- 7296. EDWIN FOREST**—(Hollis, 1906.) Medium compact, globular, bomb type. Uniform, very dark crimson. Tall, strong. Late midseason. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.
- 7297. EMILE LEMOINE**—(Calot, 1866.) Large, loose, globular, bomb. Solferino-red, with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Habit medium. Late. 65c.
- 7298. ETIENNE MECHIN**—(Mechin, 1880.) Large flowers in clusters, medium compact, semi-crown. Brilliant dark violet-red. Strong grower, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.00. Fall delivery only.
- 7299. EUGENE BIGOT**—(Dessert, 1894.) Compact, globular, semi-rose. Large flowers of perfect shape. Brilliant, very deep Tyrian-rose, slightly silver tipped. Medium habit. Late midseason. \$2.00.
- 7300. EXCELSIOR**—(Terry.) Medium size, loose, globular, semi-rose. Violet-purple. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact. Early. \$1.00.
- 7301. FELIX CROUSSE**—(Crousse, 1881.) Very full, large, globular, bomb. Very brilliant red. Fragrance X. Strong, vigorous, medium height, free bloomer in clusters. One of the best reds. 75c.
- 7302. FRANCOIS ORTEGAT**—(Parmentier, 1850.) Large, semi-rose. Dark amaranth-red, brilliant golden-yellow stamens intermingled with petals. Fragrant. Very striking and handsome. Medium height and habit. Midseason. 50c.
- 7303. FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU**—(Dessert, 1909.) Beautiful rose-shaped flowers of very brilliant velvety red, showing yellow stamens. Medium height, erect. Early bloomer. Very showy. \$4.00. Fall delivery only.



General Bertrand

7304. FRAGRANS—(Sir Joseph Banks, 1805.) Bomb type, compact, full. Flowers of solferino-red. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, strong and vigorous. Late. 35c.

7305. FULGIDA—(Parmentier, 1855.) Medium size, loose, flat, semi-rose. Uniform rose-magenta with prominent silvery reflex; visible stamens. Tall, erect. Late mid-season. 65c.

7306. GENERAL BERTRAND—(Guerin, 1845.) (Syn. Madam Furtado.) Large, compact, globular. Uniform solferino-red center slightly tipped silver. Tall, strong, upright grower. Fragrance XX. Early. Extra good. 75c.

7307. GENERAL DE BOISDEFFRE—(Crousse, 1896.) Very large, compact, globular, bomb type. Very dark carmine-rose or crimson. Fragrance XXX. Strong and erect. Late. Extra fine. \$1.50. Fall delivery only.

7308. GENERAL GRANT—(Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular bomb. Solferino-red. Plant of open, drooping habit. Midseason. 65c.

7309. GEORGE WASHINGTON—(Hollis, 1904.) Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform dark crimson. Plants erect, of medium height. Midseason. \$1.50.

7310. GLOIRE DE CHENONCEAUX—(Mechin, 1880.) Medium to large, globular, compact, rose type. Uniform solferino-red, becoming silver tipped. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong. Late midseason. \$1.00.

7311. GLOIRE DE DOUAI—(Calot, 1860.) Large bloom; purplish-scarlet. Late. 65c.

7312. GLOIRE DE TOURAINE—(Dessert, 1908.) Medium compact, globular, bomb type. Brilliant velvety dark carmine-rose. Fragrance XXX. Strong, erect, tall. Very late. \$3.50.

7313. GROVER CLEVELAND—(Terry.) Very large, compact, rose type. Dark crimson. Strong, vigorous grower. Late. One of Terry's best. \$2.00. Fall delivery only.

7314. HENRI DENAY—(Calot, 1866.) Medium size, compact, bomb. Uniform brilliant aniline-red, with silver reflex. Medium height, strong and free. Midseason. Extra. 65c.

7315. LA BRUNE—(Verdier, 1860.) Very large, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-violet. Fragrant. Very vigorous, tall, free. Midseason. Good. 65c. Fall delivery only.

7316. LA QUINTINIE—(Verdier, 1860.) Large; light crimson, with fiery reflex. 75c.

7317. L'AVENIR—(Calot, 1868.) Medium size, globular, anemone. Reddish-violet, center mixed with yellow. Fragrance X. Vigorous, tall and free. Midseason. 65c. Fall delivery only.

7318. LIBERTY—(Hollis, 1905.) Medium size, globular, rose type. Uniform dark magenta, tipped silvery. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Midseason. \$1.00.

7319. LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—(Calot, 1867.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Color deep carmine-rose tipped silver, with fiery reflex, of dazzling effect. Fragrant. Medium height. Late. 50c.

7320. LOTTIE COLLINS—(Kelway.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Dark crimson, with black reflex. Tall, vigorous, upright grower. Late. \$1.00.

7321. MADAME BUCQUET—(Dessert, 1888.) Large, loose, semi-rose type. Coloring very rich, uniform very dark crimson-amaranth. Fragrance X. Plants medium height, strong, upright, free bloomer. Midseason. 75c.

7322. MADAME CELIE—A fine, large, crimson flower, of splendid size and handsome form; very vigorous and thrifty. \$1.00. Fall delivery only.

7323. MADAME GAUDICHAU—(Millet, 1909.) Large, globular flowers. Very dark crimson-garnet. Nearly as dark as Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Very tall and strong. A splendid Peony of intensely brilliant coloring. \$10.00.

7324. MADAME HERVE—(Crousse, 1892.) Medium size, compact, rose type. Deep solferino-red, with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Early midseason. 75c.

7325. MADAME MECHIN—(Mechin, 1880.) Medium size, compact, semi-rose type. Deep purple-garnet. Very showy. Medium tall. Early midseason. \$1.50.

7326. MADAME MUSSART—(Calot, 1869.) Very large, very compact, flat, rose type. Uniform solferino-red, tipped silver. Fragrance X. Tall grower, very free bloomer. Late. 75c.

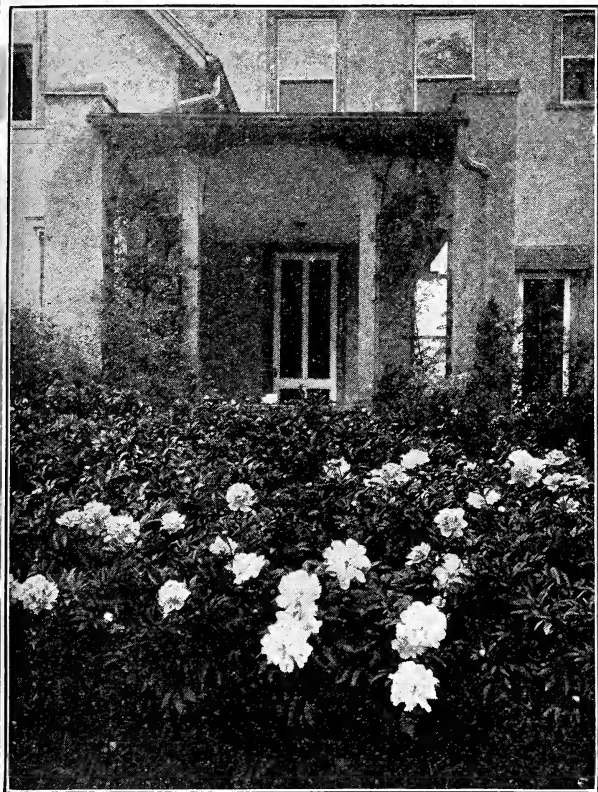
7327. MARECHAL DE MACMAHON—(Calot.) Very large flowers, with broad guard petals and ball shaped center, high and compact, composed of narrow petals. Deep, rich vinous red. Strong grower, foliage abundant, dark and glossy, stems very stiff. Late. Mid-season. \$1.00.

7328. MARECHAL VAILLANT—(Calot, 1864.) Immense flowers, compact, globular, rose type. Dark mauve-pink. Very tall, and very late. 65c.

7329. MARY HOLLEY—(Terry.) Medium size, globular, bomb type. Very showy rosy-magenta flowers. Fragrance XXX. Early. 75c.



Louis Van Houtte



Peonies

- 7330. MARIE MANNOIR**—(Unknown.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark crimson. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium height, strong and free. Midseason. \$1.00.
- 7331. MASTERPIECE**—(Kelway, 1895.) Medium size, semi-rose. Fragrant flowers of brilliant Tyrian-rose. Tall grower, very free bloomer. Distinct and beautiful. Midseason. \$1.50.
- 7332. MEADOWVALE**—(Hollis, 1903.) Globular, compact, bomb type, developing a crown on strong blooms. Deep solferino-red. Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Midseason. \$2.50.
- 7333. MEISSONIER**—(Crousse, 1886.) Medium size, bomb, developing a crown with age. Brilliant reddish-purple, center crimson. Fragrant. Very tall, stems weak, free bloomer. Very brilliant and showy. Midseason. 65c.
- 7334. MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC**—(Dessert, 1899.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. The darkest Peony grown. Very dark purple-garnet, with black reflex. Coloring very distinct and handsome. Medium height, very strong and vigorous; free bloomer. Foliage very dark green with red stems. \$6.00.
- 7335. MRS. ENGLISH**—(Terry.) Large, medium compact, globular, rose type. Reddish-violet. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. 75c.
- 7336. NANA SAHIB**—(Kelway.) Medium size, flat, semi-double type. Intense dark crimson. Very dark green foliage, with conspicuous crimson stem and veins. Fragrance X. Strong, tall, erect. Midseason. 75c.
- 7337. NIGRICANS**—(Unknown.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Very rich, dark crimson. Strong, erect, medium height, free. Midseason. 75c.

7338. PETITE RENEE—(Dessert, 1899.) Very large flowers, anemone type. Broad guard petals of carmine-purple; long narrow center petals, light magenta, tipped golden. Medium height, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. Very striking. \$1.50.

7339. PIERRE DESSERT—(Dessert & Mechin, 1890.) Large, medium, compact, semi-rose type. Very brilliant dark amaranth-red, shaded garnet, velvety reflex and silvery tips. One of the best early dark reds. \$1.00.

7340. POTTSII—(J. Potts, 1882.) Medium size, compact, semi-rose type. Intense, very dark rich crimson. Fragrant. Medium height. Early. 65c.

7341. PRINCE DE TALINDYKE—Very glossy, dark purple-crimson. Tall grower. Late. Extra. 65c.

7342. PRINCE IMPERIAL—(Calot, 1859.) Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Brilliant amaranth-red. Tall, very strong, medium bloomer. Late midseason. 65c.

7343. PRINCE OF DARKNESS—(Brand, 1907.) Large, loose, semi-rose. Rich dark maroon. One of the darkest Peonies in cultivation. Petals slightly fringed, with dark shadings on the edges. Free bloomer. Early. \$2.00.

7344. RAPHAEL—(Mecin, 1882.) Medium size, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Brilliant garnet-red. Dwarf, compact, very free. Extra early. Very valuable early red. \$1.50.

7345. RHODA—(Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Rosy-magenta. Fragrance XX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. 75c.

7346. RUBENS—(Delachei, 1854.) Medium large, semi-double, resembling Marie Jacquin in form. Very dark crimson. Fragrance X. Early. 65c.

7347. RUBRA SUPERBA—(Richardson, 1871.) Large, informal rose type. Very deep brilliant rose-carmine or crimson. Fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Very late, very good keeper. Considered the very best late crimson. 75c.

7348. RUBRA TRIUMPHANS—(Delachei, 1854.) Large, loose, globular, semi-double. Deep red tinted crimson and purple. Medium tall, strong and vigorous. Early midseason. 65c.



Prince Imperial



Peonies

7349. SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION DE BORDEAUX—(Dessert, 1896). Medium size, globular, bomb. Bluish-violet and vinous-red, with bright reflex. Color very distinct, does not fade. Habit medium, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

7350. SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION DU MANS—(Mechin, 1880.) Very large, loose, semi-rose. Bright reddish-violet, with brilliant silvery reflex. Strong, vigorous, medium bloomer. Midseason. 75c.

7351. TROJAN—(Kelway.) Large, medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Crimson-pink, tipped silver, center flecked crimson and white. Medium height, erect, free. Midseason. \$1.00.

7352. VILLE DE NANCY—(Calot, 1872.) Large, medium, compact, bomb. Carmine-rose with silvery reflex. Tall, strong, free. Late. Extra. \$1.00.

7353. VOLCAN—(Lemoine, 1898.) Medium size, globular, bomb type. Intense dazzling red. Handsome dark green foliage. Medium height, strong growth. Midseason. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.

SINGLE PEONIES

No collection is complete that does not contain some of the beautiful Single Peonies. Perhaps they are not as bold and gorgeous as the others; certainly they are among the best when considered along artistic lines. They are chaste and rare looking; they show the beautiful golden stamens which other types may conceal; and those of us who love simple things may prefer them to all other types. They are free bloomers and excellent for cutting.

7354. ALBIFLORA, The Bride—(Syn. La Fiancee.) (Dessert, 1902), also Snowflake (Kelway). Very beautiful, large pure white flowers with a mass of golden stamens. Tall, vigorous grower, free bloomer, very early. \$2.00.

7355. AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN—(Kelway, 1900.) Very large, single. Deep amaranth-red. Medium tall, very free bloomer. Early. Good landscape variety. \$1.50. Fall delivery.

7356. AUTUMNUS—(Kelway.) Medium size. Clear amaranth-red. Medium dwarf. Very early. 50c. Fall delivery only.

7357. CLEOPATRA—(Kelway.) Rosy-flesh, shell-like in color and form. \$2.00. Fall delivery only.

7358. DUCHESS OF PORTLAND—(Barr.) Soft pink, frilled white. Very beautiful. \$1.00.

7359. EMILY—(Kelway.) Medium size. Violet-rose. Double row of petals. Medium tall. Extra early. 50c.

7360. GEORGE ALEXANDER—(Kelway.) Deep maroon, with a cushion of crimson petaloids in center. \$2.00.

7361. HENRY FARMAN—(Kelway.) Large. Purple-crimson. \$1.50.

7362. JUPITER—(Kelway.) Large. Rosy-magenta. Erect, medium tall, very free bloomer. Very attractive and one of the best for landscape use. Early. 50c.

7363. LORD MORLEY—(Kelway.) Rich, deep crimson-purple. \$2.00.

7364. METEOR—Bright dazzling crimson. \$1.00.

7365. MILLAIS—(Kelway.) Very large. Very dark crimson. Tall, free bloomer; early. \$1.00.

7366. MRS. BEERBOHM TREE—(Kelway.) Blush-white. Dainty coloring; charming and graceful form. \$2.00.

7367. NULLI SECUNDUS—(Kelway.) Deep crimson-scarlet. \$2.00. Fall delivery only.

7368. RED QUEEN—(Kelway.) Deep crimson. Upright habit. \$2.00.

7369. ROSY DAWN—(Barr.) Large snow-white tinged blush at first, resembling a great white water lily. \$1.00.

7370. STANLEY—(Kelway.) Large, very dark brilliant crimson. Tall, very erect, free bloomer. Early mid-season. The most valuable crimson single Peony for landscape work. 50c.

E-7369. ALBATROSS—(Wallace.) Magnificent, finely formed flowers, pink tinted guard petals, with a central filling of old gold, narrow, crimped petals. \$2.00. Fall delivery only.

E-7370. BOBBIE BEE—(Hollis.) Red guard with golden center. \$2.00.

7371. CROWN ON CROWN (Yamatosangai—The three states of existence)—Pink petals forming three layers in different shades. \$2.00.

7372. CRYSTAL QUEEN (Magome-Shiro—Pure white)—Large, pure white flowers, with petals of beautiful texture. Strong and free. \$3.00. Fall delivery only.

7373. DAYBREAK—Pale rose, central filamental petals yellow. A very handsome flower. \$1.00.

7374. FLAMBOYANT (Kame-no-Kegoromo—Turtle's holiday attire)—Rose, central filamental petals yellow. \$4.00. Fall delivery only.

7375. GERALDINE—(Kelway.) Large, medium, flat, Japanese type. Deep carmine-violet. Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.00.

7376. GYPSY—(Hollis, 1904.) Large, flat, loose; very dark uniform Tyrian-rose. Medium tall. Midseason. \$1.00.

7377. LABOLAS—Medium size. Dark crimson, narrow central petals tipped yellow; strong and vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. 50c.

7378. LEMON QUEEN (Gui-hui-taku)—Pure white with a central cushion of short, fringed, pale yellow petals. \$2.00. Fall delivery only.

7379. MIKADO—(Barr.) Dark crimson, with narrow filamental petals crimson edged and tipped gold. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.

7380. SNOW WHEEL—(See illustration.) Beautiful flowers, with broad outer petals, resembling the Camellia. Full central tuft of filamental petals. The entire flower immaculate white. \$3.00.

JAPANESE PEONIES

The Japanese Peonies are intermediate between the single and double types, their stamens being transformed into narrow petaloids, giving to them a soft and beautiful effect. Most of them have large, cup-shaped guard petals. The form of the flowers is distinct, artistic and beautiful, while the colors are very brilliant, many flowers striped in contrasting shades.

MAY FLOWERING PEONIES

Our stocks of these are so low that we are compelled to withdraw them from trade this spring. We may be able to supply them in the autumn.



Japanese Peonies—Snow Wheel



IRIS

FLEUR-DE-LIS, THE NATIONAL FLOWER OF FRANCE

There are many divisions of the Iris family, with flowers of various types, coming from all over the world. All are interesting, some strange rather than beautiful, others of surpassing loveliness. The ordinary gardener will not be concerned with the many divisions, and it is not within the scope of this book to go into much detail along that line. Briefly, the Iris family is divided into two great series, the Rhizomatous, having a creeping rhizome or root stock, and the Bulbous. The Rhizomatous series has seven subdivisions; in two of these subdivisions, the Pogoniris or Bearded, and the Apogon or Beardless, are comprised most of the Irises listed in this catalogue.

BEARDED IRISES

This section is divided into groups, as follows: The Germanicas, flowering in May, comprising but few species; the old-fashioned "Blue Flag" belongs to this group; Amoena, with white standards; Neglecta, with standards in shades of lavender and purple; Pallida, tall strong plants, with wide beautiful leaves, and large, sweet-scented flowers in lavender, purple and blue, with some roses; Squalens, with clouded almost transparent standards of copper, bronze and fawn; Plicata, with beautifully frilled, colored margins on white ground; Variegata, with standards in various shades of yellow.

* The flowers are beautiful in form and wonderful in structure. In colors we find royal-purple and gold, all shades of blue from delicate azure to deepest velvet, cream and snowy-white, violet so dark as to be almost black, shades of fawn and brown, copper and bronze, crimson and rose, ruffled, bordered, penciled and splashed in marvelous designs, some with texture of extreme and exquisite delicacy, gleaming in the sunlight like the tracery of frost, others like heavy satin and velvet. It is indeed a far cry from the "Flags" of old gardens to the lovely creations of the great hybridists, with their graceful and elegant forms and rich colors.

CULTURE

The culture of the Irises of this section is ridiculously simple and easy. They will stand more neglect than any

flower we know. Once planted they are well able to take care of themselves, although, like all flowers, they appreciate attention and respond to it. They delight in hot sunshine and well drained soil. They should not be planted in wet places, as this will cause decay of the rhizomes. During spring and their blooming season they are very appreciative of water, but after their blooming season, during the resting period, they should have a good drying out. They are perfectly hardy. They may be planted in early spring, but August and September, their dormant season, is recommended as the better time. As a matter of fact, we have transplanted them when in full bloom with good success. However, if they are planted later than August and September, be sure to firm the ground well, and give a light covering of straw or litter.

For fertilizer use bone meal or very old and well-rotted manure; fresh manure is sure destruction. Keep the ground well worked, and do not plant anything between the Irises as a carpeting. Do not trim the leaves. When the plants become so large as to crowd each other too much, they must be lifted and divided, cutting the rhizomes.

In the descriptions the following abbreviations are used: Am., Amoena; Neg., Neglecta; Pall., Pallida; Plic., Plicata; Sq., Squalens; Var., Variegata; S., standards or upright petals; F., falls or drooping petals.

LATE FLOWERING FALL BEARDED IRISES

The Choicest Varieties of recent introduction.

Iris prices are not prepaid. If wanted by mail, add postage at the rate of one lb. for every four roots, two lbs. for eight roots.

8000. ALCAZAR—New. Enormous flowers of great substance. All divisions very large. Tall and vigorous plant. Coloring unique and of great richness. S. light bluish-violet with bronze reflections; F. deep purple with bronze-veined throat; style arms deep amber with middle band of bluish-violet. One of the most striking. \$5.00.

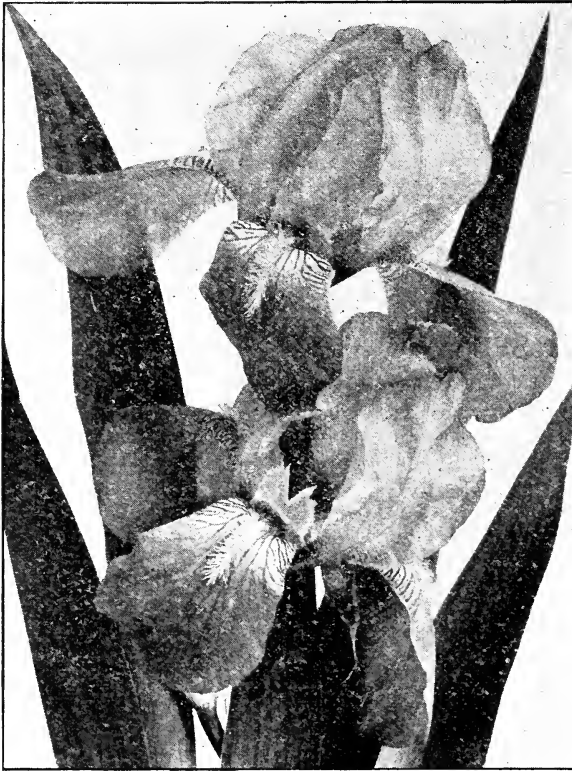
8001. AMBIGU—(Vilmorin.) New. Plant semi-dwarf, height about twenty-three inches; large flower well opened, having lower divisions velvety brown-red, striped on the haft, and a yellow beard. Upper divisions full, bright smoky red; semi-late, flowering toward the end of May. A lovely dark Iris, one of the

most striking and rich in our collection. The falls are especially good, pure velvet, without the least trace of dustiness. (Introducer's description.) \$6.00.

8002. ARCHEVEQUE—(Vilmorin.) New. One of the richest and most beautiful flowers in our collection. Very scarce. S. purple-violet; F. deep velvet violet. Early. \$1.00.

8003. BERCHTA—(Var.) New. S. straw-yellow with very faint bluish-violet reflections; F. of beautiful texture, soft shade of bluish carmine-violet, with border of dull straw-yellow. All divisions broad and full. 50c.

8004. BLACK KNIGHT—(Syn. Black Prince.) New and very scarce. S. intense, deep violet blue; F. deep velvety purple. Must not be confused with the Iris Kochii; sometimes sold under the name "Black Prince." \$1.50.



Blue Jay

S005. BLUE JAY—(Farr.) (Neg.) S. bright clear blue; F. intense dark blue; style arms bright blue. Bright and beautiful flowers of large size and elegant form. All divisions very broad. Thirty inches. 50c.

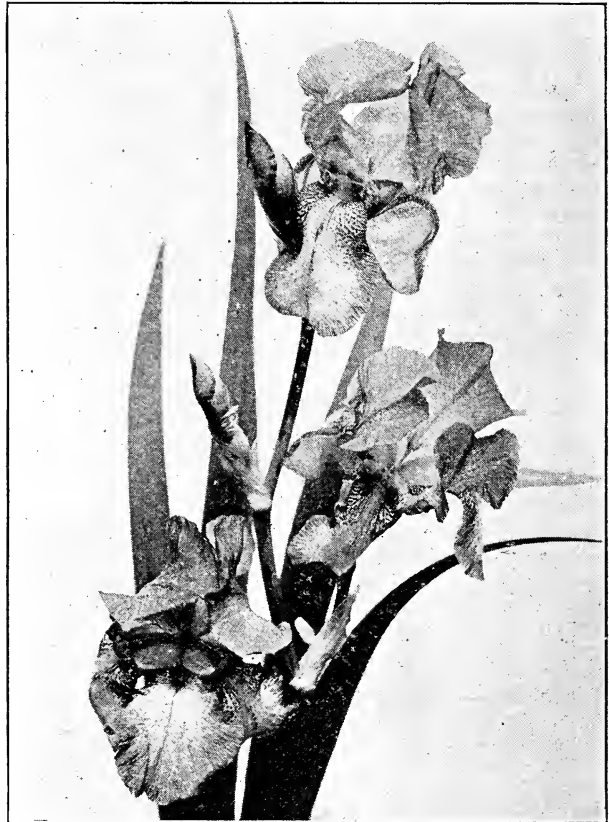


Cherubin

S006. CARTHUSIAN—New handsome hybrid with large full flowers of great substance. S. bright blue; F. darker blue with violet tinge, deep and velvety-brown at claw. Two feet. \$3.00.

S007. CATERINA—(Foster.) (Cypriana X Pall.) A handsome new hybrid with massive flowers of heavy texture on stout branching stems, four and one-half feet high. Splendid clear color, brilliant lavender with pinkish reflections, like a piece of changeable silk, base of fall broadly veined greenish-bronze. \$5.00.

S008. CELIA—A pretty hybrid between Pallida and Cengiali, with neat globular flowers, self-colored pale bluish-violet. Flower elegant and graceful, of exquisite and delicate texture, all divisions very long, moderately ruffled. 35c.



Black Knight

S009. CHERUBIN—New. Semi-early. Immense flowers with all divisions very broad. S. pinkish heliotrope on white giving a general effect of pale pinkish heliotrope, with a golden sheen at base; F. white tinted and broadly veined deeper pinkish-heliotrope, base deeply veined vinous mauve. 50c.

S010. CHESTER HUNT—(Farr.) (Pall. X Neg.) S. celestial blue; F. dark ultramarine blue with velvety overlay, bordered pale blue, shading at base. Twenty-seven inches. 75c.

S011. CLARENCE WEDGE—(Fryer.) S. glistening pale lilac slightly clouded, with gold at base, and with a golden sheen over all the surface; F. bright reddish-purple overlaid velvety brown, having pale yellow border on one side, pale violet on the other. Style arms pale yellow; beard orange. Coloring very rich. Beautifully formed flowers having all divisions very broad. \$1.25.

S012. CLEOPATRE—A good yellow Iris, rich and soft in coloring. S. very soft amber touched with gold at base; F. paler, widely and richly striped golden-brown; beard deep golden-yellow. \$5.00.

8013. CRUSADER—(Foster.) S. a light shade, F. a deep shade of clear violet-blue; beard orange-yellow. Flowers very large, broad-petaled, of very heavy texture. Erect growing and free flowering. Three and one-half feet. One of the finest of the Foster hybrids. \$7.50.

8014. DAWN—Beautiful sulphur-yellow bronze-veined at the throat. Distinguished from Canary Bird or Flave-scans by the bright orange beard and soft amber shading at throat. \$2.50.

8015. DEJAZET—New. Late. Enormous flowers with broad divisions. S. bronzy-rose with golden sheen; F. bright reddish-violet with brownish shadings; beard yellow; style arms brownish-yellow; haft veined brown. One of the most beautiful. \$10.00.



Chester Hunt

8016. DIANE—New. Semi-late. Very large flowers, having S. of soft blue, F. slightly deeper blue. Not for sale.

8017. DUC DECAZES—Very late. S. pale lilac; F. very bright rich reddish-violet. One of the most distinct. Colors in lovely contrast. Twenty-nine inches. 75c.

8018. EDOUARD MICHEL—A splendid Iris, noble and striking. Tall spikes of flowers of splendid shape, large and well opened, self-colored intense purple-violet. S. broad and frilled, somewhat spreading as with the Japanese Iris; F. of great width. Semi-early. Thirty-two inches. \$2.50. Fall delivery only.

8019. E. L. CRANDALL—(Farr.) (Plic.) S. white widely bordered deep blue; F. white bordered at base with deep blue. Style arm blue. Flower of distinct form, having all divisions very short and broad. Dwarf plant, only eighteen inches in height. 75c.

8020. ELDORADO—(New.) Coloring unique and distinct resulting from a mingling of yellowish-bronze and violet. S. yellowish-bronze shaded with violet; F. violet touched with yellowish-bronze, haft strongly striped with brown; style arms golden-yellow and violet, beard bright yellow. Divisions all narrow and very long. Thirty-two inches. 75c.



Hiawatha

8021. ERICH—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. bright light violet, flushed rose; F. bright violet-purple; large flowers, with wide standards and falls. Thirty-six inches. 75c.

8022. FRO—New. S. deep gold; F. brilliant chestnut-brown with narrow border of gold; style arms gold. 50c.



Leda



Lewis Trowbridge

S023. HIAWATHA—(Farr.) (Neg.) S. pale lavender flushed rose; F. royal-purple bordered lavender, veined on white at base. All divisions very broad. Twenty-eight inches. 75c.

S024. HUGO—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. Petunia-violet; F. deep purple; wide-spreading flower. Thirty-three inches. 75c.

S025. IRIS KING—(Var.) A beautiful new Iris, a cross between Pallida Dalmatica and Maori King. Plant tall and strong, flowers large. S. old gold; F. very broad, rich velvety crimson bordered gold. 50c.

S026. IROQUOIS—(Farr.) (Sq.) S. smoky lavender, dotted brown; F. black-maroon, reticulated white at base. Tall and striking. 50c.

S027. ISOLINE—There is nothing like this Iris in the whole collection, either in form or color. It is hard to give an idea of its peculiar beauty. The flowers are very large, of heavy texture. S. very broad, pale pink-lilac with light and dark shadings; F. very long, purple old rose, veined warm golden-brown at base, and with a touch of the same color here and there over the surface; beard yellow. \$2.50.

S028. JAMES BOYD—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. immense, broad, incurved, forming a high dome-shaped center, clear light blue; F. dark violet, tipped and edged lighter. A broadly expanded flower. Thirty inches. 75c.

S029. JEANNE d'ARC—A lovely Iris, with large flowers. Semi-early. S. very large, ruffled, spreading after the manner of the Japanese, white, border very delicately penciled bright lilac; F. pure white bordered lilac at base; style arms tipped and midribbed deep bright lilac. Thirty-one inches. 35c.

S030. JUNIATA—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. and F. clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica; large fragrant flowers. The tallest of the Bearded Irises, with unusually long drooping foliage. 50c.

S031. KATHLEEN—(Pall.) New. Self-colored soft rose-lilac. Very dainty and charming. 30c.

S032. LEDA—(Farr.) (Plic.) S. white frilled and dotted rose-lilac. F. white; style arms rose. Compact, beautiful form. Two feet. 75c.

S033. LEWIS TROWBRIDGE—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. bright violet; F. blue-violet shaded rose; style arms pale pinkish violet feathered with the rose-shaded violet. A magnificent flower of orchid type, S. broad and spreading, F. round and drooping. Texture exquisite. The unique feature of this flower is the shading of rose on lilac. Thirty-three inches. 75c.

S034. LOHENGRIN—(Pall.) New. Cattleya-mauve in various shades from a tinted white in style arms and base of falls to the deeper coloring at tips of divisions, giving a lovely effect of shading. All divisions very broad and full, standards ruffled. Flower of beautiful form and large size. Vigorous plant. Three feet. 50c.

S035. LORELEY—(Var.) New S. light yellow; F. velvety purple, at base broadly striped on yellowish-white, and margined cream; style arms deeper yellow. Thirty inches. 35c.

S036. MA MIE—(Plic.) Beautiful compact form. S. pure white with ruffled border delicately penciled blue; F. pure white, delicately veined green, border very slightly penciled blue; style arms blue. 35c.



Lohengrin



Mary Garden

8046. NIBELUNGEN—(Var.) New. S. fawn; F. violet-purple with fawn margin; style arms fawn with midrib of yellow. 35c.

8047. NOKOMIS—(Farr.) (Am.) S. pale lavender-white spotted dark violet-blue on inside at base; F. lovely, velvety violet-blue, a wonderful color, border lavender-white with distinct wire edge of violet. Medium sized flowers of rounded form. Tall, vigorous and free. 50c.

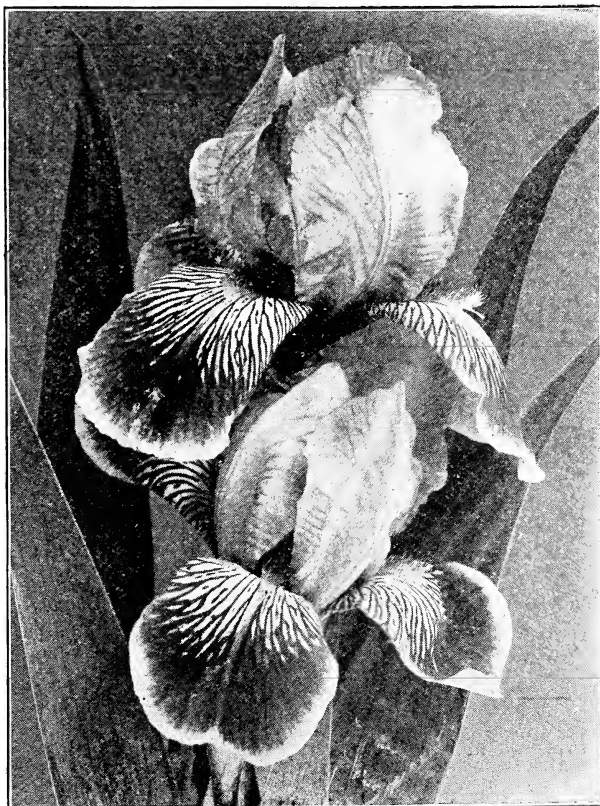
8048. NUEE d'ORAGE (Storm Cloud)—New. Semi-early. Plant tall and vigorous, large flowers having S. two and three-fourths inches long, of smoky lilac washed with yellow over the borders; F. full, three and one-half inches long, violet-blue strongly tigered around the base. Very striking. 50c.

8049. OPERA—New. Vigorous plant, very free flowering, attaining a height of two and one-half feet, of beautiful habit, large flowers having falls of purple-violet very deep and velvety, striped on the haft, and with yellow beard; standards full, bright reddish-lilac; style arms yellow with middle line of violet; flowering toward the end of May. \$10.00.

8050. ORIENTAL—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. clear blue; F. rich royal-blue. The very conspicuous orange beards give a beautiful effect of mingled blue and gold to the flowers. Thirty-two inches. 75c.

8051. ORIFLAMME—New. A splendid introduction with exceptionally large and handsome flowers. S. bright violet; F. deep velvety violet, long and of heavy texture. Over three feet in height. \$1.00. Fall delivery only.

8052. PANCROFT—An exquisite new Iris of unique and delicate coloring. Frilled standards of creamy-white with very delicate sanding of lilac, frills tinted very delicately with reddish-brown; falls creamy-white with border lightly sanded lilac; base of standards and falls bright yellow; midrib on both standard and falls delicate green; style arms tinted pale yellow and lilac. Flowers large, of elegant form. \$2.00. Fall delivery only.



Loreley

8037. MARY GARDEN—(Sq.) S. pale yellow flushed pale lavender giving iridescent effect; F. long and drooping, creamy-white minutely stippled and veined maroon. An elegant flower of distinct coloring and markings. Twenty-eight inches. 75c.

8038. MARY GRAY—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. clear lavender-blue of silky texture; F. dark satiny lobelia-blue. Large flowers of elegant form, with broad divisions. Three feet. 75c.

8039. MASSASOIT—(Farr.) S. a distinct shade of metallic Venetian blue; F. deeper, very velvety and rich. A beautiful flower, of fine texture and great substance. All divisions very broad and full. 75c.

8040. MINNEHAHA—(Farr.) (Var.) S. creamy-white, shaded yellow; F. creamy-white heavily reticulated maroon; style arms clear yellow; fragrant. Very large. Two feet. \$1.00.

8041. MITHRAS—(Var.) S. canary-yellow; F. brilliant velvety wine-red, with very narrow edge of deep yellow. Divisions all very short and broad. Strong and free. 50c.

8042. MONSIGNOR—(Neg.) New. Superb coloring. The standards are pale violet; the very broad falls have for a ground the same color, but, except for a broad border, it is richly overlaid and very broadly veined dusky velvet violet. The flowers are large and massive. Very distinct. Twenty-three inches. 50c.

8043. MRS. ALAN GREY—(Cengialti X Queen of May.) Charming flowers of neat form self-colored delicate rose-lilac, without veining. Beautiful in masses. 50c.

8044. MT. PENN—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. lavender-rose; F. crimson-lilac; beard deep orange. Thirty inches. 75c.

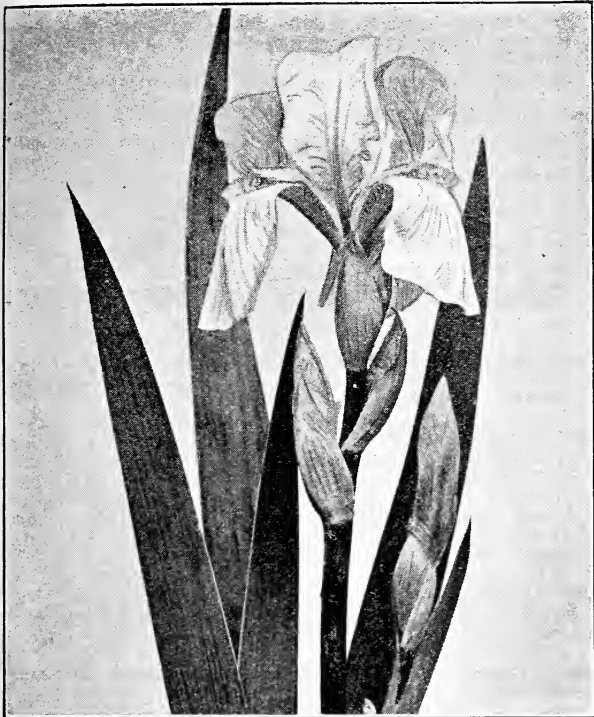
8045. NAVAJO—(Farr.) (Var.) S. light bronze-yellow shaded lavender; F. deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; style arms yellow; beard deep orange. Large flower of heavy texture, bold and handsome. All divisions very broad and ruffled. Twenty inches. \$1.00.



Nokomis

- S053. PARC DE NEUILLY**—(Neg.) New. Semi-early. Large flowers of perfect form, self-colored deep blue-violet, very clear, pure and beautiful. Magnificent spike. Twenty-seven inches. 50c.
- S054. PARISIANA**—New. Semi-early. Splendid flowers of the orchid type, very large. S. purple-violet spotted on white, passing to pure bright violet on the border; at a short distance the effect is pure bright violet self; F. velvety, glistening white, bordered and dotted bright violet-purple. Certificate of Merit from National Horticultural Society of France. \$1.00.
- S055. PAULINE**—(Farr.) (Pall.) Unusually large flowers of rich pansy-violet, with orange beards. Very fragrant. 75c.
- S056. PAXATAWNY**—(Farr.) A lovely study in soft pastel shades, unique in its delicate beauty. S. pale Parma-violet with sulphur-yellow suffusion deepening at base; F. darker with brown and yellow reticulation. Elegant form with broad divisions. Thirty-six inches. \$1.00.
- S057. PFAUNAGE (Peacock's Eye)**—New. A very distinct Iris with unique coloring and curious shadings. S. olive-gold; F. bluish-plum with wide border of gold and wide middle line of white; style arms olive-gold; beard orange. Ten inches. 50c.
- S058. POCAHONTAS**—(Farr.) (Plic.) Very large and elegantly formed flowers, orchid type. F. white deeply frilled bright bluish-violet F. pure velvety white, lightly bordered bluish-violet along sides; style arms clear bluish-violet. Lovely. 75c.
- S059. POWHATAN**—(Farr.) (Pall.) (Syn. Aurora.) Bishop's violet with light and dark shadings, giving a very beautiful effect. A splendid flower of good texture and fine form, with full long divisions. Thirty-eight inches. 75c.
- S060. PRINCE d'ORANGE**—(Var.) Semi-early. S. broad and full, very deep golden-yellow; F. deep golden-yellow washed and striped warm, rich brown; beard rich yellow. Thirteen inches. 50c.

- S061. PRINCESS OF TECK**—(Var.) S. lilac-white suffused at base with sunflower-yellow; F. a peculiar shade of deep purplish-rose, beautifully netted on white over a great part of the surface; style arms like S. washed purplish-rose. Coloring very soft and rich. 35c.
- S062. PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE**—New. S. primrose-yellow; F. rich plum with distinct narrow primrose edge. 50c.
- S063. PROSPER LAUGIER**—(Sq.) New. Striking and handsome flower, immense in size, and of heavy texture. Standards very large, broad, crumpled; falls with rather narrow base and broad blade, held horizontally. Colors very rich: S. beautiful mingling of dark fawn and carmine-violet softly clouded together; F. deepest velvety carmine-violet with blackish reflections, upper part dusky brown netted on yellowish-white; style arms dusky amber, fawn, and dull-carmine-violet. One of the finest of the Squalens. Thirty inches. 75c.
- S064. QUAKER LADY**—(Farr.) (Sq. X Pall.) Elegantly formed flowers of distinct coloring, and very well named. S. smoky lavender with golden suffusion; F. ageratum-blue and old gold; style arms yellow; beard yellow. Conspicuous and beautiful golden sheen on standards and base of falls. Thirty-eight inches. 75c.
- S065. QUEEN ALEXANDRA**—(Sq.) New. Splendid flowers, very large and full, with broad divisions. Coloring distinct, a medium shade of rosy-lavender with suffusion of fawn; style arms banded dull amber. Two and one-half feet. 50c.
- S066. RED CLOUD**—(Farr.) (Sq.) S. rosy lavender-bronze; F. velvety crimson-maroon reticulated yellow; style arms old gold. Two feet. Is one of the deepest, richest and most beautiful in color. The color of the fall is nearest to red of any in the collection. 75c.
- S067. RHEIN NIXE**—(Am.) New. A charming Iris. S. pure white, very large; F. rich raspberry-purple with narrow but very distinct white edge. Thirty-six inches. Beautiful for massing. 50c.
- S068. ROSE UNIQUE**—(Farr.) Early, flowering with the Germanicas. S. and F. bright violet-rose, the nearest approach to a pink Iris. 75c.
- S069. SHELFORD CHIEFTAIN**—(Foster.) (Pall.) A giant among Iris growing four to five feet high. S. light blue; F. bright violet, a shade deeper than the standards. Not for sale.
- S070. SHERWIN WRIGHT**—(Var.) New. Splendid golden-yellow flowers without shading or markings. Strong, vigorous plants about two feet high. Flowers of good texture lavishly produced. 50c.
- S071. SHREWSBURY**—(Farr.) A striking flower with warm coloring. S. bright rosy-purple slightly bronzed at base; F. violet-purple with lighter shadings; the conspicuous heavy orange beard is in brilliant contrast. 75c.
- S072. SWATARA**—(Farr.) S. lobelia-blue suffused bronzy-yellow at base; F. bright violet with conspicuous orange beard. Coloring rich and warm. Large flower of fine form. Thirty-six inches. \$1.00.
- S073. TAMERLANE**—New and striking. A giant Iris. Immense flowers. F. broad and drooping, beautiful bright satiny-blue; S. full and broad, a paler shade. Thirty inches. 75c.
- S074. TECUMSEH**—(Farr.) (Sq.) S. lovely shade of very palest buff blending gradually into pure pale gold in the border; F. smoky-violet with yellow border; crimson spathe valves. Flower of great substance and fine form with remarkably broad standards. Three feet. 50c.
- S075. TRAUTLIEB**—New. S. and F. lovely uniform soft deep rose. Very large flowers, with very full ruffled divisions. Very fine. 50c.
- S076. TROJANA**—(Species.) (Syn. Cypriana and Asiatica.) A splendid plant three to four feet with branched stems, usually bearing eight very large flowers of most graceful form with very long divisions. S. light violet-blue; F. deep purple-violet. It resembles Pallida, but is larger and later. 25c.
- S077. VIOLA**—(Pall. X Cengialti.) A pretty Iris with neat rounded flowers self-colored light bluish-violet, very free flowering. 50c.



White Knight

8078. WHITE KNIGHT—(Saunders.) A beautiful Iris, absolutely pure white with no markings whatever. Finely formed sweet-scented flowers. Eighteen inches. \$1.00.

8079. WYOMISSING—(Farr.) (Am.) S. creamy-white suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. Delicate and exquisite coloring. 75c.

8080. ZUA—New. Standards and falls delicate lavender, crumpled and ruffled like fine crepe. Flowers large and fragrant. Very unique. Stocks very limited. Eighteen inches. \$5.00.

GENERAL LIST

Late Flowering Bearded Irises

8081. ABOU HASSAN—(Var.) A very brilliant flower. S. deepest buttercup-yellow; F. brilliant velvety-brown veined yellow; beard deepest orange. All divisions rather narrow. Fifteen inches. 15c.

8082. AGNES—A beautiful Iris. S. White, frilled and shaded lilac; F. white, traced with lilac at the base of claw. Two feet. 25c.

8083. AGNES SOREL—F. and S. very pale lavender-blue clouded with yellow and slate; base of falls veined brown; style arms grayish-white tinged pale yellow. Delicate pastel effect. 25c.

8084. AIKA—(Am.) S. and style arms white with a slight touch here and there of bright lilac; F. white with a beautiful overlay of bright lilac. Flower of candelabrum form. A beautiful, delicate Iris. 25c.

8085. AIXO—F. rose; S. lilac. 25c.

8086. ALBERT VICTOR—(Pall.) Beautiful warm lavender, giving an effect of light and dark shading on account of the ruffling and curling of the divisions. All divisions broad, long and full. S. incurved; F. drooping. Great flowers of fine form and splendid substance. Forty inches. 15c.

8087. AMABILIS—(Neg.) S. upright and spreading, bright lilac, paler along midrib with dark wire edge; F. narrow, held horizontally, rich velvety violet-purple, upper part cream strongly netted dusky purple. Two feet. 15c.

8088. AMAS—(Syn. *Macrantha*.) (Ger.) A beautiful form from Asia Minor. Enormous flower of distinct form and rich coloring. S. very large and spreading, glistening deep violet, veined at base; F. bright violet, transparent, very full; beard long, bright yellow. Two feet. 35c.

8089. ARGUS—(Ger.) S. and F. dark purple; distinct and rich in effect. 25c.

8090. ARLEQUIN MALINOIS—Semi-late. A very strange Iris, curious as to marking and coloring, but very attractive. All divisions very long and narrow. S. spreading, giving a candelabrum form, very pale lilac, really a tinted white, variously tinged, rayed and spotted very dark violet. Style arms lilac-white, tinted bright violet at tips. F. at base and over upper half of surface cream tinted velvety dark-violet. Twenty-nine inches. 75c.

8091. ARNOLDS—(Sq.) S. purplish-bronze; F. rich velvety purple; style arms bronze striped violet. All divisions very long. Striking and handsome flowers, 25c.

8092. ASSUERUS—Flowers self-colored, beautiful carmine-violet with yellow beard. Style arms very beautiful, pale satiny carmine-violet with amber border on side. All divisions rather narrow, standards very long, upright and converging. 25c.

8093. ATTRACTION—(Neg.) S. pale violet-blue deeper at edges; F. much deeper violet-blue with still darker veinings all over surface, passing to white netted blue at base; beard almost white; style arms lavender-white feathered with lavender-blue. 25c.

8094. AUREA—(Syn. *Californica*.) Large flowers of beautiful form; S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. Must not be confused with the species *Aurea*. 25c.

8095. BARIENSIS—(Plic.) S. and F. white, delicately edged and dotted pale lilac-rose. Beautiful. 25c.

8096. BEAUTY—(Plic.) S. and style arms pure white; F. upright and converging, bright violet-blue passing to pale lilac-blue at tip, and reticulated on pure white at base. 15c.

8097. BELLE HORTENSE—(Plic.) S. white deeply frilled Petunia-violet; F. white lightly bordered Petunia-violet; style arms bluish-violet. 25c.



Beauty



Candelabre

S098. BRIDESMAID—Semi-early. S. at base white tinted pale lilac, passing to pale lilac at tips; F. creamy-white delicately veined pale lilac, more deeply veined velvety Petunia-violet at base. Twenty-nine inches. 25c.



Bridesmaid

S099. BRITTANNICUS—(Sq.) S. fawn and pinkish-lavender, gold at base; F. reddish-violet with lighter midrib, and border brown veined broadly on white; style arms like standards. This variety is useful to plant in mixed border as a foil to lighter colors. 15c.

S100. BRONZE BEAUTY—(Sq.) S. amber tinged heliotrope brightened with gold at base; F. pale brownish heliotrope, at base yellowish-white striped brown. Twenty-eight inches. 15c.

S101. CAMELEON—(Neg.) S. mingled slate and blue; F. mingled purple and blue; at the base they are snow-white widely veined with brown, below this are some lovely velvety purple veins which blend gradually into the ground color; beard bright orange. The divisions are all very long, ruffled, of good texture. 25c.

S102. CANARY BIRD—(Syn. Flavescons.) Very early. Flowers self-colored very pale yellow; F. slightly brown at the base. Twenty-nine inches. 15c.

S103. CANDELABRE—(Neg.) Semi-early. S. very long, erect, bright violet with both lighter and darker shading, strongly spotted dusky violet at base on inside giving a peculiar tigered effect; F. rich and velvety dusky violet, at base dusky velvety violet striped on white. Unique candelabrum-like form and rich coloring. 45c.

S104. CAPRICE—(Sq.) Semi-early. Very vigorous. Very large flowers of dark violet-rose. Coloring very distinct. Twenty-four inches. 35c.

S105. CELESTE—(Pall.) Delicately beautiful flowers, self-colored pale sky-blue. Very free. 15c.

S106. CHELLES—(Var.) S. bright golden-yellow; F. bright red-purple, beautifully reticulated. One of the best. 15c.



Caprice



Fairy

8107. CIENGIALTI LOPPIO—(The Ciengialti group is closely related to the Pallidas, and is noticeable for the neat globular flowers.) A new and pretty Iris with deep violet sweet-scented flowers, borne in clusters on long branching stems. Beard deep orange. The whole plant is exceedingly graceful both as to habit and to shape of flowers. The standards and falls are very long and perfectly elliptical in form. It blooms in May, producing its flowers in great profusion. Eighteen inches. 35c.

8108. CIENGIALTI ZEPHYR—Exquisitely formed little flowers of silky texture; S. and F. clear violet-blue. Fragrance sweet, clear and distinct. Stems slender. Two feet. 35c.

8109. CLARISSIMA—(Neg.) A very striking Iris, rich and beautiful. S. very full and crumpled, bright violet-purple veined darker; F. good size, held horizontally, dark violet-purple broadly netted on snow-white, blackish at tips; base of both S. and F. striped dusky red-violet, giving a peculiar tigered effect. Twenty-four inches. 35c.

8110. COMTE DE ST. CLAIR—(Am.) S. violaceous white; F. richly striped deep velvety violet on white ground, with wide margin of pale violet. Very pretty. Two feet. 25c.

8111. COMTESSE DE COURCY—(Plic.) Semi-early. S. broad, white widely frilled and sanded fresh bright lilac; F. broad and drooping, white slightly bordered lilac. Flower of elegant form and great substance. Twenty-seven inches. 40c.

8112. DALMARIUS—(Pall.) S. pale aniline-blue shaded amber; F. darker shaded violet-brown; style arms amber and pale blue; beard orange. Very distinct. 25c.

8113. DARIUS—S. rich golden-yellow; F. reddish-violet reticulated on white, margined primrose; style arms golden-yellow; beard orange. Twenty inches. 25c.

8114. DELICATA—(Pall.) A delicately beautiful Iris of quaint coloring, distinct in form and marking. Standards and falls all same size and shape, small and oval, which with the spreading standards give a lily-like effect. S. very pure silvery light bluish-lavender, delicately traced deeper; F. a deeper and warmer shade, delicately netted on white, passing to velvety warm lavender at base; throat tigered dusky purple. 15c.

8115. DONNA MARIA—(Am.) S. white; F. white tinted lilac. Twenty-six inches. 25c.

8116. DUCHESSE DE CHATEAUFORT—(Neg.) S. warm lavender, same shade as Albert Victor, broad, full, incurved; style arms like S.; F. velvety violet, snow-white at base, entire surface veined a deeper shade of lovely velvety violet. Flower large, of splendid shape. 25c.

8117. DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS—Semi-early. S. very pale bluish-white; F. white beautifully and heavily striped velvety violet-blue over all the surface; beard white. Twenty-nine inches. A refined and charming sort. 35c.

8118. DR. BERNICE—(Sq.) S. bronze flushed bluish-violet with golden reflections; style arms banded pinkish-lavender; F. velvety purple with light and dark shadings, closely netted brown on yellowish-white at base. Large, beautiful flower, all divisions full. Two feet. 35c.

8119. DU BOIS DU MILAN—(Neg.) S. very palest Parma violet with pearly shadings, touched greenish-gold at base; F. good heavy texture, rich purple striped and reticulated very daintily on white at base. Twenty-six inches. 25c.

8120. ELEON—(Sq.) A rich, dark flower. S. old gold flushed and spotted purple-brown; F. velvety dark maroon, very closely striped on white at base. 25c.

8121. EUGENE SUE—(Am.) S. white with brownish cast; F. violet reticulated on white, passing to solid color at tips. Eighteen inches. 15c.

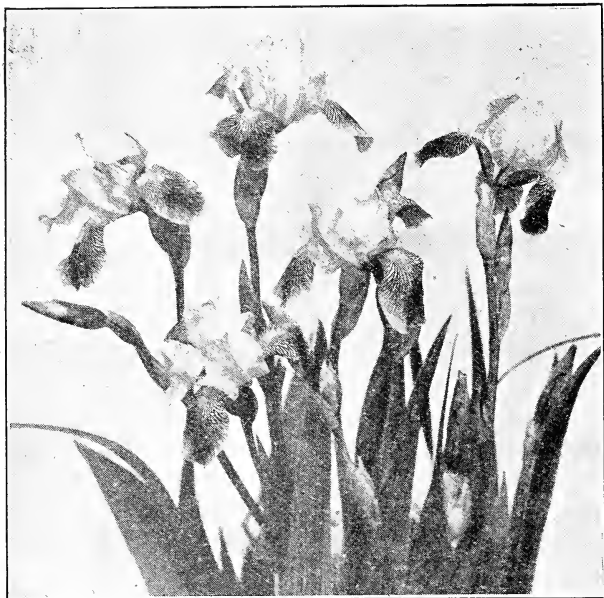
8122. FAIRY—(Plic.) One of the most beautiful and graceful. Divisions all very broad, standards incurving and falls recurving, producing a globular form. S. white with midrib of soft green, delicately veined soft blue at the base. F. creamy-white delicately veined blue at base; style arms very conspicuous, bright clear blue. Two feet. This is one of the indispensables. 25c.

8123. FAUSTINE—Semi-early. S. lilac; F. very bright deep violet strongly veined on white. Coloring very soft and beautiful. Twenty-seven inches. 25c.

8124. FLORENCE BARR—(Neg.) A delicate, pretty Iris, of very soft coloring, pale blush-rose lilac, slightly deeper in the falls. Small flowers. Twenty-four inches. 25c.



Her Majesty



Honorabilis

8125. FLORENTINE—(Species.) (Syn. Silver King.) Very early. Large fragrant white flowers with very slight lilac reflections. Twenty-nine inches. 15c.

8126. FOSTER'S YELLOW—(Var.) F. and S. rich creamy-yellow, intermediate in color between Flavescans or Canary Bird and Bearded Aurea. Eighteen inches. 25c.

8127. FREDERICK—(Neg.) S. pale lavender; F. lavender barred with brown; very pretty form, all divisions very full and long. Very free. One of the best for massing. 15c.

8128. GAGUS—New. S. clear light yellow; F. carmine-violet with brownish cast netted on white; distinct border of dull pale yellow. Good form, falls drooping, all divisions short and broad. 35c.

8129. GANYMEDE—(Var.) S. yellow flaked maroon; F. white reticulated maroon-black. Two feet. 15c.

8130. GYSELS—Slaty-blue spotted with white. 40c.

8131. HEBE—(Plic.) S. white delicately tinted lilac; F. white slightly veined lilac at base; style arms bright lilac. 15c.

8132. HECTOR—(Var.) S. transparent mother of pearl passing to soft primrose; style arms primrose; F. velvety brownish-crimson with violet reflections, paler middle line. Thirty inches. 15c.

8133. HER MAJESTY—(Pall.) Described as an improved Queen of May with color deeper and brighter. The prettiest of the "pink" sorts. Thirty inches. 35c.

8134. HONORABILIS—(Syn. Sans Souci.) (Var.) S. golden; F. rich mahogany-brown. Eighteen inches. 15c.

8135. INNOCENZA—Late. Pure white with bright golden-yellow crest; style arms white. The only coloring on the divisions is a very slight veining of violet and brown at base of falls. A delicate and lovely little flower. Twenty-six inches. 25c.

8136. JACQUESIANA—(Syn. Caroline de Sansel and Conscience.) (Sq.) S. fawn brightened at base with gold; F. velvety reddish-violet, almost black, of wonderful substance and depth of color; style arms gold and fawn. One of the best. Thirty inches. 50c.

8137. JEAN SISLEY—(Sq.) S. bronze; F. brownish-crimson. Twenty-six inches. 15c.

8138. JENNY LIND—Rich and attractive. S. mingled bright gold and old gold with pearly reflections; F. velvety purplish-brown, veined on yellowish-white at base; style arms tinted pinkish. 25c.

8139. JULIETTE—(Am.) Semi-late. S. pure white; F. pure violet striped and margined brighter. A unique and pretty flower, resembling the bulbous Irises in the delicate structure of its flowers. Twenty-seven inches. 25c.

8140. JUNGFRAU—(Am.) S. white; F. white striped blue. Two feet. 15c.

8141. JUSTINIAN—(Sq.) S. bluish violet-bronze; F. black-maroon reticulated on white, touched gold at base; style arms bright gold and violet-bronze. Coloring subdued but rich and harmonious. 25c.

8142. KHEDIVE—(Pall.) Deep lavender veined darker; distinct orange beard. Thirty-three inches. 15c.

8143. KHARPUT—(Ger.) Early. Closely related to the old German Iris, but with flowers as large again. S. bright violet; F. deep purple-violet, very long, tongue-shaped; beard white. Stems long and rigid. Very fine. Thirty inches. 35c.

8144. KOCHII—(Syn. Erebe, Black Prince.) (Ger.) Very early. Very large and beautiful flowers of very deep pure violet. Twenty-three inches. 35c.

8145. LADY JANE—(Sq.) Very soft coloring, purplish old rose, in the standards a pale shade with golden-brown reflections on the border, more pronounced at base where it is delicately netted old rose; in the falls the color is daintily netted on white, passing to yellowish-white at base; style arms Naples-yellow and amber. Thirty inches. 40c.



Kochii



8146. LADY SEYMOUR—(Sq.) S. pale lavender-blue; F. bright velvety violet and brown netted on violaceous white. Pretty. Twenty-five inches. 15c.

8147. LA TENDRESSE—(Pall.) Tall vigorous plant, full spike of large flowers with elegant globular form. All divisions very broad and ruffled. Coloring distinct, bright blue, brightened with reddish-purple in center of falls. Four feet. 35c.

8148. LAVATER—(Neg.) S. lavender, veined purple; F. white, traced and tipped violet. Twenty-four inches. 15c.

8149. LAVENDULACEA—(Sq.) Very pale and delicate coloring. S. very delicate mingling of palest lavender and Havana-brown, brightened with gold at base; F. lovely pure lavender, slightly touched at edge with gold and fawn, base netted greenish-gold on white. All divisions broad and rounded. Charming. 15c.

8150. LE PACTOLE—(Sq.) S. pinkish violet-bronze, paler than Justinian and bronze more pronounced; style arms like S. F. bright violet-blue, very velvety, brighter at tip, base strongly reticulated brown on yellowish-white. All divisions very long. A good Iris, rather loosely arranged, coloring soft and rich. 35c.

8151. LORD GREY—(Sq.) Absolutely unique coloring. S. mastic or putty color with the faintest flush of rose, touched golden-brown at base; style arms putty color with slight tinting of rose; F. putty color veined and netted on cream, washed rose in middle of falls. Two feet. 25c.

8152. LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—(Neg.) S. smoky lilac-mauve; flushed rose on edges; F. brownish-purple overlaid paler shade netted on white at base. 15c.

8153. MME. BLANCHE PION—(Sq.) New. S. pale amber passing to deep amber at base; F. pale purple, overlaid velvety purple deeper in middle, paler on border. A handsome flower of fine form. Divisions broad. 25c.

8154. MME. CHEREAU—(Plic.) One of the best, strong and beautiful. S. white deeply and elegantly frilled bright lobelia-blue; F. long and drooping, white bordered blue; style arms bright blue. Thirty-two inches. 15c.

8155. MME. GUERVILLE—Semi-late. S. bright violet so thickly sanded and veined on white as to give the effect of solid color; F. bluish-violet striped on white; style arms white tinted bright violet. Thirty-one inches. 25c.

8156. MME. PACQUITTE—(Pall.) Early. Beautiful rosy-claret self. Forty-two inches. 25c.

8157. MAJOR—(Ger.) Early. Immense flowers. S. purple-blue; F. dark purple. 50c.

8158. MAORI KING—Coloring very brilliant. S. rich golden-yellow; F. velvety crimson margined gold. Eighteen inches. 25c.

8159. MARENGO—(Var.) S. brilliant golden-yellow, pure and clear; F. rich crimson-brown, reticulated yellow. Twenty inches. 15c.

8160. MARMORA—(Sq.) S. sulphur and fawn; F. crimson-purple, margined lavender. Twenty-two inches. 15c.

8161. MARY MINANELLE—(Am.) A beautiful little Iris, practically a pure white, the falls when first open showing a faint lavender tinge fading to pure white. Flowers of compact form in pretty clusters. Eighteen inches. 25c.

8162. MAURELIE—S. old gold; F. marbled brown. 35c.

8163. MEXICAINE—(Var.) S. very clear pure yellow; F. brownish-red, very distinctly striped on white, narrow yellow border with wire edge of red. Eighteen inches. 15c.



Mrs. G. Reuthe

8164. MIRALBA—(Sq.) S. rosy-lavender; F. white veined and tipped violet. Distinct. 15c.

8165. MISS MAGGIE—(Neg.) Distinct and delicately beautiful coloring. S. very pale lavender passing to white at base; F. at base white faintly veined violet passing to pink lavender. Thirty inches. 15c.

8166. MODESTE GUERIN—Semi-early. S. pale primrose-yellow, bordered at base with bright buttercup-yellow; style arms buttercup-yellow; F. velvety bluish-plum overlaid on primrose-yellow, with narrow primrose margin. Flower of good form, S. long, F. broad and drooping. Twenty-nine inches. 35c.

8167. MONS. DU SIBLE—(Neg.) S. bright lilac; F. brilliant purple. Good sized flower of brilliant coloring. Thirty inches. 15c.

8168. MRS. H. DARWIN—(Am.) New. Very beautiful, early and free flowering. S. clear white; F. white veined violet at the base. Two feet. 15c.

8169. MRS. G. REUTHE—Flowers very large and elegantly formed. S. white delicately veined and sanded delicate lavender-blue with exquisite effect. F. like cream-white velvet delicately veined lavender-blue; style arms white with slight tinting of blue. 25c.

8170. MRS. NEUBRONNER—(Var.) Beautiful deep golden-yellow. Semi-early. Vigorous. Twenty-eight inches. 35c.

8171. MUNICA—(Var.) S. bright gold; F. mahogany-brown, reticulated on yellow at base, with yellow border, wire-edged brown. Good color. 25c.



- S172. MURAT**—(Sq.) S. beautiful, a mingling of old gold and golden-brown; F. velvety deep maroon. Twenty-three inches. 15c.
- S173. NEGLECTA**—(Neg.) S. pale bright lilac; F. deep velvety purple-violet on white, the violet applied as a netting and velvety overlay on the white, with wire edge of violet. 15c.
- S174. NEPALENSIS**—(Ger.) (Syn. *Atropurpurea*.) A fine, very early Iris, the very darkest and richest black purple, with a little white at the throat. It is a little taller than *Kochii*. 35c.
- S175. OSIS**—(Neg.) S. bright violet striped velvety purple on inside at base; F. beautiful velvety purple; style arms pale lilac. Beautiful. Twenty inches. 25c.
- S176. OTHELLO**—(Syn. *Sappho*.) (Neg.) S. rich blue; F. deep dark velvety purple; style arms purple-blue. All divisions long and narrow. Very handsome. Thirty inches. 25c.
- S177. PALLIDA DALMATICA**—(Syn. *Princess Beatrice*.) The *Pallidas* are all tall, strong growers with broad leaves, and long stems of very large flowers very sweet-scented. *Pallida Dalmatica* is one of the finest Irises grown, having enormous flowers of beautiful silvery-lavender on tall strong spikes. It is unequalled for massing and fine for cutting. The true variety is very scarce. Forty inches. 35c.
- S178. PALLIDA MANDRALISCAE**—Very early. Large, handsome flowers of rich lavender-purple. Forty-two inches. 35c.
- S179. PERFECTION**—S. and style arms light blue; F. deep velvety blue netted on white at base, narrow pale margin with wire edge of deep blue. All divisions very broad and full. The decided contrast between the light and dark blue is very beautiful. 35c.
- S180. PERFECTA**—(Pall.) Soft rosy-violet self with orange beard. Divisions very full, long, ruffled. A charming Iris. 25c.
- S181. PHIDAS**—(Sq.) S. smoke color; F. maroon-purple with silvery bloom, broadly veined at base. Twenty-five inches. 25c.
- S182. PLUMERI**—(Pall.) S. coppery-rose; F. velvety claret; tall; free bloomer. 15c.
- S183. PURPLE KING**—(Ger.) Very early. A splendid flower with broad full standards and long drooping falls. Self-colored beautiful violet-purple, deep and velvety in the falls. Two feet. 40c.
- S184. QUEEN OF GYPSIES**—(Syn. *La Prestigeuse*.) (Sq.) Late. S. dead leaf and dusky yellow; F. blackish-purple, at the base striped on yellowish-white; held horizontally. 15c.
- S185. QUEEN OF MAY**—(Pall.) Semi-early. F. and S. self-colored beautiful bright rose, slightly lilacish. Coloring unique. Robust and free flowering. Thirty-two inches. 15c.
- S186. REBECCA**—(Sq.) S. very full, straw-yellow; F. velvety brownish-violet. Twenty-nine inches. 25c.
- S187. REMBRANDT**—(Pall.) Royal-blue, deeper in the falls, which are of satiny texture; style arms paler; beard golden. Elegantly formed flower with broad divisions. 15c.
- S188. RETICULATA ALBA**—(Am.) S. pure white; F. velvety violet-purple edged and reticulated white. Falls borne horizontally. 15c.
- S189. RETICULATA PURPUREA**—Late. S. self-colored lilac; F. very full, pure violet with lilac middle line and border; style arms lilac. A good Iris. 25c.
- S190. RUBELLA**—(Pall.) A splendid royal-purple Iris, the color paler in the standards, falls very velvety with paler middle line, broadly veined on white at base. Good form, large flower with broad divisions. Three feet. 15c.
- S191. SAMBUCINA**—(Species.) S. coppery-rose; F. rose-purple, veined darker, with orange crest; style arms old gold. Flowers with the fragrance of the Elder, from which the name is derived. Twenty-seven inches. 15c.
- S192. SAPPHO**—(Plic.) S. white frilled and sanded bright bluish-violet, with green midrib; F. white delicately veined green, narrow border of bright bluish-violet; base strongly veined brown. Two feet. A beautiful Iris. 35c.
- S193. SCEPTRE**—S. medium shade of bluish-violet suffused fawn, veined deeper violet; F. velvety royal-purple, very rich and bright, base velvety brown broadly netted on cream, margin paler; style arms deep amber and pinkish-violet. All divisions long and curled. Unique, bright and rich. 35c.
- S194. SHAKESPEARE**—S. bronze flushed violet strongly tigered brown and yellow at base; F. maroon, reticulated on white at base. Good size flower. Twenty-six inches. 15c.
- S195. SIR WALTER SCOTT**—S. light bronze-yellow; F. rich crimson-brown veined on white and yellow at upper part. Twenty-six inches. 15c.
- S196. SOLAR JUNG**—(Sq.) A queer little Iris with *Tigridia*-like flowers, all divisions nearly same size and shape. Coloring curious; S. putty color with reflections of green, gold and brown, flaked dusky maroon; style arms dull lemon-yellow; F. lemon-yellow at base, white in middle part, the whole broadly veined rich maroon, tipped solid maroon. Twenty-seven inches. 25c.
- S197. SPARTE**—(Var.) A flower of strange and effective coloring, a combination of slaty-violet washed, veined and dotted on yellowish-white. In the falls the violet tinge is more pronounced and deeper; style arms dusky yellow banded dull violet. 35c.
- S198. TERESITA**—(Neg.) Rich coloring. S. lavender flushed lilac; F. crimson-purple, veined on snow-white at base, with no trace of brown in the veining. Twenty-eight inches. 25c.
- S199. THORBECKE**—(Am.) One of the most beautiful. Fine white standards, deep, rich velvety purple falls with paler margin and veined on white at base. Large flower. Two feet. 25c.
- S200. TINEAE**—(Pall.) Deep blue, shaded lilac. Fine large flower. Forty inches. 25c.
- S201. UNIQUE**—(Am.) S. pure white; F. white veined violet. Flower of good size and very pretty. 15c.
- S202. VAN GEERTI**—(Sq.) S. clouded lavender; F. purple-black reticulated white. Thirty-four inches. 15c.
- S203. VENUS**—(Var.) S. pale sage washed and veined golden-yellow; F. white deeply veined brown and purple; style arms yellow. Flowers medium, very freely produced. 15c.
- S204. VICTORINE**—(Am.) A beautiful and distinct Iris, very scarce. S. snow-white oddly flecked deep velvety violet, strongly tigered at base; style arms snow-white; F. deep velvety violet of beautiful texture with an irregular border of white. Candelabrum-shaped flower formed of long divisions. Twenty-seven inches. 25c.
- S205. VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA**—(Neg.) Semi-late. Large full flower of beautiful texture, with broad divisions, resembling the *Pallidas* in form; sweet scented. F. self-colored bright violet; S. a little darker. Thirty-one inches. 25c.
- S206. VIOLET QUEEN**—(Ger.) Very early. S. violet-blue; F. violet-black. Two feet. 25c.
- S207. WM. WALLACE**—(Neg.) Very pure bright violet-blue, deeper in falls, which are veined still darker with velvety violet. Large full flower with broad divisions. Very free bloomer. Good landscape variety. 15c.

SPECIAL MIXTURE TALL BEARDED IRISES

S208. This mixture is composed of varieties, all good, of which we have heavy stocks. Dozen 75c. Add postage for 3 lbs. By express \$5.00 per 100.

INTERMEDIATE IRISES

These Irises fill the gap between the Tall Bearded Irises and the Dwarf Irises or Iris Pumila by their height, the dimensions of their flowers and their foliage, and also by their blooming season. They are obtained by crosses between the Tall Bearded Iris and the Dwarf Iris.

8209. BENACENSIS—(Species.) A handsome, early May-flowering species from the South Tyrol; flowers large. S. violet; F. rich purple. 35c.

8210. BLUE BOY—(Foster.) New. A vigorous free-flowering new hybrid. Coloring distinct. S. violet; F. velvety purplish-violet; beard blue; flowers medium. Eighteen inches. \$1.50.

8211. BRUNETTE—S. soft primrose-yellow; F. soft primrose-yellow shot with olive and marbled violet; beard rich orange-yellow; large flower. 35c.

8212. CERES—Large pearl-white flowers with orange beard. Twenty-one inches. 25c.

8213. DOROTHEA—Great fluffy flowers seven inches across. The standards droop, giving the effect of a Japanese Iris. Both falls and standards are beautifully ruffled and of very delicate texture. The color is very soft mauve, almost a tinted white, deeper at base of divisions. Falls strongly veined brown at base; style arms tinted rosy-lilac. Eighteen inches. 35c.

8214. ETTA—Very large flower, with all divisions very long and broad. S. pale lemon-yellow; F. deeper shade of lemon-yellow, washed with gold at base. Beautiful. Eighteen inches. 35c.

8215. FRITJOF—S. soft lavender; F. soft purple shaded lavender. Large flowers. 35c.

8216. GERDA—S. creamy-yellow; F. darker veined-yellow, and with a greenish, metallic luster. Very large flowers. 35c.

8217. HALFDAN—Large and beautiful flowers of rich creamy-yellow. Two feet. 35c.

8218. HELGE—Pale lemon-yellow. Two feet. 35c.

8219. IVORINE—Very large ivory-white flowers with golden crest. Beautiful form and heavy texture. Eighteen inches. 25c.

8220. PRINCE VICTOR—S. blue; F. dark violet. Good sized flowers. 50c.

8221. WALHALLA—S. light lavender; F. wine-red. Very large flowers. Two and one-half feet. 15c.

DWARF BEARDED IRISES

The beautiful little Dwarf Irises are very useful for edging and for planting in front of the taller varieties. They flower through April and May, the earliest ones beginning the end of March.

8222. BALCENG, BLUE BEARD—S. white flaked pale blue; F. sulphur marked purple. 20c.

8223. BALCENG, CURIOSITY—S. primrose flaked green; F. yellow flaked bronze; beard orange. Fifteen inches. 50c.

8224. BALCENG, MISS H. M. WHITE—S. and F. sulphur flaked purple. Nine inches. 25c.

8225. BIFLORA—Rich purple. Early. Nine inches. 30c.

8226. BLUESTONE—S. light violet-blue; F. deep violet-purple with blue edges. One foot. 30c.

8227. BUTTERFLY—Pale yellow spotted brown. Eight inches. 30c.

8228. CHAMAEIRIS AUREA MACULATA—S. clouded yellow; F. yellow marbled purple; beard orange-yellow. Nine inches. 30c.

8229. CITREA—S. pale yellow; F. citron-yellow. Bright and pretty. 30c.

8230. CYANEA—S. rich bright blue; F. dark satin blue. Eighteen inches. 15c.

8231. EBURNEA—S. almost pure white; F. pale yellow, slightly washed bluish. One foot. 35c.

8232. EXCELSA—Large flowers of clear deep yellow with orange beard. Eighteen inches. 30c.

8233. FLORIDA—S. citron-yellow; F. deeper yellow handsomely veined. Eighteen inches. 20c.

8234. LUTESCANS STATELLAE—S. white; F. pale primrose. Eighteen inches. 40c.

8235. NUDICAULIS—S. violet; F. purple-black. Nine inches. 35c.

8236. OLBIIENSIS, SOCRATES—S. bright claret-red; F. deeper claret; beard yellow. 40c.

8237. ORANGE QUEEN—S. and F. beautiful clear yellow; beard orange. One foot. 25c.

8238. STEWART—Large brilliant flowers of pure yellow. Nine inches. 30c.

PUMILAS

The Pumilas bloom very early. They form low-growing tufts, very fine for edging and rock gardens.

8239. PUMILA ALBA—Pure white. 35c.

8240. PUMILA ATROVIOLOACEA—Deep purple. 35c.

8241. PUMILA COERULEA—Beautiful little Iris with sky-blue flowers. Four inches. 35c.

8242. PUMILA COMPACTA—New. S. violet-blue; F. dark blue. 35c.

8243. PUMILA HYBRIDA, SCHNEECUPPE (Snow Cup)—New, large flowering variety. S. white; F. white slightly reticulated yellow at base. Flower stalks eight inches in height. 40c.

IRIS SEED

Plant outdoors in late autumn, in beds or in pots sunk in the ground. We offer seed from one of the great French hybridizers.

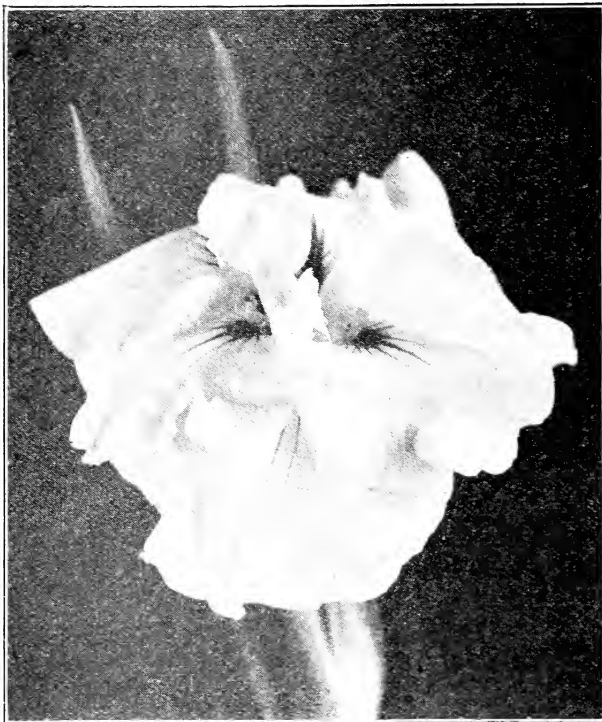
417. IRIS PUMILA—Pkt., 10c.

418. TALL BEARDED IRIS—Pkt., 10c.

419. JAPANESE IRIS—Pkt., 10c.

BEARDLESS IRISES

This series includes many beautiful and interesting Irises. Usually they are not as hardy as the Bearded, but with a little care may be grown successfully. All will thrive in any good garden soil kept moist by frequent stirring. Most of them require more moisture than the Bearded kinds, but only two of them, our native Water Flag, Iris Versicolor, and the Yellow Flag, Pseudo-Acorus, may be grown partially in the water.



Japanese Iris

JAPANESE IRIS

(Iris Kaempferi)

The Japanese Irises are wonderful. The plants are of slender build, the foliage narrower than that of the Bearded, and of deeper green. The great flowers of strange and striking beauty are held erect upon slender very strong stems three feet and over in height. The flowers are sometimes self-colored, but more often have two shades combined, with a golden blotch. The single varieties have three large spreading petals, the double varieties six.

Culture—They will grow and thrive in any good mellow soil, well enriched, and well worked. They like plenty of moisture in summer, although it is not absolutely necessary, but water standing on them in winter will kill them. We recommend spring planting only for these Irises. If they must be planted in autumn, do it as early as possible, firm the ground well, and cover with straw or litter. While in most cases they are perfectly hardy, they will not stand as severe conditions as the Bearded Irises will, and it is well to have the roots well established before winter, and even with well-established plants, if they are in a very exposed situation, to give a light covering.

S244. ASPASIE—Single. Flowers self-colored beautiful, soft mauve-blue, a very rare color in Japanese Iris. 60c.

S245. ASTARTE—Double. Very large flowers, self-colored, beautiful dark violet, haft bright yellow. 60c.

S246. CIRCE—Double. Dark violet-blue, finely lined with white, haft bright yellow, reverse of styles pure white. 60c.

S247. EUCHARIS—Double. Very large flowers of pure white, each petal banded gold. 65c.

S248. EUMEE—Single. Three large petals, round, and of heavy texture, in color dark violet; small center petals, purple, narrow and erect. 60c.

S249. GALATHEE—Single. Flowers very large, the three outer petals very full, round, with a bluish-white ground strongly reticulated velvety blue; small center petals reddish-violet margined white; style arms blue margined white. 75c.

S250. HELENE—Double. Large flowers, petals with bright blue ground slightly veined darker blue; haft bright yellow; style arms deep violet. 60c.

S251. HERCULE—Double. Very large flowers, usually seven inches in diameter, ground clear lilac-blue, delicately washed and rayed with violet-blue, haft bright yellow. 60c.

S252. IPHIGENIE—Double. Early. Flowers very large, of beautiful coloring, deep Chinese lilac. \$1.00.

S253. ISABELLE—Single. Beautiful clear light violet or Bishop's violet veined darker, large outer petals washed dark violet at base. 65c.

S254. MELPOMENE—Double. Large flowers of soft blue, distinctly veined with dark blue; haft bright yellow; styles spotted bright violet. 60c.

S255. MINERVE—Single. Three large outer petals white slightly tinted rose; small center petals rose; haft bright yellow. \$1.00.

S256. NEPTUNE—Single. Immense flowers six and one-half to eight inches in diameter, all divisions remarkably broad and full. Superb coloring deep rich velvety pansy-violet with blackish reflections. \$1.25.



Proserpine



8257. NEREIDE—Double. Large flowers of beautiful indigo-blue with bright yellow haft. 60c.

8258. NINA—Double. White ground, very large central spots of fresh rose; styles white; coloring very distinct. 75c.

8259. PATROCLE—Single. Large flowers of superb dark reddish-violet. 60c.

8260. PROSERPINE—Single. The general color effect is bright rich blue, produced by a sanding of velvety blue on white. Coloring fresh and lovely. \$1.00.

8261. REINE DES BULGARES—Single. The three large outer petals soft lilac-blue finely veined with white; the lilac a little more pronounced in the small center petals; half yellow. 60c.

VARIOUS IRIS

8262. ACOROIDES—Remarkably sturdy plants with heavy foliage and large creamy yellow flowers. Three feet. 15c.

8263. AUREA—(Species.) A beautiful and interesting species from the Himalayas which should be in every collection. Large and beautifully formed flowers of deepest purest golden-yellow; texture very heavy. The three outer petals are oval with a narrow claw; the center petals long and narrow, held horizontally. Stately plant four feet in height. 25c.

8264. CRISTATA—(Evansia.) A very pretty creeping Iris, only three inches in height, with small flowers of rich amethyst-blue. Requires a dry, sunny situation. May. 35c.

8265. FOETIDISSIMA—(Syn. Gladwyn. Iris.) Purple flowers followed by bright scarlet seed pods. Evergreen foliage. Requires a dry, sunny situation. Eighteen inches. 25c.

8266. PSEUDO-ACORUS—The common yellow Water Flag. Bright yellow flowers. Three feet. May and June. 15c.

8267. TECTORUM—(Syn. Tomiolopha.) (Evansia.) A rare and interesting species with lovely blue star-shaped flowers of most beautiful structure. The spreading S. are slightly concave on the upper surface; the P. are ruffled, and have a white crest marked violet-brown. The foliage is evergreen, and the plants grow to one foot in height. It should be given a slight covering of straw in the winter. This is the "Roof Iris" of Japan, where it is grown on thatched roofs of the cottages. June. 25c.

SIBERIAN IRIS

8268. SIBIRICA ORIENTALIS—(Syn. Sanguinea.) Flowers of brilliant blue. Small inner petals long and narrow, curving together at apex. Three outer petals with spatulate blade base greenish-yellow veined brown tinted reddish on flange. Buds enclosed in conspicuous red spathe valves. Three feet. 25c.

8269. SNOW QUEEN—Structure similar to Orientalis, but all divisions pure white. Three large outer petals golden at base. Very lovely. 25c.

8270. VIRGINICA—A charming Iris, quite distinct. The plant is graceful, with slender stems very branching and peculiarly bent. The flowers resemble the other Sibiricas, but are more slender in structure. The three outer petals are of velvety violet-blue with base of velvety white strongly veined violet-blue washed yellowish-green on haft. Small center petals mingled violet and white; style arms bright blue-violet bordered white on sides. 25c.

CANNAS

Cannas have been used as bedding plants as long as one can remember and the old forms are familiar to everyone. They had insignificant flowers and were grown only for the handsome foliage, but for over fifty years the hybridists have been at work on this plant, and now, instead of the insignificant flowers of the old "Indian Shot Plant," we have flowers six to eight inches across, great clusters of them, in varied and gorgeous coloring, borne continuously all summer long.

Plant Cannas when danger from frost is over. If roots have lain dormant all winter, separate them in March or April, selecting those with three or four eyes. If especially early plants are wanted, put them into rich soil, and when they have developed about six inches of growth, transplant them outdoors. Have ground deeply dug and thoroughly worked. Plant eighteen inches apart. Give plenty of water and keep dead blooms picked off. Have the ground well worked.

We will supply all sorts priced

15c each at....\$1.50 per doz.	25c each at....\$2.50 per doz.
20c each at.... 2.00 per doz.	35c each at.... 3.50 per doz.

Canna prices are not prepaid. If wanted by mail add postage at the rate of 3 oz. per plant. 1 lb. per every 8 plants.

9000. BEACON—Four to four and one-half feet. Green foliage. Flowers of very rich cardinal-red, produced in great masses; remarkably free blooming. 20c.

9001. BETSY ROSS—Three feet. Green foliage. Beautiful Begonia-rose flowers borne freely in large heads. 20c.



Gladiflora



9002. CALIFORNIA—Four feet. Green foliage. Flowers of pure rich orange with a sheen of gold, having a slight tint of bright rose in the throat; tongue flecked carmine; coloring brilliant and beautiful. Flowers of medium size and borne freely. A striking and decorative plant. 20c.

9003. CITY OF PORTLAND—Three and one-half feet. The color is a beautiful glowing pink, deeper in color than its parent, Mrs. Alfred F. Conard, and the flowers are produced in greatest profusion on strong, erect, branching stalks. It is an early and continuous bloomer, blooming freely in hot or cool weather. Experts last season pronounced it the finest all around pink Canna to date. 30c.

9004. CONOWONGO—Five feet. Bronze foliage. Flowers intense fiery scarlet. Foliage an unusually beautiful plum color at base, shading to rich olive-green at the tip. 20c.

9005. DRUID HILL—Four feet. Bronze foliage. Deep rich crimson. 40c.

9006. FLAG OF TRUCE—Four feet. A large flowered, cream-white Canna, with faint pink dots on each petal and a sulphur-colored tongue. When a short distance from the flowers they appear pure white. 30c.

9007. GAIETY—Five feet. Reddish-orange mottled with carmine and edged with yellow. The tongue is yellow and densely spotted with carmine. 20c.

9008. GLADIFLORA—Three and one-half feet. Green foliage; flowers crimson, changing to carmine-rose, edged gold. Flowers well formed, resembling large Gladioli. The round petals are so wide they overlap each other. 15c.

9009. GLADIATOR—Four and one-half feet. Green foliage; very large flowers of rich golden-yellow speckled turkey-red; tongue mingled golden-yellow and cherry-red. 15c.

9010. GOLDEN GATE—Four feet. Green foliage. Large trusses indescribably soft and rich in coloring; the young flowers pure gold, the older ones rich cream, all of them variously tinted orange-crimson and apricot, with a wonderful sheen in the sunlight; throat deep carmine-red. 20c.

9011. INDIANA—Six feet. Green foliage. Beautifully formed flowers of the orchid type, with ruffled petals. Glistening golden-orange with some tinting of fire-red in throat. 15c.

9012. JANE ADDAMS—Four and one-half feet. True bright buttercup-yellow. 20c.

9013. JUANITA—Four and one-half feet. Bronze foliage. Flowers of strong orange forming with the golden bronze foliage a rare and beautiful combination. 25c.

9014. KING HUMBERT—Four feet. Bronze foliage, with brownish-green stripes, large and thick leaves. The large flowers, of the orchid type, are of bright orange-scarlet, streaked crimson. 15c.

9015. MRS. ALFRED F. CONARD—Four feet. Fine dark green foliage. Lovely salmon-pink flowers of great size and beauty, abundantly produced. This is the most popular pink Canna ever introduced, and is unsurpassed for planting, either singly or in large beds. 40c.

9016. METEOR—Five feet. Green foliage. Large flowers of rich deep glowing cardinal, borne in great masses all summer long. The best red Canna. 25c.

9017. OLYMPIC—Five feet. Green foliage. The coloring is very deep and warm, and is new and quite distinct, a mingling of carmine and oriental-red. In the center of the flower the color is lighter, composed of carmine over bright rose. The flowers are very large, borne twenty to a truss. 25c.

9018. PANAMA—Three feet. Green foliage. One of the most striking Cannas ever introduced. Very large flowers with petals almost round and as broad as they are long; in color, rich orange-red, with a well defined edge of bright golden-yellow. 20c.

9019. SAN DIEGO—Four feet. Described as Chinese orange or Persian-yellow in color. The crimped petals are remarkable for substance, enabling them to withstand the hot summer sun without wilting. Another charm is in the buds, which are dark bronze, harmonizing with the golden-bronze foliage. Grand in every way. 35c.

9020. VENUS—Four feet. Green foliage. This is one of the brightest and prettiest of Cannas, in bloom all summer. The flowers of a gay rosy-pink with a well defined border of creamy-yellow. 15c.



King Humbert

9021. WABASH—Four feet. The bronze-leaved Rosea Gigantea. The flowers are unusually large, with broad petals and produced in great profusion, in color beautiful carmine-pink. 20c.

9022. WILLIAM SAUNDERS—Four feet. Bronze foliage. This variety is a rival of King Humbert, and superior to it in that it continues in full bloom all summer when King Humbert is "off show." The bright scarlet flowers are often four inches across. 25c.

9023. WINTZER'S COLOSSAL—Five to six feet. Green foliage. Flowers of the orchid type, eight inches across, vivid scarlet, the largest Canna in commerce, far ahead of all others in size and brilliancy. 25c.

9024. WYOMING—Seven feet. Purple foliage. One of the most majestic of Cannas. The orange colored flowers are of the true orchid type, with large round petals. 15c.



HARDY PHLOX

The Hardy Phlox is one of our most beautiful, most useful, and most lasting hardy perennials. The new varieties are a great improvement over the old kinds. Their immense trusses of flowers are of every shade but yellow, passing from pure white to dark red and purple, through all the intermediate shades, soft roses, mauve, lilac and salmon, brilliant pink, dazzling scarlet, blood-red, crimson and amaranth, sometimes self-colored, sometimes variegated, starred, eyed, washed or shaded, in various and beautiful fashions. Their blooming season is in July and August, and coming at a time when the early summer flowers have stopped blooming, and the flowers of autumn have not yet begun, their glorious masses of color are indispensable to the carefully planned garden where a constant succession of bloom is maintained.

Hardy Phloxes to be at their best should have a very rich soil and plenty of water. The clumps should be lifted and divided every third year. Dwarf varieties may be set ten to twelve inches apart; tall varieties two to two and one-half feet. They may be planted from early to late fall, or in spring during April and May.

Hardy Phlox prices are not prepaid. If wanted by mail add postage at the rate of 1 lb. for every 4 plants.

9200. ARGON—Delicate salmon-rose. Dwarf. 25c.

9201. BARON VAN DEDEM—Superb panicles of very large florets, beautiful bright red with carmine eye. 30c.

9202. CLARA BENZ—Brilliant carmine-rose with lilac center. Dwarf. 25c.

9203. ECLAIREUR—Large flowers of brilliant purplish-red. An early and extremely vigorous variety. 20c.

9204. EDMOND BOSSIER—Large flowers of carmine-aniline, with white central star. 25c.

9205. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL—New and very fine. Very large trusses, light salmon changing to pink in the center. Coloring distinct. 30c.

9206. EUGENE DANZANVILLIERS—Soft lilac-blue, with large white center. 25c.

9207. EUROPA—Pure white with carmine center. Very large flower. 30c.

9208. FERDINAND CORTEZ—Deep crimson, overlaid copper-bronze. 30c.

9209. FRAU ANTOINE BUCHNER—Strong plants. Flowers are pure white, the finest pure white Phlox yet introduced. 20c.

9210. IDUNA—Large white center, bordered pale rose Neyron. 30c.

9211. INDEPENDENCE—Large, early flowering white. 20c.

9212. IRIS—Aniline-blue, magenta eye. Young flowers showing magenta tinge. Very distinct and striking. 25c.

9213. JAMES BENNETT—Light salmon-rose with large red center. Distinct. 30c.

9214. JEANNE D'ARC—(Syn. Pearl.) Very fine late white. 25c.

9215. PANTHEON—Cerise-salmon with white center. Large branching spikes. 20c.

9216. RICHARD WALLACE—Pure white with maroon center. Very tall. 20c.

9217. RIJNSTROOM—Very large flowers of bright rose, brightened with rosy-white. 25c.

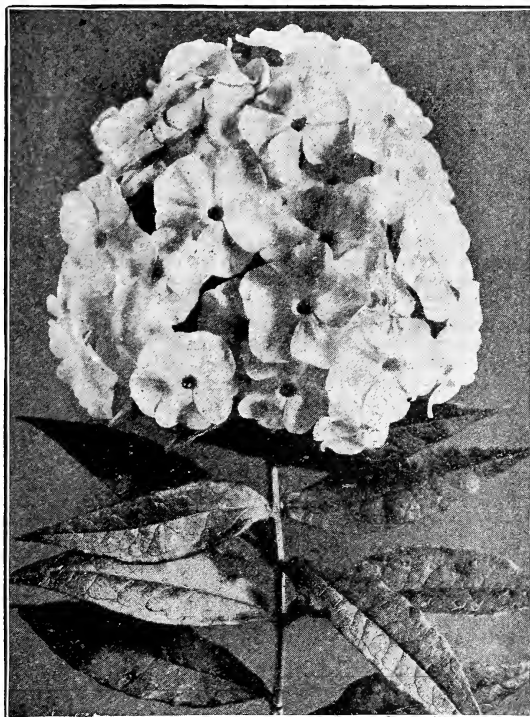
9218. ROSENBERG—Rich carmine-violet with blood-red eye. Large trusses of immense flowers. 25c.

9219. SELMA—New and very lovely. Tender soft pink with large crimson center. 25c.

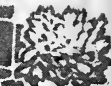
9220. SIGRID ARNOLDSON—New. Fiery carmine-red with dark center. 35c.

9221. TAPIS BLANC—Large panicles of pure white flowers of perfect form, individual flowers larger than any other white variety. Plant very dwarf, six to eight inches high. 30c.

9222. WIDAR—New. Violet-blue with pure white eye. Flowers in large panicles. 30c.



Hardy Phlox



EARLY FLOWERING PERENNIAL PHLOX

(*Phlox Suffruticosa*)

These early flowering Phloxes begin to bloom in June, a month before the other varieties. They have smooth, shiny green foliage and are limited as to color range.

Price, 30 Cents Each; \$3.00 per Dozen

9223. **MAGNIFICENCE**—Bright rose.

9224. **MISS LINGARD**—White with faint lilac eye. Very free flowering; beautiful for massing.

9225. **PERFECTION**—White with deep crimson eye.

MONTBRETIAS

An extremely pretty and attractive little bulbous plant, with very graceful spikes eight to twelve inches high, bearing from eighteen to thirty of the bright flowers one and one-half to two inches in diameter. The colors are shades of yellow, orange, red and maroon, often with contrasting center. The foliage is grass-like. Plant the bulbs in clumps six inches apart in the open ground in a sunny situation. They should be given a very heavy covering in winter or lifted and placed in a cool cellar with a little dry soil thrown over the bulbs.

9300. **MIXED**—All colors. Dozen, \$1.50.

ZEPHYRANTHES

Very pretty and easily grown bulbs, with flowers resembling the Crocus and grass-like foliage. They are suitable for planting in masses or for pot culture. Give abundance of water, and a sunny situation. The bulbs may be treated like Gladioli, or, if planted in pots, may be placed in the cellar just as they are. If grown in pots, they should be divided about every three years.

9301. **ROSEA**—Clear bright rose. Dozen, \$1.50, postpaid.

9302. **CANDIDA**—Pure white. Dozen, 90c, postpaid.

TUBEROSES

The Tuberose with its beautiful waxen-white flowers and rich fragrance is well known. It may be planted outdoors in spring, but if started in pots and transplanted to the open ground, flowers may be had much earlier.

9303. **LARGE BULBS**—Each, 15c, postpaid; Dozen, \$1.20, not postpaid. Weight per dozen, one and one-half pounds.

CALADIUM

Fine tropical-looking plant, a favorite for specimen plants or massing. Will grow in ordinary garden soil, but to get best results should be planted in well enriched soil and given an abundance of water.

9304. **EXTRA LARGE BULBS**—Nine to eleven inches in circumference. Each, 45c; Dozen, \$4.50. Weight, one pound each.

ISMENE

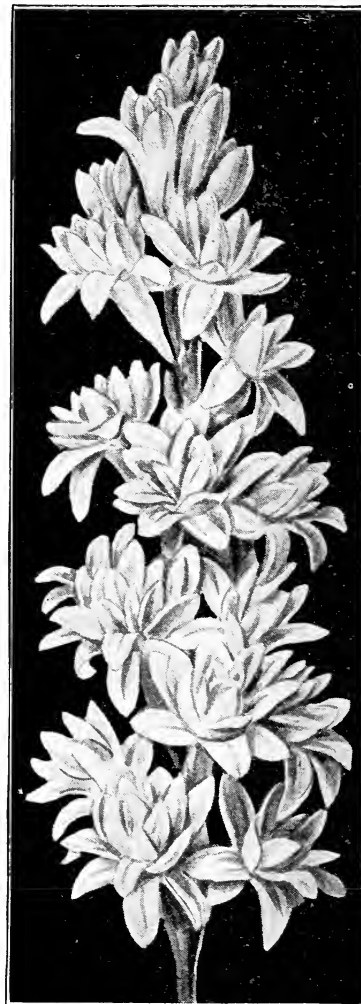
9305. One of the loveliest of the summer blooming bulbs, belonging to the Amaryllis family. Two or three weeks after planting the large bulbs send up stalks two feet high, bearing several large creamy-white flowers, with throat of yellowish-green striped darker, and conspicuous yellow stamens. It is very easily grown and does well either as a pot plant or in beds. Each, 15c; Dozen, \$1.50.

TRITOMA

(Torch Lily) (Flame Flower)

Handsome and showy border plants with stout stems, three to four feet, bearing large heads of red and orange flowers.

9306. **ALOIDES (Red Hot Poker Plant)**—Each, 30c; Dozen \$3.00, postpaid.



Tuberoses

COLLECTION OF PERENNIALS

The following are Seeds only:

PERENNIAL COLLECTION No. 1

Ten Packets for 65c

Columbine	Hardy Pinks
Coreopsis	Gaillardia
Centerbury Bell	Hollyhock
Foxglove	Oriental Poppy
Delphinium	Sweet William

PERENNIAL COLLECTION No. 2

Six Packets for 35c

Clove Pinks	Corn Flower Asters
Forget-Me-Not	Sweet William
Double Daisies	Iceland Poppy

PERENNIAL COLLECTION No. 3

Six Packets for 35c

Centerbury Bell	Shasta Daisy
Foxglove	Baby's Breath
Delphinium	Columbine

PERENNIAL COLLECTION No. 4

Six Packets for 35c

Hollyhock	Oriental Poppy
Gaillardia	Lychnis
Coreopsis	Platycodon

INDEX

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Name	Page	Name	Page	Name	Page	Name	Page
Asparagus	5	Collards	14	Kohl Rabi	19	Peppers	31
Beans	6-8	Corn, Sweet	15-16	Leek	19	Pumpkin	30
Beets	9-10	Corn, Pop.	16	Lettuce	19-22	Radish	32-33
Beets, Sugar	9	Corn Salad, or Feticus	12	Mangel Wurzel	10	Rhubarb	39
Broccoli	8	Cress	18	Melon, Water	24-25	Ruta Baga	36
Brussels Sprouts	8	Cucumber	17	Melon, Musk	22-24	Salsify	33
Cabbage	11-12	Dandelion	18	Mustard	25	Spinach	33-34
Carrots	13	Egg Plant	18	Okra	25	Squash	34-35
Cauliflower	13	Endive	18	Onions	26-27	Swiss Chard	10
Celeriac	14	Gourds	18	Parsley	27	Tobacco	5
Celery	14	Herbs	10	Parsnip	27	Tomato	37-39
Chicory	14	Kale or Borecole	19	Peas	28-30	Turnip	36
Chinese Cabbage	10						

FIELD SEEDS

Alfalfa	40-46	Clovers	53-55	Pasture Mixtures	57-58	Rye, Winter	60
Alsike	53	Corn	48-50	Peas, Canada	60	Sorghum	61
Barley	59-60	Grasses	55-58	Peas, Cow	60	Sudan Grass	61
Beans, Soy	51-53	Lawn Grass	58	Rape, Dwarf Essex	61	Timothy	57
Bromus Inermis	55	Melilotus	54-55	Red Top	57	Vetch	58-59
Buckwheat	60	Millets	61			Wheat	60

FLOWER SEEDS

Acroclinium	69	Cineraria	75	Grasses, Ornamental	80-81	Pepper, Ornamental	87
Adlumia Cirrhosa	69	Clarkia	75	Grevillea Robusta	81	Petunia	87-88
Ageratum	69	Clematquilla	70-71	Gypsophila	81	Phlox	88
Allegheny Vine	69	Cobaea Scandens	76	Helianthus	93	Pinks	78
Alyssum, Sweet	69	Cockscomb	74	Helichrysum	81	Platycodon	88
Amaranthus	69	Coix Lachrymae	76	Heliotrope	81	Poppies	88-89
Ammobium	69	Columbine	70-71	Hollyhock	81	Portulaca	89
Antirrhinum	69-70	Cone Flower	76	Hyacinth Bean	79	Primula	90
Aquilegia	70-71	Coreopsis	72	Iris	82	Pyrethrum	91
Arabis Alpina	71	Corn Flower	74	Japanese Flower		Rhodanthe	91
Arctotis Grandis	71	Cosmos	76	Garden	82	Ricinus	91
Argemone	71	Cyclamen	76	Kochia	82	Salpiglossis	91
Aster	66-69	Cypress Vine	76	Larkspur	77	Salvia	91
Balloon Vine	71	Daisy, Double	72	Lobelia	82	Scabiosa	92
Balsam	71	Delphinium	77	Love in a Mist	86	Schizanthus	92
Bartonia Aurea	71	Dianthus	78	Lupins	82	Shasta Daisy	92
Begonia	71-72	Dictamnus	78	Lychnis	82	Silene	92
Bellis Perennis	72	Digitalis	79	Marigold	82-83	Smilax	92
Brachycome	71	Dimorphotheca	79	Marvel of Peru	83	Snapdragon	69-70
Browallia	72	Dolichos	79	Mathiola Bicornis	83	Stocks	93
Calendula	72	Dusty Miller	74	Maurandia	83	Stokesia	93
Calliopsis	72	Echinea Purpurea	76	Mignonette	83	Summer Cypress	82
Campanula	72-73	Escholtzia	79	Moon Flower	84	Sunflower	93
Candytuft	73-74	Evening Primrose	86	Morning Glory	84	Sweet Peas	96-98
Carnation	74	Forget-Me-Not	84	Mourning Bride	92	Sweet Sultan	74
Castor Bean	91	Four O'Clock	83	Myosotis	84	Sweet William	94
Catchfly	92	Foxglove	79	Nasturtium	85	Torenia	94
Celosia	74	Gaillardia	79-80	Nemesia	85	Tritoma	94
Centaurea	74	Geranium	80	Nicotiana	86	Verbena	94-95
Children's Garden Mix- ture	74	Geum	80	Nigella	86	Viola Cornuta	95
Chinese Woolflower	74	Godetia	80	Oenothera	86	Viscaria	95
Chrysanthemum	74-75	Gomphrena	80	Pansies	86-87	Wallflower	95
		Gourds, Ornamental	80	Pentstemon	87	Zinnia	95-96

PLANTS AND BULBS

Asparagus	5	Gladiolus	99-101	Montbretias	160	Rhubarb	39
Caladium	160	Horseradish	5	Onion Sets	27	Tritoma	160
Canna	157-158	Iris	142-157	Peony	124-141	Tuberoses	160
Dahlias	112-123	Ismene	160	Phlox, Hardy	159-160	Zephyranthes	160

MISCELLANEOUS

Basic Slag	46-47	Fertilizers	46	Lime Dealers	47	Parcel Post Rates	2
Books	63-64	Inoculation	63	Mushroom Spawn	39		



1920

